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DR. W. W. YEN FORMING A CABINET

Joint Support of Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu: Alfred Sze Minister of Foreign Affairs: Who's Who in the New Government

NEED OF REFORM AND ARMY REDUCTION

Fighting at Nankou Pass: Kuominchun Cavalry Attack: Shansi Army Anxious for Offensive

PEKING'S CABINET QUESTION

Rumours of a Compromise: Gen. Li Ching-lin to Succeed Dr. W. W. Yen

Peking, May 7.

There is much talk in Chinese political circles now of a compromise plan for a solution of the constitutional issue whereby Dr. W. W. Yen will resume the Regency Premiership for a brief period.

Dr. Yen will issue a mandate appointing General Li Ching-lin as his successor. It is reported that this was agreed upon at a conference between Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Chi Hsieh-yuan who telegraphed respectively to Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu for approval.—Reuter.

Reported Joint Recommendation of Marshals Chang and Wu

Peking, May 8.

As the result of negotiations between representatives of the Fengtien and the old Chihli factions, it has been decided that Dr. W. W. Yen's regency Cabinet shall be restored without delay, at the joint recommendation of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and that a new Cabinet will be formed according to Dr. Yen's will.

All affairs will be dealt with either by a new Parliament which is to replace the present Parliament or at the State Affairs Deliberation Conference to be called shortly in Peking.—Toho N. A.

Peking, May 8.

General Chang Chung-chang, the Tupan of Shantung, is leaving for Tientsin this afternoon.

It is reported that Dr. Wellington Koo went to Tientsin from here yesterday in order to interview General Li Ching-lin with regard to the Cabinet issue.—Reuter.

Chihli Tupan Reducing Army

Peking, May 8.

General Li Ching-lin, Tupan of Chihli, yesterday sent out a circular telegram, saying that he would abolish the six brigades of his troops which were enlisted for the present hostilities and that he intended further to do away with his remaining troops gradually on the settlement of the situation.—Toho N. A.

Tientsin, May 8.

General Li Ching-lin, in his circular telegram, declares that, while Bolshevism is the worst evil, another root of calamity is the overabundance of soldiery. He dwells on the urgent necessity of reducing the number of troops. Leaders of other armies should follow suit forthwith.—Toho N. A.

Parcelling out the Offices

Peking, May 9.

The "*Yi Shih Pao*" says that Governor Yen Hsi-shan on May 6 sent out a circular telegram to the Allies reporting that the whole of the Kuominchun forces including the Kalgan headquarters were moving to Suaiyuan, intending to proceed to the northwest frontier, to which place foodstuffs and munitions had gone on.

The Shansi forces, the telegram continued, were advancing with the intention of cutting off the retreating forces. He asks the "allies" quickly to co-operate.

The same paper says that Marshal Wu is shortly transferring his headquarters to Loyang, to which place General Tung Cheng-kuo has proceeded in order to make the necessary preparations.

The Chinese press says that Marshal Chang has telegraphed Marshal Wu saying that if the proposal to form a Governing Cabinet under Dr. W. W. Yen meets with the approval of the other allied factions he will not oppose it, but he still regards the question of its legality as a matter for general discussion.

According to unofficial Chinese reports a meeting yesterday evening between Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, General Wang Huai-ching, General Chang Hsueh-liang, and General Chang Chung-chang resolved that the Ministers of Finance and Interior should be Fengtienites, and the Ministers of Communications and Commerce Chihlities, the other portfolios going to the other factions.—Reuter.

NEED FOR REFORM IN CHINA

Dr. W. W. Yen's Message to the Provinces: Peking the Capital of the Country

Peking, May 9

The following is a *resumé* of the views expressed by Dr. W. W. Yen in the form of a circular telegram issued to-day:—

"The best means of averting confusion in the present situation and of relieving the populace from misfortune and misery, lie without doubt in according respect to the national law, but to recognize facts is of the utmost necessity. Therefore, I set aside matters relating to the law, but offer some remarks on the most noteworthy points concerning facts.

"Civil wars follow each other year after year, and the populace is being subjected to great misery. The number of troops in each province should be fixed at an open conference, taking into consideration the financial power, customs and necessities of the respective provinces. If concrete measures for the development of local industry and economy are devised and put in force, it is evident that the resuscitation of the country will soon be achieved. As regards finances, the Central Government is on the verge of bankruptcy, and yet demands for military funds are constantly being made on the Government, thereby rendering its financial burdens all the more unbearable.

"The Central Government is the one for all provinces throughout the country and not for Peking. It is, therefore, imperative that provincial military and civil administrators should pay attention to this point, and refrain from seizing the salt revenue which is the most important item of income to the Central Government, and which, in turn, should curtail its expenses as much as possible and publish details of revenue and expenditure. If, by so doing, a sound understanding is obtained with the people at large, it may not be difficult for the Government and people to save the country.

"The fact that troops have more than once seized trains and obstructed the business of railways merely for their own selfish ends has rendered it impossible for the Government to pay its debts to foreign creditors. This has given rise to severe criticism by the foreign Powers concerned. More than this, the suspension of communications has resulted in the exhaustion of national resources. All the military authorities, therefore, should in future consult with the railway authorities as regards the transportation of troops. The Director of the Railway Bureau shall be appointed by the Ministry of Communications. If the foregoing reforms can be accomplished good results will accrue.—Toho.

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DR. W. W. YEN'S NEW CABINET

Meeting Arranged: Generals Leave for Tientsin

Peking, May 12.

Dr. W. W. Yen has arranged to assume the Premiership. He is convening a Cabinet at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Chang Chung-chang left for Tientsin this morning accompanied by their bodyguards.

No official information is obtainable with regard to the fighting which apparently has ceased.

Li Yuan, who has been residing at Urga, has been appointed Governor of the Metropolitan Area at the request of Marshal Chang Tso-lin.—Reuter.

Peking, May 12.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Mr. Chang Chi-tan are among the enthusiasts urging the immediate restoration of Dr. W. W. Yen's Cabinet, both being of the opinion that every other difficulty could be solved after the official reestablishment of the Cabinet.

Nevertheless, reactionary feeling on part of the Fengtien party as to the present political arrangement is getting more conspicuous than ever, especially with respect to Marshal Chi.

Dr. W. W. Yen's Cabinet will be officially restored at Huai Jen-tang, on May 13 at 3 p.m.

The list of the new Cabinet members, as it has been finally agreed upon, reads as follows:—

Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister of Foreign Affairs (prior to his return to China, Dr. Yen will be in concurrent charge temporarily).

Mr. Chen Chien, Minister of Interior.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Finance.

General Chang Chin-hui, Minister of War.

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, Minister of Navy.

Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, Minister of Justice.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Education.

Mr. Chang Chi-tan, Minister of Communications.

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agricultural and Commerce.

Mr. Yang Hung-hsiang, Chief Secretary to the Cabinet.—Kuo Wen.

First Session: Why Dr. Yen has Resumed

Peking, May 13.

Dr. W. W. Yen officially resumed the post of Premier this afternoon at the Huai Jen Tang, a hall in the Forbidden City.

Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Li Ting-hsin were the only ones of his former Cabinet colleagues present.

In the course of a short address Dr. Yen said that it was beyond his expectation that the central Administration would be interrupted as it was in 1924, also that he would resume his post as he was doing. He had not been eager to resume the Premiership, but the earnest persuasion of the Committee of Safety and of public bodies throughout the country had compelled him to do so in a spirit of self-sacrifice.

Illustrating the urgent persuasions which he had encountered Dr. Yen quoted Mr. Wang Shih-chen, the ex-Premier, and Mr. Chao Erh-hsun, the well-known statesman of the old *régime*, who had asked him whether he wanted China to exist as a single nation and declared that if so he must resume office, if not, he might decline. Therefore, he said, he could not refuse.

The Cabinet has thus been restored but not as a "Government Cabinet."

This question will be discussed at the first meeting of the Cabinet, the date of which has not yet been fixed, pending the attendance of other Cabinet Ministers or the appointment of new members.

Later.

The Cabinet met late this afternoon, and this evening it issued a notification saying that Marshal Tsao Kun on May 1 resigned the Presidency, and the Cabinet, in accordance with the law, from to-day takes over the functions of the President.

This is signed by Dr. W. W. Yen and the Cabinet.—Reuter.

FIGHTING AT NANKOU PASS

Kuominchun Cavalry Attack Repulsed by the Allies: All Day Battle

Peking, May 11.

Intermittent gunfire in the direction of Nankou was plainly audible in Peking this morning for several hours after daylight.

According to official reports, Kuominchun cavalry emerged from the pass and penetrated the "Allied" lines at Changping but were repulsed and driven back.

A foreign telegram from Hankow says that Marshal Wu Pei-fu intends to visit Peking when Nankou has been taken, after which he will proceed to Loyang and resume the post of Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

The headquarters of the "Anti-Red Forces" was formally established yesterday at Chuanhsintien in the Manchu Palace. Generals Wang Huai-ching, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Chang Hsueh-liang and Chang Chung-chang and other "Allied" partisans attended, including Mr. Pan Fu, with whom the militarists discussed measures for raising funds to meet military expenses.

General Li Ching-lin, who has not yet returned from Tientsin, has instructed General Li Chi-chun by telegram to take the Third Fengtien Army to Shaho to take part in the anti-Kuominchun activities.

General Chang Chung-chang has not yet left for Tientsin.

Gunfire was heard throughout the afternoon in the direction of Nankou and more clearly towards nightfall.

Reported New Munitions from Russia

May 12.

According to an unofficial report, there are now 80,000 Shansi troops at Tienchen, to the north of Tatungfu, who are awaiting effective allied co-operation prior to attacking the Kuominchun.

Ten Fengtien brigades have reached the Jehol region and are proceeding towards Dolonor with the object of attacking Kalgan from the north.

The allied forces around Peking will then make a real attack on Nankuo, but the Shansi leaders fear that too much time has already been lost. They assert that a consignment of Russian ammunition valued at $1,000,000 has already proceeded to Pingtichuan *viâ* Urga, and anticipate that the Kuominchun, before being surrounded, will make a drive westward which they alone will have to meet.—Reuter.

THE EXTRALITY CONFERENCE

Delegates to Commence Tour of Inspection on Monday

Peking, May 7.

It has been decided that the party of delegates to the Extraterriorialiay Investigation Conference, who are to inspect the judicial state of affairs in local provinces, will leave here on the 10th instant.—Toho.

Peking, May 10.

It is officially announced that the Extra-Territoriality Commissioners, who are visiting the Provinces, will leave for Hankow by this evening's express.

The party will consist of the following:—Mr. Jacobs, America, Dr. Sergyseis, Belgium, M. Toussaint, France, Sir Skinner Turner and Mr. Garstin, Great Britain, Mr. Moriya, Japan, also the Secretary-General, Mr. Hsu Wei-chen, and four Chinese delegates.

Com. de Rossi, Italy, will join the party when it reaches Shanghai.—Reuter.

KUOMINCHUN SUCCESS DENIED

Peking, May 10.

General Yen Hsi-shan's representative denies a report carried by Chinese agencies that the Kuominchun have captured Tatungfu.—Reuter.

MARSHAL FENG AT MOSCOW

Moscow, May 9.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and staff have arrived.—Reuter.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW CABINET

Peking's Compromise Between All Parties: Tacit Recognition of Ex-President Tsao

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The new Cabinet announced yesterday from Peking consists of a medley of political and military parties, a compromise which is apparently made necessary by Wu Pei-fu's insistence upon an adherence to the Tsao Kun constitution.

Dr. W. W. Yen has had a varied career in China. He is an independent, connected with no party, and is regarded as a specialist in maintaining foreign contacts. Born in 1877, he was graduated from St. John's University and from the University of Virginia. He has long had a connexion with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has served as Minister in Germany and Denmark. He was recently appointed Minister to the Court of St. James with ambassadorial rank. As he represents no one but his own personality, it is not expected by Chinese that he will remain long in office.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet, is at present Chinese Minister to the United States. He was at one time Minister to the Court of St. James. It is very improbable that he will return to China to take up his post and his appointment was evidently made with the specific intention of keeping the post closed so that Dr. Yen might act as Minister of Foreign Affairs without antagonizing all the candidates for that position. It was expected that Dr. Wellington Koo would be given that post, but Dr. Yen would not accept the Premiership under any arrangements other than those announced.

Mr. Chen Chien was the Fengtien Governor of Kiangsu during the Fengtien *régime* in this province. He is one of the most important civilian personalities in the Fengtien party.

Finance, War and Navy

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo was formerly Minister to the United States and the Court of St. James. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier. His appointment as Minister of Finance comes somewhat as a surprise as he has had no former relationships with that department of the Government. He is a member of the Chihli Party and his appointment is due to the influence of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

General Chang Chin-hui, the Minister of War, is a former member of the Fengtien party who has close affiliations with the Chihli party. He is said to have been been responsible for Marshal Chang Tso-lin's defeat in the first Chihli-Fengtien war. Recently he has been most active in the formation of the Chihli-Fengtien alliance.

Admiral Tu Shih-kuei is a Chihli partisan who was formerly associated with Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan.

Judicial and Educational

Mr. Chang Kuo-kan was Minister of Justice in the old Tsao Kun-W. W. Yen Cabinet. He is a member of the Tsensheuhui and is very active in political circles. The Tsensheuhui is the party of the former adherents of Chen Chun-hsuan, the Tiger Viceroy.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui is the foremost jurist of China and is the head of the Chinese delegation of the Extraterritoriality Commission. He studied in Great Britain, the United States and Germany. His present appointment as Minister of Education comes as a surprise, as that is altogether out of his field of activities.

Mr. Chang Chi-tan has been Minister of Communications before. He is the most active politician in the Chihli party and has been in charge of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's foreign policy.

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is a Sun Chuan-fang adherent, the only recognition given to Marshal Sun in the new dispensation.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND PAID PROPAGANDISTS

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's Professions: But Liberty Only on One Side: Remarkable Change on the Waning of Kuominchun Fortunes

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF VENAL JOURNALISTS

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, April 5.

While Feng Yü-hsiang was undisputed master of Peking, from April 1925, let us say, until the end of the year, one heard a great deal about freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. He claimed to be an open-minded champion of these liberties and refused to check or suppress the Red-propaganda, very largely of a vituperative anti-foreign character, spread by the Soviet Embassy through hired agitators, student demonstrations and what not, even though much of this publicity was of such a violently hostile and inflammatory character that the Powers represented in Peking would have been forced to resent it diplomatically in the capital of any responsible country. Everyone knew from documentary evidence, before the summer was over, that the licence extended to Red publicity in Peking and North China generally was stipulated in the arms and loan contract which "China's Cromwell" had signed with the Moscow representatives in Kalgan. This became still clearer when the first reaction against Moscow's control of the Peking Government set in, when a few unpurchased editors commenced to criticize the leaders of the Kuominchun and their Russian masters and were promptly clapped into prison. The journalistic fraternity then had something to say about the liberty of the press, but Feng Yü-hsiang nothing.

A New Key

A little later, when it became obvious that the Kuominchun's affiliations with the Russian Embassy were becoming decidedly unpopular, the clamour of the students and the ranting of Karakhan's subsidized Chinese organs became embarrassing to the leaders and, while General Lu Chung-lin was at the front, General Chang Chih-chiang sent down word from Kalgan that the students would either have to sing in a less raucous and piercing key or shut up altogether. Hsu Ch'ien, Li Shih-tseng and others were conscientious hirelings and not only refused to tone down Karakhan's propaganda before passing it on to the students and the press, but actually turned their guns upon the more cautious champions of the "cause", such as Dr. C. T. Wang, then Foreign Minister, the Kuominchun Premier, Mr. Chia Teh-yao, and the Kuominchun generals themselves. The Taku incident furnished them with an excuse, certain missionaries supplied encouragement, sending their students forth with the faculty's blessing to swell Mr. Karakhan's mercenary rabble, and the grand anti-foreign demonstration of March 18 was staged. But the determination shown by the Powers in the Taku ultimatum had frightened the last bit of nonsense out of the Kuominchun leaders, who feared that the Peking-Tientsin railway might be seized by foreign troops and neutralized, so Chang Chih-chiang's advice was taken and the bodyguard at the Premier's office shot down the motley horde of students, professional agitators and paid ruffians in a veritable pogrom. Instead of rising to the defence of the rights of assembly and free speech, the Kuominchun leaders then in charge of Peking acquiesced in the effort made to shift the blame upon Tuan Chi-jui, but at the same time made it abundantly clear to the radicals and their student following that, if they came and asked for more of the same medicine, they would get it.

When Lu Chung-lin retreated upon Peking and became master of the town he realized the precariousness of his position and showed a decided dislike for extreme opinions of any kind. Not only were the anti-Kuominchun editors again arrested, but the radical agents of his friend, the Russian Ambassador, were muffled in a most unceremonious fashion. Hsu Ch'ien and others were permitted to move at liberty and even to consort with Mr. Malone and other Reds in quiet gatherings in the congenial atmosphere of the Western Returned Students' Club; and similar meetings were tolerated at the Peking Government University and other schools, but those who could not get used to this *sotto voce* way of expressing China's legitimate aspirations as they emanated from the Red Embassy were silenced with startling efficiency.

The Red Martyrs' Crown

One day General Lu, hearing that certain professors and students were persistently noisy, held a round-up and about 50 vociferous persons were brought before him, among whom was a certain Professor Yu Shu-teh of the Government University. General Lu asked Professor Yu if he was a Bolshevist agitator. The professor said he was. General Lu asked him if he intended to continue to agitate openly in spite of notices and warnings. The professor said that he did so intend and, when individually questioned, four students declared that they were of the same mind as the professor. The others thought they could restrain themselves so were dismissed with a warning, but not before Professor Yu and his four disciples had won the crown of martyrdom. While the others waited, these five were marched briskly into the garden by a squad of the 1st Kuominchun, lined up and shot. This action was generally known in all its details within 24 hours; and what do the patient conciliators think happened? Nothing, of course. There wasn't a line about it in the press, so far as the writer was ever able to learn, and not a murmur arose from the ranks of the patriots. And why? Firstly, because it would have been decidedly dangerous to murmur, and secondly because it wasn't what the journalistic propagandist would call "good copy." There was no way of giving it an anti-foreign twist. The incident did not occur as the result, even indirect, of any specific foreign act or policy. It was simply an act of injustice and tyranny by a Chinese General who shot down his own kind without trial for indulging in the kind of free speech which his superior and the whole organization to which he belonged had openly encouraged for nearly a year. General Lu was not inspired to this act by conviction or principle but by consideration for the domestic and international situation of the moment—for his convenience in other words. As the extraterritorial commissioners have come to understand clearly, if they did not know it before, such decisions are in China a general's sovereign right, well above courts and codes, and such acts are nothing to shout about. There was no shouting, therefore.

Shooting of Chao Piao-p'ing

Since the Fengtienites have come among us, free assembly and free speech have been given further conspicuous checks without calling forth any parades or stump speeches in front of the T'ien An Men. The Red leaders have been proscribed and most of them did not wait for such action but fled or took cover before the Kuominchun evacuation, the vast majority taking refuge under the wings of China's imperialistic aggressors. Some went to Kalgan to hobnob with the Russian officers and agents who have come to set up the New Manchuria on Chinese soil. Some few have been caught and shot. Among these was Mr. Eugene Chen of Trinidad and

(Continued on Page 289.)

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LEADING ARTICLES

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COAL MINES AND WAGES

May 10.

There is one point in the present labour dispute in Great Britain on which all parties are agreed. That is that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark." The coal-mining industry has come to a crisis in which it is evident that it is impossible to go on on the old lines. Something has to be done to reorganize the whole business of getting and selling coal and the question in dispute is merely what that something is. The miners say it is nationalization. Make the production of coal a national, government-controlled industry, so that the profits obtained from working the rich mines would go into a pool with the losses incurred in working the poor ones and it would be possible to continue working the coal deposits of Great Britain and to pay the workers a living wage. Everyone agrees that the arduous labour of the miner should command not only a living wage but a good wage. He risks his life every time he descends the pit shaft. He toils at his task in darkness illumined by the flickering light of his safety lamp. He is always cramped under the low roof at the coal face and is frequently compelled to sit, or lie, on a wet bottom while hewing his daily output of coal. He deserves sympathy and it is certain, that in spite of the discomfort which they are suffering from the strike, the community earnestly desire that the miner's hard lot should be bettered and not made worse as a result of the present agitation.

There are many reasons why the Government opposes nationalization of the mines. The tremendous cost of buying out the mine-owners is one and the fact that a new bureaucracy would have to be set up to manage the mines is another. The ordinary man is quite certain in his own mind that in any bargain made with the coal barons the country would be a loser. In commercial slang the country would be left "holding the baby." Moreover, the miners have an unhappy reputation for striking on very little provocation and it is by no means certain that they would be any more conciliatory as Government servants than they are under the present *régime*. The country has no guarantee that after it has nationalized the mines, at a cost of some hundreds of millions of pounds, it would be any nearer industrial peace than it is now. Hence the present unfortunate deadlock which, by common consent, is only one degree less disastrous than another great war.

A book has recently been issued by two British engineers, Mr. Bertram Austin and Mr. W. Francis Lloyd, called "The secret of high wages." The theory these two young men set out to maintain is that high wages, paid to the workman, is real economy. They argue that high wages do not necessarily mean high prices; that it is better to aim at a big output at a low price than at a limited output and large profits. If these propositions are sound, they seem to offer a solution of a great many of our labour troubles. If accepted by employers and workers they would certainly put an instant end to the present strike, but the question that at once occurs is how it can be possible to reconcile the two apparently incompatibilities of high wages and low prices. The answer is in two words "increased output." This is what the coal masters ask for now. They demand that the miners shall work longer hours so that the output of the mines may be increased, overhead charges reduced and mining again made a profitable investment. The miners reply that the mine owners have consistently cut wages down to the lowest possible level. That as soon as their output is increased and earnings thereby raised, the rate per ton is immediately reduced and they find that they have to work longer for less wages than before. That there is truth in this contention is borne out by a paragraph in the foreword of the book we have referred to above. It is stated that "any impartial observer must admit that the traditional wage policy of employers in many British industries is largely to blame for the opposition to payment by results, and for the fact that the wage-earner concentrates more attention on the standard rate of his class rather than on the prosperity of his firm, or on the hope of rising to a higher position. Our recent industrial history would have been different if more industries had realized the economic importance of a wage system which provided big prizes for the wage earners."

The adoption of a system of payment by results would assuredly make for peace in the industrial world. The only real objection to it is the men's deep-rooted distrust of the employers' fairness in apportioning the just share of profits earned to the workers. Both parties to the present dispute in the coal trade have carried their disagreement to a point where the settlement has passed out of their hands and become a national affair. It seems as though the Government were in a peculiarly favourable position to act as middleman and offer a guarantee to the miners that if they accepted the principle of increased output, their wages should not be cut down without the Government's consent.

THE EMPTY THRONE

May 11.

IN characteristic style "Jonathan Blunt" makes a furious attack on Mr. Rodney Gilbert because the latter has rejected his idol Feng Yu-hsiang. Mr. Gilbert is quite capable of defending himself, particularly, perhaps, as regards the question whether he was ever in a city "while it was undergoing the screwing-white process by a heathen dictator"—rather a risky question to put to a man of Mr. Gilbert's extensive travel in China. But in justice to a member of our staff, we cannot let "Jonathan Blunt's" letter go out without a simultaneous word in Mr. Gilbert's behalf. And to compare Mr. Gilbert with "the dominant types of the noisome journalism of pagan Rome," merely because he takes a different view of Feng Yu-hsiang from "Jonathan Blunt's" is going rather far. Again, "Jonathan Blunt" says that Feng "has been attacked by every native denizen of the sty who had an interest in perpetuating the old conditions." Well, the present writer not long ago had the pleasure of dining with a group of Chinese representing some of the best intellects in the land, who by no possibility could be included in the said "sty"; and he was surprised to find in what strong reprobation they held Feng Yu-hsiang. As for the influence that the National Christian Council is supposed to have had in moulding Feng's views, we have fallen out sharply enough with the N.C.C.'s policy in recent times, but really we think "Jonathan Blunt" is rather hard on it. We observe that he says nothing of Feng Yu-hsiang's treaty with the Soviet, by which he was to get munitions and military instructors, and the Soviet were to build railways in Mongolia. The terms of this treaty were published all over China, by Chinese and foreign journals, last December. They must have come to Feng's notice; and they were never denied. Also we learn to-day that Feng has arrived in Moscow. All this means much more than anything for which the N.C.C. can be held accountable.

It is not, perhaps, too much to think that "Jonathan Blunt" believes in Feng because he professes and calls himself a Christian. Mr. Gilbert tries to test his professions by results. Which of the two, we ask, should then be called "a pure subjectivist on this particular theme?" But we wish to leave out of consideration altogether Feng Yu-hsiang's Christianity, the mere mention of which, as in Jonathan Blunt's camera, is bound to produce distortions "in colour, in contrasts, in perspective." Let us try to judge him simply by results. Last December we published a leading article defending Marshal Feng against the charge of being a Bolshevik; we accepted his statement that he was not pro-this or anti-that, but only pro-China; we allowed that his successive betrayals of Li Yuan-hung might have been justifiable to his own conscience by the test of the great ideals which he had in view for all China; and we anticipated the possibility of his living to receive the benedictions of those who now curse him. But what has actually happened? Since the autumn of 1924 Feng had been the dominant figure in Peking, until his recent flight. Beginning in a comparatively small way, he had become by the close of last year virtually dictator in the capital. And he commanded what, by expert foreign testimony, was the best-drilled and most efficient army in China. What did he do with his opportunity? Absolutely nothing. He did not even take any personal part in the recent fighting. He simply fled and is now in a far-off foreign capital. "Jonathan Blunt" may say that circumstances were too strong for him and that he has merely fallen back now in order to spring more vigorously another day. But we say that his prime error was to ally himself with the Soviet, which indeed appears to have aroused most of China against him; and that to talk as "Jonathan Blunt" does, of "cleansing an Augean stable of corruption, cruelty and selfishness," with the aid of the men of Moscow, is sheer rhetorical nonsense.

Meanwhile the throne of Peking is empty: Feng has gone, Marshal Tuan and ex-President Tsao are no more; and the world waits vainly to see what power will emerge to occupy the seat of authority. It is a most unsatisfactory position. According to report Dr. W. W. Yen is to create a regency Cabinet, with the joint approval of Marshal Chang and Marshal Wu; but Chinese papers of Peking say that the former's approval is rather lukewarm. It is difficult to understand why these two, who are or might be masters of the situation do not come to Peking in person. To act through representatives is never satisfactory when a real crisis arises and such is assuredly the case in Peking to-day, where there is no money, no authority and only the wrecks of political parties all intriguing against each other and apparently most of all against effective combination between the two Marshals. Thus far their alliance has been proof against intrigue, but it is difficult to think that they can combine effectively for the good of China while they remain miles apart. We have seen too many cabinets in recent years to have any faith left in them; and if there is to be an interregnum, or regency—and to some such instrument the circumstances of the time assuredly seem to point—let it be by the men who have real power and a reputation above party.

THE FUTURE OF SHANGHAI

May 12.

THE possibilities of Shanghai as a world port, emphasized and closely analysed in reports published by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board as far back as in 1917 and 1918, seem all at once to have become realized by the public. At first pronounced extravagant, this theme of Shanghai's future greatness appears now to be not only universally accepted but believed in as something inevitable. The realization of this vision, however, presupposes certain essential conditions. First of all—and that is a point sometimes forgotten—the degree of Shanghai's greatness depends fundamentally on the fate of China, on her development and the economic and general conditions of her people, and on the ability and character of the men, whether Chinese or foreign, who form the community and shape its destinies. There is a tendency to believe that Shanghai can lead a life apart from the Chinese nation. In reality it cannot. This subject, however, is too big for the present article. Apart from these fundamentals, there are two local technical needs, that have to be satisfied, namely, certain vital requirements in regard to general port improvements, and in regard to the government of the place as a whole.

The harbour and its approaches, as all will remember, were the subject of careful investigation and definite recommendations made by the Committee of Experts invited for the purpose in 1921. With such amendments as changing conditions may call for, the scheme thus proposed for a Harbour Board or Port Authority appears perfectly designed to meet the situation. The nucleus of such a Board already exists in the Conservancy Board and the Customs Harbour Department. While the proposal has lain dormant for four years, and may be difficult to put into effect, there is at least a definite aim, towards which all interested can work.

But in regard to the municipal government of a greater Shanghai, the situation is more difficult. There is, as we only know too well, a diversity of control and interest throughout. The two foreign Settlements, the two Magistracies of Shanghai and Paoshan, and the municipal administrations of the City, Nantao, Chapei, Pootung, Woosung, etc., have each a limited sphere only, resulting in a multiplication of offices and lack of co-operation which is fatal to the district as a whole, stunting its growth and inimical to its welfare. In this respect the future of Shanghai, as a great city, where millions do and will probably have to live, is a serious subject of reflexion. The following remarks on the subject are made on the assumption that the present trend in Far Eastern affairs, will continue and that no force or pressure will be used or even tried by the foreign Powers, with the object of prolonging or creating foreign special privileges, at least as long as legitimate ordinary trading interests are not seriously damaged or lives threatened. Even the most hardened "old China hand" will recognize that while this policy stands, his real, everyday welfare is very largely in the hands of the Chinese.

Enthusiasts and admirers of the League of Nations have, with a complete disregard of Chinese susceptibilities, discussed a suzerain republic of Shanghai and surroundings, taking in the country even as far as Hangchow and Soochow, under the mandate and control of the League of Nations. This is entirely outside the realm of practical Chinese politics and need not be seriously discussed at present. As long as China, or parts of it, hold together as a sovereign country or countries, the only respect in which the Shanghai district ever can or ever will be unified is in the field of Municipal Government. The control of jurisprudence, customs, and military affairs is obviously a matter for the Government, which is as jealous as any other of its sovereign powers.

In a paper read before the Engineering Society of Shanghai in 1919 by Mr. H. von Heidenstam, entitled "Shanghai—the Metropolis," it was suggested that the first step towards the efficiency required in municipal affairs in a growing community of over a million souls was a single Chinese municipal area embracing all the component parts of greater Shanghai on both sides of the river from well above Lunghua down to the Yangtze, into which the Settlements, which at the time, seemed politically a fixture, could later be merged. Present experience shows that a good method of municipal government by Chinese in China, has not yet been evolved and it may take some time to evolve one. It is suggested, however, that in this case even a bad attempt at government is better than none. Besides, how are the Chinese ever to grapple with modern city problems if they do not make a start? When, therefore, the Chinese Government last summer, issued a mandate for a Shanghai and Woosung Municipal Area it looked as if a great step forward were about to be taken. Unfortunately the reform existed only on paper. No effect in practice has as yet been given to this mandate and the constitutional power, territorial extent and organization of the municipality announced by Peking has never been defined.

The advent of Marshal Sun and Dr. V. K. Ting seems to herald a new day. Unless Marshal Sun's admirable speeches mean nothing, and this we do not believe, a practical effort is to be made to achieve practical progress. Of course much depends upon the amount of public support available amongst Chinese. But there is no lack of men who are genuinely anxious to show China's ability to govern a modern city, by Chinese for Chinese. Mistakes at first there must be. But if the right men will come forward, success should gradually follow. This will be disputed by some. But unless a beginning is made and practical experiments in Chinese municipal government are undertaken, how can foreigners look, with any feeling of safety, towards the not distant day when they may be forced by the exigencies of world policy which rides roughshod over individuals, to surrender the wonderful oasis of clean government, which they have created in the midst of the surrounding chaotic and mediæval conditions? The only wise course must, therefore, be for foreigners, as early and effectually as they can, to assist the Chinese of Shanghai to shoulder and build up a municipal government of a unified greater Shanghai, excluding for the time being, the Foreign Settlements. In

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this respect, it seems pertinent to ask: Have the foreigners a policy? Are they willing to co-operate? Are the Chinese willing to accept assistance? Can they do what they are trying to do without foreign aid?

In earlier days, one way out might have been to initiate Chinese representatives on the Shanghai Municipal Council, and when the Council had gradually been sufficiently "Chinafied," to extend this Settlement to include all of the larger Shanghai. But this was not done, when it could have been done, and would now, one imagines, be unacceptable to the Chinese. There remains Marshal Sun's scheme, as indeed, the best way, however, the only practicable one, namely, to create a larger, broader Chinese municipal government for the greater surrounding Shanghai, and to raise it to such a degree of efficiency that there may be no essential difference between it and the administration of the foreign area. How long a period it will take to effect such a change can only be shown by experience. From Marshal Sun's speeches the concrete scheme, which he and Dr. Ting now have under preparation is somewhat on the lines here advocated, and should have the support and co-operation of all local authorities and bodies.

ONE-MAN RULE

May 13.

Two articles have appeared in our columns this week on the decline from its high estate of the famous Model Province of Shansi, which cannot but attract attention. The evidence of the two critics, one a correspondent very well known to us, the other Dr. Wampler of Pinlingchow, is quite above suspicion. Both are agreed that Governor Yen Hsi-shan himself is in all probability partly ignorant of what is going on; but as to the general degeneration throughout the province there can be no two opinions. Dr. Wampler thinks that Governor Yen has been caught in the toils of his own military machine. Haunted by the dread of invasion he has increased his army from some 20,000 as it was a year ago to at least 100,000: Dr. Wampler's estimate is a good deal higher. Well, with the growth of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's power westwards, Governor Yen might not unjustly fear the possibility of being caught in the enmity between him and Marshal Chang Tso-lin: furthermore Shansi actually was invaded by the Kuominchun from Honan last December and very nearly suffered defeat. So that Governor Yen's new militarism cannot fairly be estimated without reference to his neighbours' doings. But the results for his province are the same. The whole of this year's taxes were demanded in March when, just after New Year, ready money is scarcest, so that farmers had to borrow at high interest, while richer citizens were mulcted in super-taxes and "voluntary" contributions, and it is most probable that there will be a call for next year's taxes before the end of this year. Roads have gone to pieces, even those which the American Red Cross built with famine labour at a cost of about $1,000,000 in 1921 and presented to the province on the sole condition of their being kept in good repair. Education, in which Shansi once led China, with more pupils at school proportionately to her population than any other province, has been hopelessly starved. And whereas a few years ago Governor Yen told the late Sir John Jordan that a third of his revenue went in keeping out opium-smugglers, opium and morphia pills are now cheap and easily to be obtained everywhere.

The whole story affords a good example of the dangers of "one man rule" which are so common in all Asiatic history. The Old Testament, which, regarded only from the historical and sociological point of view, remains one of the best commentaries on oriental nature in existence, teems with examples of the king who does well for a certain length of time and whose "heart is turned away" in pursuit of this or that disastrous policy: and always at the end of a reign there is the same state of uncertainty as to what policy the next will pursue. In China the evils of one-man rule are particularly prominent, and to no small extent are found in foreign institutions, thus illustrating how unconsciously the tendencies of any country gradually infect even the stranger. It is often contended that republicanism is perfectly suitable to China because she is essentially democratic; and so in a sense she is. The ultimate power of the people is gigantic, exercising itself in many ways which the outsider cannot follow, though he can see the results clearly. But it is an inverted form of democracy. In the West a politician frames a programme, presents it to the electors and is chosen or rejected by them according to whether they like or dislike his views. In China, the politician first imposes himself and is only hurled out when the people finally decide that he is intolerable, in which respect it is amazing what they will endure. Governor Yen Hsi-shan came to the front in Shansi directly after the overthrow of the Manchus and we are far from suggesting that the people wish to throw him out. But the point is that there has never been any check upon him and long before there was any breath of criticism against him, it was always a matter of grave speculation who would replace him. In Manchuria, where Marshal Chang Tso-lin's able administration is widely admitted, his heavy military expenditure has latterly caused great discontent and the revolt of Kuo Sung-ling last December undoubtedly went much deeper than was generally apparent. The chief misgiving as to the future of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's schemes for a Greater Shanghai is that they depend now and must for some years to come on the permanence of his position and policy alone. And it is notorious that the stability of China's internal loans depends entirely on the trusteeship of the Inspector-General of Customs.

These considerations give additional seriousness to what our Shansi correspondent says about the growing insubordination among the students of the province. These youths, it is to be observed, are not or should not be exposed to the same disturbing influences as treaty-port students. They are remote from the coast and since childhood they have had before their eyes a practical example of good government which surely ought to have stirred them to emulation. Yet they appear as mutinous and self-willed as any, worse indeed than students of the treaty ports, who have recently shown a praiseworthy sobriety and zest for their studies. In Shansi for several months past they have been conducting violent anti-Christian propaganda and they have driven out the principals of two of the most important schools in Taiyuanfu—Chinese, not foreigners; while we hear that "teachers in the various schools dare not give their pupils stiff examinations or hold them to any sort of rigid standard." One principal was actually chased out because he would not let his pupils look over the examination papers in advance. There is no more serious feature in China to-day than this temper among the students. We do not say it is universal, far from it. We have no doubt that the majority of students are as decent and hardworking as could be desired. But in a country where the minority is able to arrogate to itself extraordinary power, the doings of the extremist faction cannot be regarded lightly. We are not thinking of them as originators of anti-foreign movements, nor in relation to foreign teachers. To rebel against the latter is ungracious, but, when everything is considered, has some excuse. It is in their dealings with their own teachers and by the test of their own welfare and the future interest of China that their rebelliousness is so regrettable and gloomy. For it is to the young men of China that she must look and if the capricious results of "one man rule" are to be moulded into something better and more organized, it is they who must light and carry on the torch.

THE CHINA QUESTION

May 14.

A small library has been written to answer the questions raised by Mr. Keith Harrison in his letter to us to-day and an answer that will satisfy all parties has yet to be found. Certainly we would not pretend to pronounce judgment in the matter and, if we offer some comment now, it is only because at least one of the questions raised is calculated to evoke unfair ideas if it goes out without some elaboration. There are people who would tell Mr. Harrison that Japan has been at the bottom of all the misfortunes of China from the fall of the Manchus onwards. This obsession—it is surely nothing less—breaks down on a very simple test. Japan is a poor country, with a teeming population, to whom the supply of raw materials from China and her ability to buy the produce of Japan's factories are all-important. If anyone can think that it is advantageous to Japan that China should remain in a state which lessens both her productive and purchasing power, argument is futile and facts beat themselves against prejudice in vain. There may have been a time past when certain people in Japan had visions of her being commissioned by the world to restore the order in China which she appeared incapable of achieving for herself. But we believe that the influence of that party has practically disappeared. At least during the past six years, broader and more liberal tendencies have been visible in Japan, in many ways. Had she wished to extend her possessions in this country, plenty of excuse could have been found in the events of last year. On the contrary, she has taken a conspicuously quietist and tolerant attitude throughout, and such we believe is the fixed foundation of her policy towards China.

As regards the real forces behind the Chinese boycott, Mr. Harrison would probably get a different answer from every observer he might question. Chinese do not like the suggestion that they received inspiration from without; but we think there can be no doubt that Russian influence and Moscow's desire to hit at Great Britain through Asia played a great part. The instigation to the boycott may not have come directly from the Bolsheviks, but they had undoubtedly been at work for many months preparing conditions favourable to such an out-break. It is fair to say that the natural indignation caused by the shooting of Chinese in a foreign concession, augmented by the grossly exaggerated reports circulated about the affair of May 30, contributed considerably to last summer's upheaval. Another cause was the time-honoured device of the mandarin class to distract attention from their own misdoings by exciting the populace against foreigners. The uproar of last year cannot possibly be estimated without reference to the preceding years of swelling popular discontent at the misgovernment, banditry and exorbitant taxation prevalent in most provinces; and from time to time for at least four years, well-trained observers had recorded symptoms of rising anti-foreignism for which there was no excuse but the well-known trick just mentioned. That the boycott continues so rigidly in South China, we think it would be accurate to say is due to the large profits which the Canton strike committee makes out of it and the inability or unwillingness of the Canton Government to put down that body.

As for the student movement we could not possibly attempt in the space at command to say how far it is religious, philosophical or economic, though Mr. Harrison might be recommended to look into the good work which the Chinese Y.M.C.A. are doing. In respect of pacifism or otherwise, all we can say is that so far no evidence has been seen of any serious effort by the student body as a whole to put a check to the intolerable growth of armies all over the country. For the rest, the answer to Mr. Harrison's question depends to some extent on whether the student movement is to be judged by its best or by its worst products. As we said yesterday, the indiscipline, intolerance of superior control and self-assertiveness, into which many students are betrayed by a headstrong minority, does not promise well for the future; and the reputation of the whole body has been tarnished by the clamour it has raised against the foreigner where no retaliation is to be feared and by its silence on abuses for which China has nobody to blame but her own people. On the other hand, if we have any faith in humanity and trust in China's ultimate ability to work out her own salvation, we must believe that the student movement fundamentally is, as Mr. Harrison puts it, "a genuine movement of the younger men who are seeking to help their country." It is not surprising if that movement, being very young, begins by making many mistakes and if its enthusiasm too easily lapses into passion. That is a common phenomenon of changes such as China is passing through now. The fall of the Manchus and the spirit of the age have fairly broken up the old institutions and she is, for the time being, the victim of all sorts of conflicting forces, some bad, some good; and, as always, it is much easier for the bad to take advantage of the good and even to turn them to their own ends, than *vice versâ*. But that the good are there, that they are strong and not discouraged, we should be very sorry to doubt.

A GAME OF PATIENCE

May 15.

WHILE the gates of the city of Peking were closed against invading armies, when the chief executive of the nation and most of his cabinet were refugees in the foreign Legation quarter, when the head and most of the delegates of the Tariff Commission had deserted Peking, the foreign members of that Commission, representatives of great and sovereign Powers, sat beneath the delightful Peking sky from which bombs were being showered on the city, waiting for the Conference to resume sessions. One does not want to heap opprobrium on China or to criticize the Chinese unduly, but here was a situation when China was visibly at her worst, when there was no Government, not even an attempt at Government; yet these representatives of the foreign Powers sat about waiting to change the fundamental relationships between China and themselves. They waited because no one would be the first to go. Some of them said that as long as one Chinese would sit opposite them in conference, they would confer. And of course, one Chinese, in fact, two, were found who were politically colourless and who would not run away. Therefore the Tariff Conference continued.

The fact of the matter is that fundamentally there is no Tariff Conference. For such a conference implies a scientific study of trade and its relationship to the tariff. It implies a study of the bearing of the tariff on the cost of the commodities; it gives the impression that the conferees are attempting to find out whether the trade can stand the revenue, whether the position of the commodities in the market will be strengthened or killed, whether home industries will be protected or the sources of raw materials shut off. The Tariff Conference in Peking is doing no such thing. It is engaged on one task and one only, namely, to find a way of raising $90,000,000 so that China's unsecured debts may be secured and a new bond issue floated. In a word, the Tariff Conference has resolved itself into a collection agency for doubtful lenders and still more doubtful loans. The Chinese delegations are utilizing the foreigner's anxiety in the matter to achieve gains which they themselves had never anticipated would be realized under a decade. The foreigners are naturally hedging because they dare not return to the bankers without something accomplished on the collection end of the business and they dare not give in to all the Chinese demands, for that would destroy the trade of their nationals in China. The Chinese are not hedging at all. They are waiting for the foreigners to be worn out from endless talk and waste of time. They are playing patience with the foreign delegations. They are waiting for the foreign delegations to throw up the sponge and shout: "Take anything you want to take; do anything you want to do. But secure our loans so that we may get the interest on the money."

This article is not the place to discuss in detail the legitimacy of the unsecured loans. We may pass them by with the reminder that all of them, when negotiated, were opposed by large numbers of Chinese, that many of them were entirely political and strategic, that no good has come to China from the money borrowed and that most of them were really personal loans made to politicians who were in a position to place the official chop on the documents. That the interests of all foreigners should be endangered by these loans, that trade should be made to suffer and, in some instances, be destroyed to foist these loans upon the future generations of China, is an immoral bit of politics which no one can defend and which one day will bring upon the foreigners shame and discredit and difficulties with the vocal masses of the Chinese. Before the delegates to the Tariff Conference do anything further in connexion with the collection agency phase of this business, they had better reconsider their position and return home.

Even among the delegates, there are apparently two views of what should be done. Some of the delegates feel that they must write a treaty even if there is no one in China to sign it. They suggest that they will write the treaty now, put in all the high tariffs the Chinese desire, leave it in Peking, go home and wait for China to constitute a constitutional government. Then they will return, sign the treaties and put them into effect. In the meantime, the unsecured

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loans will become secured, there will be an interim between the old rates and the new and trade will have some time to adjust itself because there is no hope for a constitutional Government in the immediate future, the present Government being in the nature of a Regency.

It is difficult to understand the logic behind such a proposal. If its intention is to trick the Chinese into securing the loans, do the delegates imagine that any group of Chinese will not see through the subterfuge? Have the foreigners in Peking condescended to face-saving devices because the delegates dare not return to their countries without having written a new treaty? Here in Shanghai, where business is business, it is beyond human understanding to know just what those who advocate such a procedure hope to accomplish by it. For when the Chinese people find that the Nishihara and other unsecured loans, Chinese and foreign, have been made legitimate, will they not cry out against them as they have done heretofore?

Another group says that the foreigners at Washington bound themselves to a certain, definitely stated increase, that the Powers are morally compelled to agree to such an increase no matter what conditions obtain in China. Therefore, the thing to do is to put into effect the Washington increases and to wait until a constitutional Government has been established to make further changes. In this suggestion, nothing is said about the unsecured loans and therefore no harm can come to China out of it. It is a logical suggestion and should be welcomed by the Chinese as giving them a greater revenue, doing no mischief to trade and not foisting on them these obnoxious loans. This suggestion gives to China all the increased revenue; the first suggestion gives China only an appearance of increased revenue, but actually every dollar of the additional money goes into paying back old debts and making arrangements to contract new debts.

In this connexion, it is interesting to note that all the suggestions we have heard that Tariff Autonomy has been agreed to were misleading. The Powers have never agreed to Tariff Autonomy. They have agreed to the principle that in the event of a new treaty being signed with regard to the Tariff, it shall contain a clause stipulating that there should be tariff autonomy by a certain date, but the treaty has not yet been written and probably will not be signed and ratified by a constititional Government if politics in China continue as they are. In the meantime, the Tariff Conference has permitted a hoax to be played on the Chinese people and the foreigners in China.

ACCORDING to the latest census, the population of Peking has risen to 811,138, consisting of 515,560 males and 295,578 females. Of the male population, 11,597 are officials in the various governmental ministries and departments while over 100,000 men are described as job-hunters, lodging in hotels or the residences of relatives and friends.

MARSHAL Wu Pei-fu was in truculent mood when he entertained a portion of the so-called Constitutional Senators and Representatives at his Headquarters recently. It appears that during a conversation on the Chinese situation, some unscrupulous Parliamentarians proposed that instead of Tsao Kun, Marshal Wu Pei-fu should be elected to the Presidential chair. Hearing this, Marshal Wu angrily declared to his guests that "he would suffer extermination by Heaven and Earth if he would entertain any such ambitious idea for self-aggrandisement." He threatened to execute anybody who dared to utter such nonsense again.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Christianity Reinterpreted

In reviewing a book lately published by Professor John Baillie, of Auburn Theological Seminary, called "Roots of Religion in the Human Soul," a Home paper quotes the author as follows:—

"What our generation needs, in truth, is not to have the old religion replaced, but to have it re-interpreted. Religion as we know it in the world is a thing of infinite variety, of endless ramification, of exceeding intricacy. Even Christianity may seem to be the name, not of a simple view of life, but of a vast and complex historical development; and there are many who have lost their way in its maze of doctrines and sects. That is the real root of our trouble, and I believe there is only one way of meeting it—we must find our way back to the fountain head. We must make re-discovery, and help others to make re-discovery, of the true centre of gravity in this accumulated mass of tradition. We must dig down afresh to its deep foundations in human experience."

One joins issue with theological professors with trepidation, but one cannot help thinking that it is just this craze for reinterpreting and rediscovering which has always given all the trouble. In the early days of Constantinople, they were great on "digging down afresh to foundations," and very little came of it but hair splitting and discord. In the present day, the same passion has given us Professor Goodspeed's atrocity of the New Testament rewritten in modern American, and is at the back of the proposed revision of the English Book of Common Prayer, which fills large numbers of quiet men with terror at the destruction likely to result. If we really want the "true centre of gravity," it is to be found in the 5th, 6th and 7th chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel: and "human experience" is that it has nearly always proved unacceptable in human practice.

U. S. Naturalization

When the new American naturalization law was passed, it was understood that American women who married foreigners retained their American citizenship. This, an American correspondent writes, is true in all cases except when American girls marry orientals, Chinese, Japanese or Hindus. "In the event of such a marriage, (our correspondent continues), the law goes back on itself and forgets the fine principle of keeping American women Americans. It utterly disregards that principle. Instead, it says to the American girls who marry the American returned students, if you marry an Armenian or a Patagonian, a Mexican or a Hottentot, you are entitled to remain American citizens, but if you marry Chinese, Japanese or Hindus, you lose your rights as Americans. The same type of mind which seeks to regulate a man's drinking and smoking, the size of his bed sheets and the kind of literature he should read, now wants to control, by legislation, affairs of the heart." It is not our business to criticize American laws and lawmakers, though we confess to having criticized prohibition often enough. But one's sense of humour is sometimes aroused by the pretences behind such legislation and departmental rulings. General Chang Kai-shek in Canton is reported to have said that he prefers the British and Japanese to the Americans because they are more sincere in their imperialism. Such inequalities as the immigration and naturalization laws do much to counteract the work of Americans to show their friendship for the oriental peoples. One would think that some of the missionaries who have been using all their influence at Washington on other matters affecting the Far East should have something to say on this also.

Hangchow Medical Work

A pioneer British medical missionary enterprise in China, the Hangchow Hospital and Medical Training College, in its annual report, supplies one piece of information which must be most gratifying to Protestant missionary endeavour in this country. "In spite of our terrible ordeal and setback," says Dr. D. Duncan Main, writing of the disturbances of last June, "the actual medical work done has been more than in previous years." On the surgical side, too, there was a great advance in the activities of the institution. That is an achievement of which to be proud, in view of what happened in Hangchow last summer. A glance through the references to the troubles following the May 30 incident—these and other interesting facts concerned with the valuable work of the mission are set forth in a disconnected and scrappy manner which does not do them justice—is to realize the magnitude of the task of these workers in overcoming the tide of anti-foreign and anti-Christian resentment. That many misunderstandings and misconceptions were swept away is proved by the fact that large numbers of their Chinese staffs were induced to remain despite threatening letters and threats to take life. But although they have successfully weathered the storm, the hospital has been hard hit financially. Taking the advice of Chinese well-wishers when passions were running high, they decided to return the deposit money ($100) of each student shortly after he left. An annual income of £10,000 is required to carry on this valuable work. As a large share of this income is contributed by Chinese, it has thus been considerably reduced. Space does not permit mention of each of the many-sided benefits which for a space of 45 years have been conferred on the people of Hangchow and Chêkiang by the Hospital and College; but they are surely sufficient justification for Dr. Main's conclusion, in the course of a review of the present state of China, that Britain is China's best friend and none can gainsay it.

Illicit Firearms

The three greatest smuggling industries in the world to-day are undoubtedly the thorough and cunningly organized "bootlegging" business for getting liquor into the United States, the traffic in noxious drugs, and the smuggling of firearms; and to China more than any other nation are the last two of especial importance. It has long been known that while a not inconsiderable number of automatic pistols have been smuggled into China from the United States, the great majority of lethal weapons which come to this country have their origin in Europe. It seems that certain persons in America, realizing the general danger of the widespread smuggling of firearms (the "three-dollar gat" trade as it is known in some circles) have been conducting an unofficial investigation into the whole affair, and have come to the conclusion that the source of most of the automatic pistols which find their way to the Far East is Spain. While we are not prepared either to endorse or doubt this statement, there is reason to believe that a cheap type of Spanish pistol is among the weapons most commonly found among the China Coast pirates and others of their kind. To those in possession of such pistols, the fact that they are as likely as not to explode in their hands after a few rounds have been fired from them is of little consequence. It would appear that representations have already been made to the Spanish authorities in regard to this export of firearms to be used for doubtful purposes, and that the Spanish authorities, while not denying the soft impeachment, adopt the line of argument that the traffic is no worse than the distillation of spirits for "export" to America, or the growing of narcotics for use in China. From one viewpoint, the logic of the argument is unanswerable, but no argument, no comparison and no analogy can alter the fact that the traffic is a menace to civilization. The League of Nations has already taken up the question of the export of arms to China, and if, as seems no doubt can be done, the charge that Spain is one of the main sources of supply of the pistols used by the pirate and armed robber fraternity in our midst can be proved, it surely would be a matter for the League energetically to take up with the Government of Spain.

The Flights to the Pole

Very nearly 30 years have elapsed since the first ill-fated attempt to reach the North Pole by air was made, and the fact that twice in the present week it has been accomplished indicates how much modern science has done to equip expeditions for this strenuous task. Incidentally these recent successes prove how correct was the imagination of those who as early as 1895 conceived the feasibility of such flights, and who probably had also in their minds the idea that fewer difficulties might be encountered by air than by the ordinary sea, land and ice route which explorers up to that time had followed. It must be remembered that even at the very earliest moments of its voyage the ship carrying an expedition may become ice-bound and may be held fast for a whole season, if indeed worse does not befall it. So it was that, probably considering there was so much in his favour, two years later Andrée, the Swedish aeronaut, embarked with two companions upon a balloon journey to the Pole. He had previously achieved a considerable degree of success in the steering of a balloon by means of ropes dragging over the ground, and he hoped that by a repetition of this method he would be able to guide his balloon to its destination. A message was picked up timed an hour from the start of his flight, but from that moment nothing was ever heard or seen of him, and so far as we recollect none of the reports of the wreckage of his balloon having been picked up have been verified. It is one thing to attempt such a journey in a frail craft at the mercy of every unfavourable current of wind, and another in a high-powered aeroplane or airship, although it must be hazardous and difficult enough in either of the latter, as witness Captain Amundsen's unsuccessful expedition of a year ago. And so one has nothing but the highest admiration both for Lieutenant Byrd and Captain Amundsen for their achievements. It is now more than 30 years since the latter made his first Polar expedition, this to the Antarctic in the Belgica, when he was the mate of the ship. Although he was the first to reach the South Pole, it is understood that his ambition was always directed towards the North Pole, and this he has now achieved through his present flight.

The Country Hospital

Dr. J. B. Fearn, Superintendent of the General Hospital, has been elected Superintendent of the new Country Hospital by the international board of directors controlling that institution. Dr. Fearn continues in charge of the Soochow Road hospital, but is superintending the organization and the installation of equipment in the new building on Great Western Road. Although Dr. Fearn has been ill for some weeks, he is meeting with members of the board of the new institution and hopes to have part of the hospital opened this summer. The new Country Hospital will be one of the best equipped institutions in the Far East. It is interesting to note that the opening of the new hospital in the western district does not mean that the Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium in Route Pichon will be closed. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn tells us that although she has, at times, thought of retiring, she has again changed her mind because she has been asked by doctors and clients to remain open, as there is room enough in Shanghai for her special type of nursing home.

Freedom of the Press and Paid Propagandists

(Continued from Page 286.)

Canton who contrived to slip out of town after railway traffic with Tientsin had been resumed and who left his blatant little organ, the People's Tribune, to its Red patrons and an American lady communist enjoying extraterritorial protection. The most conspicuous killing that followed the Fengtien occupation was that of Chao Piao-p'ing, the editor of Karakhan's reddest medium of publicity, the *"Ching Pao."* This worthy was not secretly shot but openly and publicly executed after a summary examination by a military tribunal of some sort.

This killing of Ch'ao Piao-p'ing created quite a stir among newspaper folk, foreigners as well as Chinese, and for some days after the event there was a lot of talk again of the liberty of speech and of the press. The writer feels that such events are misconstrued by foreign observers, particularly journalists, and that they elicit more attention than they deserve from all classes.

Venal Journalists

No one more richly deserves shooting than a mercenary and dishonest journalist. There is no reason why the paid propaganda agent who serves a militarist or a polician should be less subject to control or run less risk than the subordinates or soldiers of such persons who serve them in other capacities; and, if the press in China is ever to contribute anything to the country's good and deserve special consideration, there is every reason why editors and contributors whose opinions are determined by the source of their subsidies and whose news is manufactured or coloured to suit their employers, should be dealt with as particularly dangerous malefactors.

An honest opinion always deserves and should have a free hearing, even when opposed to the sentiment of the majority, even when obviously wrong. There is no institution, governmental or otherwise, which is not more useful and wholesome under free criticism. No unopposed mind can remain a logical and healthy one, because opposition sharpens the wits and stimulates careful thinking. A free and honest press is essential to a democracy and never did a genuinely benevolent autocracy any harm. There is nothing that China needs more, but a free press is something utterly unattainable while mercenary journalism is not only condoned but defended by the journalistic fraternity. China is overrun with journalists who are ready to support any rogue or adventurer who can and will pay them. They are ready to mis-shape and misguide public opinion in the most dangerous and pernicious fashion for a few dollars a month and, at the same time to clamour for the freedom of the press as a right. The freedom of a purchaseable press is a misnomer to start with. The rights of a purchaseable press simply do not exist and, while a percentage of the publications in a community are dishonestly edited and purchaseable and are nevertheless permitted by the others to lay claim to the rights which they have forfeited, the press at large has no reason to expect special prerogatives.

A Sound Example

Chao Piao-ping's shooting may have been unjust in the sense that it was not carried out after justice had run its meticulous course through the courts. But it is absurd to raise in this particular case the question of legality when there are probably 10,000 cases a day disposed of in China in a fashion that would be condemned by the higher courts of Europe and America, unless one wants to add it to the endless list being compiled by the extraterritoriality commission. The point that should concern journalists is that the defunct editor of the *"Ching Pao"* was, by common knowledge, a paid propagandist who had served many masters, a press agent in this instance for a cause which, apart from its merits, had brought on a war that was particularly costly to China. In a country where justice is commonly executed in a summary mediaeval fashion, when justice is dispensed at all, he was shot as a mercenary soldier would have been killed by the victors in the middle ages—which was abstractly just. Such conspicuous examples serve to discourage men like this editor.

They are not courageous folk and those who care to run the risk of peddling dishonest opinions when the precedent has been established that they are shot when caught by the enemy are few. These few will want big money and it will not be every petty politician then who can afford to have his own newspaper, which will be an unmixed blessing. Such a precedent the military would be certain to abuse and a few honest journalists would suffer here and there, but it would not be long before public opinion would come to the rescue of the honest newspaper and shield it against persecution. Chinese journalism needs to go through such a fiery test for its purification and it is one of the drawbacks of the extraterritorial system that foreign journalism in China cannot be subjected to a similar ordeal.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

CHINA'S ANTI-RED REACTION

How Far Have the Bolsheviks Really Failed? Elements of Success for Their Work Too Easily Overlooked: Six Years of Disruptive Work to Overcome

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 2.

The Chihli-Fengtien campaign against the Kuominchun which culminated on the night of April 15 in the Kuominchun evacuation of Peking was, as everyone knows, primarily anti-Feng Yu-hsiang, secondarily anti-Red, and incidentally anti-Russian. Feng Yu-hsiang is well out of the way, his armies have been forced back to the Mongol border, the Chinese Red agitators and their disciples are being hunted as traitors and criminals throughout the North and have lost face unspeakably by taking refuge in the concessions under the shelter of the unequal treaties; and Comrade Karakhan himself has been denounced by the victors as a meddler and trouble maker. Even his recall has been suggested. In these various developments, vast numbers of conservative Chinese and nearly all foreigners have seen occasion for gleeful rejoicing.

It is widely assumed that the residents in the U. S. S. R. Embassy must be very depressed by the spectacular failure throughout China of their ambitious undertakings and—with so many White Russians in the vicinity of the Capital—in some fear for their personal safety. To make it seem that such is not the case, the Red Embassy has put on a bold and cheerful front. Since the Kuominchun retreat the iron gates at the main entrance have been left wide open, the wall around the compound has been tastefully repainted and there has been great activity within in the way of landscape gardening.

Caution Still Needed

This air of bright indifference certainly is not justified by events; but neither is the foreigner's gay assumption that with Feng Yu-hsiang out of the way and Bolshevism discredited, all is well with the foreigner in China. A sober analysis of what has happened yields one little more satisfaction than the sense of comfort and release from anxiety that has followed the local silencing of Comrade Karakhan's paid agents.

That there is good reason for the Russian Reds to feel decidedly chagrined is obvious; but in exchange for the money they have squandered in China they have probably learned some valuable lessons in Chinese politics and Chinese psychology, and it is doubtful indeed if the rest of us can show a return in wisdom upon the cost to us of the Soviet's activities in China. If Karakhan and any great number of his subordinates and agents had come into China as communist propagandists, with the sole purpose of converting China to their political creed; or if the success or failure of their work had been entirely dependent upon the erection on Chinese soil of a workable Soviet Republic, working in cooperation with Soviet Russia, then recent events in Canton and Peking would have meant the total loss of all invested money and effort. The anti-Red reaction, which is now so popular from one end of the country to the other and which is even giving courage to a similar movement in Red Mongolia, would then have meant complete defeat. Actually, Russia's efforts in the East have been by no means futile and, viewing the situation from the Moscow Government's point of view, tremendous strides have been made in China and may still be made in carrying out the original purpose of all this expensive meddling. One has to understand the motives behind Russia's undertakings to gauge the results.

Moscow's Real Aim

Moscow turned its attention to the East in 1919 and 1920 after a strong anti-Red reaction had set in in Europe and America, with the sole purpose of attacking the Occident with economic weapons through the reduction of all Asia to chaos. China was so well on the way to confusion that she offered a particularly fertile field—a field kept open and free to disruptive influence by the punctilious regard on the part of the Powers for her political independence, her right to self-determination, and by their sentimental consideration for her legitimate aspirations and her Oriental *amour propre*. The Russian agitators knew from the outset that if China's down-hill gait could be accelerated, if she could be driven or led to her own complete undoing, no single Power would dare to intervene and no group of Powers could be brought to sanction a reasonable scheme of intervention. It looked safe and easy.

The primary objects of Red endeavour, therefore, were to wreck the Occidental investment in China by fostering conditions which would make both trade and residence in the country impossible. The complete ruin of China might not mean the ruin of Europe and certainly could not mean the immediate ruin of America, but it would be a long stride in the ruin of Great Britain at least—and all communists are agreed that the one field in which a dictatorship of an intelligent industrial proletariat might succeed is England. To initiate the experiment, however, England must first be ruined. Every capitalistic and bourgeois institution must be reduced to bankruptcy. The cutting off of the China trade might not achieve this end, but every cargo cut off would mean a hundred men cut of work in England and every man out of work and hungry is a possible rebel against the existing order. From the Red point of view, therefore, it was worth spending something to ruin China.

Expenditure Not Fruitless

And from this point of view, six or seven years of endeavour and the expenditure of something like $40,000,000, have not been fruitless. America has spent more in the form of material supplies to the Chinese Government in the same period with no return at all—not even good will or respect—and with no prospects except a promise of paper issued on a security which Red enterprise has undermined. The ejection of the communists from Canton and the defeat of the Kuominchun may be spectacular failures of Russia's more spectacular efforts, but they do not even promise to undo the damage her more insidious efforts have done nor do they eradicate the spirit which her agitators have instilled into ten of thousands of addled minds whose daily workings will continue to keep China in turmoil, render reasonable and friendly relations between China and the world impossible and effectively check the development of political, industrial and commercial institutions such as China needs and owes herself and the world.

Before Russian Red influence was felt in China, the official caste had already acquired a taste for disorder, for fishing in troubled waters, which was found to be exceedingly lucrative. The revolt against discipline and order was confined, however, to the official classes and was held in check to some extent by a consciousness of alien scrutiny. A fear of and a sense of responsibility to the Occidental Powers and Japan, acted as checks upon otherwise unchecked military and political adventurers. Russia instilled courage into these elements and made every possible effort to teach not only hatred, for but also contempt, for the wholesome restraint upon deviltry imposed by the treaties. She sought to convert latent, timid and passive anti-foreignism into active and aggressive anti-foreignism, and no one can say that she did not succeed. The spirit that that she conjured up, and which has now turned on her with characteristic viciousness, is what those who profess a sympathetic understanding of China call the "nationalistic spirit." It scorns loyalty and a consideration for "face," it laughs at obligations, it goes into a frenzy of rage at the suggestion of discipline, it forfeits all rights while claiming all, it flouts authority, sneers at good faith, rewards weakness with truculence and indulgence with venom, and then dives deep into subterranean burrows at the least sign of danger to secrete fresh supplies of spleen.

The Frantic Spirit of Anarchy

This isn't a spirit which anti-Bolshevist propaganda will lay because it isn't Red and never was. It isn't even the communist spirit, because communism in both theory and practice, however far apart they may be, implies order and discipline; but it is the frantic spirit of anarchy which can only be exercised from an Oriental individual or an Oriental people by the drastic application of discipline over a considerable period. The loosing of this spirit upon Asia is worth all it costs Moscow for the furtherance of the main purpose of Russian endeavour in the Orient, and we should be very short-sighted indeed if we persuaded ourselves that the Fengtien-Chihli victory in the North or the so-called revolt of the Cantonese nationalists against the communists in Canton implied the total failure of the Red undertaking in China.

What has failed in China is rather a deviation from the main purpose, working in contradiction to it, than the main purpose itself. While working to promote ruin through anarchy, the Russians discovered how easy it was to buy a following and, having collected a large coterie of mercenary adherents in Peking and Canton, not to mention other centres, they were tempted to experiment in organized constructive effort, to create disciplined forces through whom they could promote more effectively the ruin of the country's trade and her "capitalistic" institutions. That this should fail was inevitable. The spirit which she had striven to let loose and had patronized turned on the conjuror. Canton turned anti-Red for the sole reason that the Reds were interfering with the "liberties" of Canton's officialdom. They tried to introduce order and discipline in the communist fashion and, in doing so, came into direct conflict with their own pampered spirit of anarchy. They built up the most efficient native military force that Kuangtung has had in the province's history and used it to dragoon the population.

Canton's Dislike of Discipline

While communism seemed to mean unrestrained licence, the Cantonese in power were for it; but when it gradually began to look like order and discipline as seen through a Red veil, it was tyranny and they turned on it. It is a good joke on the Russians, but nothing more. Those who see in the turn of events in Kuangtung a justification of the do-nothing policy have no idea of what has happened. To the Cantonese it means that the Russians have been used as tools to the undoing of the British in South China and that when the Russians themselves seemed to be getting too firm a grip on the situation, the Cantonese boldly and cleverly rewarded them by ejecting them. It means another loss of prestige for the alien, an accretion of assurance for the cocksure "nationalist" and the absolutely certain collapse of such order and discipline as the Russians were instilling before their own spirit of anarchy turned foreign, less aggressive in what is upon them. If Canton happens, in the course of time, to be less anti-foreign, less aggressive in what is called nationalism in its relations with the outside world, it will be because the order which the Russians were establishing has broken down and because confusion and disorganisation, internal turmoil and consequent misery, rob the administration of some of its conceit and assurance. The anti-Red reaction by no means implies a pro-foreign turn, nor even a fairer and saner attitude towards foreign diplomatic and trade relations. If the Russians were in a position to resent the ejection of their agents, the Cantonese nationalists would of course hasten to curry favour with the British, the Japanese, the French and the Americans, for it is the Chinese age-old policy to enlist the services of formerly swindled and rejected friends to fight their battles for them against recently swindled and rejected allies. But in this instance the Russians are remote and impotent; and the case with which they were unseated and ejected will only inspire in the Cantonese a deeper conviction of their own overwhelming superiority and render them less amenable to reason.

Red Imperialism in North

Here in the North, the situation is somewhat different. The Red Russians in the Far East may not be in a position to resent very effectually the defeat of their mercenary armies, the discrediting of their hireling puppet, the Christian General, the persecution of their purchased agitators and the humiliation of their Ambassador. They may not be prepared to fight Japan in Manchuria nor to invite international intervention by making open war on Peking. But they are very close. They not only hold all of Mongolia, but they have a foothold in Manchuria and at least a toehold in Chinese Turkestan; and, as everyone knows, they cherish ambitious plans for further penetration and alienation of the Northwest. These plans are "imperialistic" if any designs against China ever were. They are not essentially Red ambitions, but schemes of Russian national expansion, as every Chinese of intelligence knows and as all of them except those actually in Russian pay are only too glad to let us know.

The present war against the Kuominchun which both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are so eager to carry through to a finish and which both secretly plan to carry on into Mongolia when the frontier areas have been recovered, is a counter move against Russian expansion and encroachment upon Chinese territories. It is no word battle for legitimate aspirations, sovereign rights, racial equality and the like, such as the treaty port Chinese delight to organize against the Occidental under the protection and patronage of the concessions, but a belated, loose-jointed, badly organized and badly directed effort to recover from a real and determined enemy vast territories all but in the possession of the purchaser.

The "New Manchuria" includes all of Mongolia, inner and outer, all the administrative areas outside the Great Wall, from Jehol to Paotou, the upper Yellow River Valley from Paotou westward well into Tibet, Kansu, the Tsaidam and Koko Nor areas of northern Tibet, and Chinese Turkestan. The actual seizure of this vast new Empire by military force Russia could and would execute to-morrow if it were not so conspicuous and if such an act were not likely to disillusion her friends within the proletariat of Europe, Great Britain and America and make intervention possible. The peaceful but rapid penetration of these areas behind the screen of a Chinese People's Army, led by well subsidized traitors who know how to snivel with the missionaries on the one hand and gain support abroad and who are equally adept, on the other hand, in the use of the demoralized native students and of the returned students with their irrational anti-foreign bias, is much easier and safer.

Foreign Assistants

What a joke it is! Here we have the theft of half the old Chinese Empire being carried out as deftly and quietly as the picking of a pocket while Chinese "nationalists" and "patriots," trained and inspired by the thieves over a period of six or seven years, create a diversion in the Forts by yelping about sovereign rights and racial equality, by denouncing capitalism, imperialism and militarism. While Kalgan is packed with Red Russian cavalry and artillery and supplies are coming in from Mongolia, the Western Returned Students Club in Peking entertains Mr. Malone, the British Communist, for the delight of hearing "imperialism" denounced and Chinese equality passionately asserted from foreign lips, lends its premises to gatherings of agitators paid by Karakhan and gloats over Russian promises of the humiliation of the imperialistic Briton, the imperialistic American and the imperialistic Japanese. In another branch of the Russian service, unpaid and unsolicited, work such ardent volunteers as Dr. Balme of Shantung, Chaplain-General Goforth of the People's Army, and the devout champions of China's rights who called upon Mr. MacMurray to protest against the Taku ultimatum, weak and contemptible persons in a way, pitiable dupes in a way, but dangerous both to China and the foreign investment in China also, because of the thousands and tens of thousands here and abroad whose opinions upon China they shape—opinions which present an adamant front to information and reason from other sources.

A Precarious Alliance

Opposed to all the demoralization which Russian influence has helped to work in China during recent years and to a Russian supported army in actual possession of the "New Manchuria," we have nothing but the lose and precarious alliance of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, which everyone of a few hundred subordinates is doing everything to steer on the rocks, and an allied army of so little real military worth that its operations between Peking and Hankow elicit cries of anguish from foreign military observers.

Under these conditions the Peking attitude towards the foreigner, towards foreign relations and particularly towards China's treaty obligations, is likely to be a much more conciliatory and reasonable attitude than Canton's or than that dictated by Karakhan through Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Cheng-ting last autumn. The need of foreign moral support and, if possible, of material support, in this critical situation is felt now and will be more keenly felt as time goes on and the actual situation becomes clearer to the leaders.

Sed Revocare Gradum

The best efforts of the sanest leaders are not going to undo in an hour the results of six years of demoralization nor are they going to persuade the returned students that what Karakhan in his correspondence with them calls the "cause" is to be sacrificed to a critical national emergency. Anarchy has gone too deep for any thing but the strictest discipline over a number of years to eradicate it. It has permeated finance and the bankers went to wreck their country's credit so that they like the militarists can fatten on ruin. It has wrecked the railways, the telegraphs, the schools, the revenue administrations and even the postal service. The treaty port Chinese who owe everything they and are to the foreigner, are frantically eager to inoculate the concessions with the same poison so that foreign institutions on Chinese soil may present as sad a picture as native ones and not stand out in humiliating contrast to them, and these persons—bankers who want to undermine securities so that they can gamble in them, returned students with a poisonous "inferiority complex," and merchants who want official titles for what they are worth in superlatively rich communities—are not going to be silenced in a day.

AMERICAN FLEET AT TSINGTAO

New Lease of Life for Business in Northern Port

Tsingtao, May 7.

Eleven submarines and the mother ships Canopus and Beaver of the American Asiatic Fleet arrived here on Tuesday. It is said the submarines and one mother ship will remain here all the summer. The destroyer divisions are on the way and should arrive here by Sunday.

The coming of the American ships has given the city, or at least a large part of it, including wholesalers, retailers, shops, cafés, bars, etc. a new lease of life and the visit is especially welcome after the meagre business done during the winter and spring because of the abnormal conditions. The money the sailors annually spend here contributes very largely to the prosperity of the city.—Reuter.

AN inventory of the treasures of the Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City, Peking, has been taken and inspection of sealed buildings has been made by a group of Chinese officials anxious to set at rest reports of extensive looting there. During the disturbed civil war conditions, Peking police will guard the palace instead of soldiers.

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SURVEY OF WAR AND ITS AFTER EFFECTS IN NORTH CHINA

IV.—Problem as to What the Political Adjustment will be: Unwillingness of Marshals Wu and Chang to Take Responsibility in Peking

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

What the political adjustment is going to be no one can pretend to foresee. Speculation is not optimistic in any circles. The race for jobs has already commenced, as one hears from every revenue producing office and bureau. Appointees of every general who participated in the war against the Kuominchun are arriving and attempting to settle themselves. The Peking-Suiyuan railway for instance has five directors and there are said to be six candidates for the Ministry of Communications. The rival swarms of politicians are, of course, bound to squabble and both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin will have to prove themselves very big men indeed if they can prevent their subordinates from entering upon pitched battles for a division of the spoils. To maintain a show of co-operation and to keep the peace in Peking, the leaders will either have to suppress hundreds of political scavengers or create a tremendous number of new offices.

One of the worst features of the situation is that both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin seem genuinely unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of the national administration and have no intention of coming here and taking actual control or of sending really big people to represent them. The men who are clamouring to get here and assume office are precisely the sort that are not wanted—the small fry of many discredited and unmourned *régimes* of the past, such as the seemingly immortal parliamentarian.

Real Government Wanted

The big leaders are unwilling to take a big enough part to give a prospective government an air of respectability and stability, but will sit at a distance, quibbling and meddling, as they have always done before, arousing each other's suspicions and jealousies until their subordinates have wrecked all pretense at good faith and have involved them in another feud. Having won the war upon Bolshevism, the high militarists should declare a second war on Chinese officialdom and permanently eliminate from the field about 90 per cent. of their own henchmen, just to prove their good will to each other and the country. If they cannot think of any better way to celebrate their alleged victories than by restoring Tsao Kun and his Parliament, Chin Yun-peng and Liang Shih-yi to the political stage, then China is hopeless. When Wu Pei-fu says that he wants everything readjusted according to law, he voices a meaningless phrase which has a most depressing effect upon foreign observers. It means more constitutions and more make-believe republicanism. What the country really wants for a while is less of the mummery of Government and more of the substance. Everyone would like to see someone with the honest desire to restore order and with the power behind him to do it in actual command of the situation, with a few efficient clerical persons to execute his orders and a league of the militarists standing by to guarantee that no one quibbled with them and that the first man to move troops in a new civil war should be utterly crushed.

After five or ten years of peace and the normal expansion of commerce under such an autocracy, it would be time enough to talk of the constitution perhaps, a parliament and a little law making. What is needed now is a lot of force exercised in the support of a *régime* founded upon common sense. If Wu Pei-fu does not realize this and show readiness to suppress the Chihli Party for the sake of co-operation with Chang Tso-lin to this end, he is much more a nuisance than a patriot. The revival of anything so grotesquely worthless as the old Parliament ought to be evidence enough to the world that the conspicuous leaders in China want no radical improvement in the political state of their country but are content to keep the old game going.

Legations Wait and See

The Powers are of course going to do nothing whatever about the situation, whether for China's good or ill. All policy in Peking is now strictly passive and the Legations will simply wait to see what is dished up in the way of a Government for their recognition; and then recognize it and go on with the conferences irrespective of its merits. The more China needs help and guidance, the less co-operation in constructive policy seems to be possible among the Legations. In each new situation it becomes more and more the foreiner's part to step aside deferentially and let destruction and ruin rage past him. The anti-Red reaction has confirmed the passivists in the belief that if they only do little enough and wait long enough everything will come right in China, and they now point to the discomfiture of the radicals both here and in the south as a vindication of what they call their policy. The Diplomatic Body's right to communication with the sea under the Protocol was violated by the warring factions for more than three weeks, immediately after the great show of determination at Taku, because it was utterly impossible in diplomatic gatherings to break down the resolve of a few to ask for nothing and to do nothing. No Power is yet sufficiently convinced that all is not working out to some kind of a happy conclusion to think seriously of taking independent steps that could be interpreted as intervention; and honest co-operation between the Powers seems less possible now than ever, so those who feel that they ought to be doing something to rescue China from her troubles must confine their efforts to influencing the Chinese masters of the situation. If, as Marshal Tuan says, the militarists of the North who really want to restore peace and order and have the courage to sit upon some of their subordinates who want neither, can be brought to sincere co-operation, there is some hope of a respite. A truce that lasted long enough might make peace fashionable and war disreputable, and therein lies the one slender hope that is reposed in the present situation.

No Smoke Without Fire

Chinese political gossip is often very unjust in its generalizations, but is very seldom without some foundation. It has been persistently stated here in many circles since the Kuominchun evacuation that the one man whose ambitions would be thwarted by an established and lasting peace would be Sun Chuan-fang and that he was certain to do something desperate to wreck an understanding among the chiefs which would make civil war a scandal. It is very generally felt in military circles that General Sun has great confidence in his ability as both general and administrator and that he aspires to be China's eventual dictator. To the rapid furtherance of this ambition a state of chaos would lend itself handsomely, while a state of lasting peace would confine him for an indefinite period to the present boundaries of his realm.

There are unfortunately other lesser war lords who would remain in restricted subordinate positions with little excuse for increasing their armies and adventuring afield if peace and discipline were restored, and who would therefore lend themselves temporarily to any scheme to break up a co-operative union of war lords. Chin Yun-ao, for instance, will have to take what he could get out of the present situation and would probably be much readier to join Sun Chuan-fang in a war on Shantung than to keep the peace in a limited field. That the Chinese actually expect something of the sort is beyond doubt. One can only hope that Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu will show a determination in good faith which will render such enterprises abortive.

Otherwise, foreigners are generally agreed that China's finish as a nation is in sight. This statement is not founded upon the writer's own inherent gloom but upon the almost unanimous opinion of all the old and sober students of Chinese affairs who have done most in the past to keep confidence in China alive abroad but who are now writing and talking in a strain which will very quickly undermine this confidence and change the whole trend of foreign policy in the East if the responsible leaders in whom we have learned to believe fail to insist upon peace and order but cater to the political riff-raff's demand that waters may continue to be troubled so that the fishing may be good.

WAR IN SZECHUAN SUSPENDED

Antagonists Apparently Combining to Oust Kueichow Forces: Agitators Frustrated

Chêngtu, Apr. 22.

The fighting between the forces of General Yang Sen and General Liu Ts'en-hoo in the northeast section of the province has been suspended and it now seems as if the Szechuan generals were about to combine with General Yang Sen to get rid of the Kueichow forces. General Yang has demanded of General Yuen Tsu-min, the Kueichow general, that he turn over Chungking and all the eastern part of the province and the generals in Chêngtu have all sent troops to hold Luchow and to drive back the Kueichow army in that vicinity. General Yuen has sent for the Civil Governor of Kueichow to lead an army to his assistance and he is reported to be on the way with a full division.

The relations between Szechuan and the two provinces of Yunnan and Kueichow seem to be somewhat like those existing between a rich older brother and his two younger brothers who more or less depend upon his financial assistance In the days of the Empire part of the Central Government's annual revenue from Szechuan was diverted to the use of the Imperial Officials of Yunnan and Kueichow. Under the Republic this province has supported the armies of a goodly number of military men who could not secure the necessary means in their own provinces.

Student attempts at organization in connexion with the Peking slaughter so-called, are only half-hearted and not at all successful up to the present. A meeting a few days ago organized by the local Heo Yuen Huei was broken up by the disapproval of a large number of uninvited guests and the chairman had to flee to save himself from bodily injury.

The attempts of the students of Suifu to prevent the unloading of a big shipment of oil was quickly dealt with by the military who dispersed the students and lined the streets with soldiers from the jetty to the godowns.

The business of both the Standard Oil Co. and the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is reported to be flourishing.—Reuter.

TOKYO, May 10.—Baron Kenjiro Den, the former Governor-General of Formosa, was appointed a Privy Councillor this afternoon.—Reuter.

GENERAL Chin Yun-ao and General Kou Yin-chieh have issued a joint proclamation prohibiting co-education at all government and private schools and colleges throughout Honan province. According to the proclamation, co-education is harmful to morality. Further, the proclamation forbids the employment of women teachers by schools about the middle class, threatening to close all educational institutions in the province in case the students dare raise any opposition. The new orders have been sanctioned by Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS USING THE MISSIONARIES

All Sorts of Views Pressed on U. S. Govt. in Their Name But Without Their Warrant: The American Civil Liberties Union

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yencheng, Hiangsu, May 3.

The dark cloud of the Boxer days had one silver lining. Men were drawn together in a common cause, against the Manchus. Protestant and Catholic missionaries stood side by side in the Legations. Not only British and American, but German, Russian, Japanese soldiers fought together. By no means least were the Chinese. The five viceroys saved the situation, and the Chinese Christians were invaluable in the siege.

The Powers took wise measure to perpetuate this unity and prevent further atrocities, one of these being the guarantee of untrammelled intercourse. When, a few weeks since, this guarantee was threatened at Taku, they again spoke out in unison.

Now it appears that, in response to a cabled request from a Pro-Red committee of the Kuomintang the Rev. Harry F. Ward, as representing the American Civil Liberties Union, of which he is President, has written to Pres. Coolidge, urging the United States to withdraw from this unison, and give up her treaty rights. In this letter Mr. Ward says, "It is exceedingly interesting in this connexion that a representative committee of American missionaries at Peking who are supposedly the chief beneficiaries of the Protocol of 1901, in a protest to Minister MacMurray, endorsed the Chinese point of view and point out that our association with the other Powers in enforcing this ultimatum will severely strain, if it does not break, the historic friendship between China and the United States."

Mr. Ward and the missionaries in Peking have a perfect right to give the President their views as individual American citizens, but they have no right to give the impression that they represent the prevailing missionary opinion. It is well, therefore, for the missionaries and others to know the subversive movements in the home lands which are making capital of them.

"Civil Liberties"

When one Carlo Tresca, who had been in gaol for sedition, was pardoned by the President, Congress became interested, and the Congressional Record of December 19, 1925, is filled with facts, bearing especially on this American Civil Liberties Union, The Woman's League of Peace and Freedom, the American Committee for Chinese Relief, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Fellowship of Youth for Peace, and other organizations.

It was the A.C.L.U. which was chiefly responsible for securing Tresca's pardon. Indeed it took its origin from the "League for Amnesty of Political Prisoners," got up by the anarchist Berkmann, when in gaol. Likewise in the Mooney and the Billings cases they were active in shielding the criminals, and one of their leaders, Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard, was scathingly arraigned by another Harvard graduate, Theodore Roosefelt. In their minutes frequent mention is made that appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court to save this or that radical who had been convicted by the Government. The minutes of their Executive Committee for May, 1922, record the authorization of a loan of $500 to the National Defence Committee, a Communistic organization directed from Moscow.

Good People Deceived

Some good people have been drawn into these movements, deluded by the mirage of a Democracy Millennium. But the A.C.L.U. is closely aligned with the I.W.W., and has among its leaders such men as Engene V. Debs, Morris Hilquitt (a Russian whose real name is Misca Hilkowics), "Rev." John Haynes Holmes, who has been engaged in exciting the I.W.W. in California to defy the laws of their state and in trying to stir up trouble between the Negroes and the Whites, Scott Nearing, Elizabeth Gurley Flyan, Louis P. Lochner, Max Eastman, (another man formerly connected with Union Seminary, N. Y.), Wm Z. Foster, Father John A. Ryan, and Darrow. It was this organization which financed Scopes, and sent Darrow to defend him. The real head of the organization is Roger N. Baldwin. He stands for free love, advocates Communism, civil war, overthrow of the American Government, and crimes of violence. He was sentenced to gaol for a year on charges which he admitted.

A Warning to Missionaries

This Congressional Record shows that Harvard Law School is represented in their organization by several names, and that Bryn Mawr Summer School is pretty well under their influence. Also we learn that "The Nation" has been Bolshevized. Jane Addams' part in these movements is better understood when we learn that she is listed as stockholder in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, with Lenin, Debs, and others. (In this connexion it will be well to mention a pamphlet, "Christ or Bolshevism," for sale by Kelly and Walsh, Co. at 20 cents Mex.)

Missionaries will do well to be wary about how their names are used. Over a hundred of us have signed that counter-resolution, dissociating ourselves from the political activities of certain organizations, and other names may be sent to the undersigned.

HUGH W. WHITE.

Yencheng, Kiangsu,
May 3, 1926.

Resolution

"We, the undersigned, desire respectfully to inform our governments and their representatives that the National Christian Council of China and the Federal Council of Churches in exerting their influence for the removal of extraterritoriality were not authorized to act for us. Furthermore, from observation in the missionary body and from facts in our possession we believe that, if the missionaries had been consulted, there would not have been general approval of the statement sent in."

A HAPPY PICTURE OF SZECHUAN

Harvest Promising Particularly Well: Two Rather Bad Fires and the Fire God

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mienchow, Sze. April 18.

I am writing from Chongkiang, about 45 miles from Mienchow. We have had plentiful rains and the country is looking lovely and fruitful. In spite of the fact that here and there is a patch of wheat that will hardly return the seed sown on it, the wheat crop will be good, producing seven or eight, and in some cases even nine or ten tou to two *shen* of seed. This is from 40 to 50 fold. Water-wheels were turning merrily and the prospects for rice are distinctly good. This is making everybody happy.

Chongkiang has had two serious fires lately; and they would have been much worse but for the way the soldiers turned out and extinguished them. They had not much apparatus. There are of course a fair supply of fire tanks, as in all Chinese cities, and the people are raising a subscription to construct more as they found the ones they have very inadequate. The soldiers had a long brass syringe of about a couple of feet in length and three inches in diameter which was a help. There is a touch of irony about the second fire. It broke out near the temple of the fire-god, and was more wide-spread. It started from lighted candles which were placed around thanking the god for preservation from the other fire!

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INDICTMENT OF MODEL PROVINCE AND ITS GOVERNOR

Shansi Fallen From Its High Estate: Heavy Taxing, Military Adventure and Social Decline: Education Lapsing and Roads Falling into Ruin

FROM A SHANSI CORRESPONDENT

Tientsin, April 29.

At a social gathering in one of the cities of Shansi a short time ago one of the foreign speakers who was making acknowledgment of the courtesies received upon that occasion made reference to Shansi as "the model province," and a moment later to Governor Yen as "the model governor." The Chinese present were men of the young, modern-educated teacher class. They greeted each of these references with almost a shout of derisive laughter.

The laughter of these young men was indicative of the frame of mind of many thoughtful people in Shansi to-day, and their frame of mind has not been reached by any recent event of local or temporary significance, but represents a growing conviction through many months. To speak plainly, they feel that Shansi is no longer a model province and has no longer a model governor. That fact, if it indeed be a fact, may well be considered one of the most disheartening things in the whole Chinese political situation to-day.

Many Notable Qualities

There are still many things that may be said to the credit of Yen Hsi-shan. As compared with other Chinese military leaders he is not and has never been avaricious. His personal scale of living is modest and not immoral. He has never sold offices. Nor has he ever interfered with the revenues of the two railways that run across Shansi soil. The majority of the 105 district magistrates of Shansi, all of whom owe their appointment to him, are men of ability and integrity. Nor would we question for a moment the great value of the reform programme that Governor Yen was promoting with such vigour seven or eight years ago. Many things of value in that programme will be conserved, no matter what political changes may come about in Shansi in the future.

The Military Path

When all has been said, however, the present conditions in Shansi are not such as to give one great optimism as to the future. The Governor is apparently striking out along exactly the same course as other tuchuns have followed and may except exactly the same results. For the last 12 or 15 months his time and energies have been devoted to a typical militarist's policy. From a strength of 16,000 to 20,000 men the provincial army has been raised to at least 100,000, and recruiting and conscription are still going forward. An air force of doubtful value has been and is being developed at enormous expense. The provincial arsenal, which is also the mint, has had to stop coining money in order to turn out military supplies. In this institution five foreign experts are employed at present.

The Demand for Money

In March of this year the whole of the taxes for the current year was demanded of the people. The demand came at the zero hour as far as the ordinary Shansi citizen was concerned. It was just after the luner year, when bills had been settled. It found the average farmer with little ready money and with little grain to take to the markets. As a result many farmers have had to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest in order to pay their taxes. Further, the fact that the whole of the year's taxes have been collected so early in the year unquestionably means that before the end of this year next year's taxes will be demanded.

Super-Tax and Contributions

Nor does the collection of the land tax represent all that the people have had to pay toward the cost of the governor's military programme. In some districts landholders owing more than 40 *mow* were required to pay a super-tax in addition to the regular tax. People of wealth and all business firms have been required to make "contribution," so-called, though there was nothing voluntary about these contributions. While the Shansi armies were in eastern Chihli along the Kin-Han Railway the Shansi people were required to provide wheat flour and steamed bread, each householder being obliged to furnish a certain amount, and this bread and flour was shipped out to the armies in the field. A further form of taxation has been in the form of furnishing transport. Carts and pack-animals, or the money to hire them, have been demanded of every village. Taking all these things together, the people of Shansi are groaning under a burden of taxation such as they never carried in the worst days of the late Manchu *régime*.

Educational Decline

A few years ago Shansi had an encouraging programme of education. As late as three years ago there were more pupils in modern schools in Shansi in proportion to the population than in any other province of China. But for the last two years educational affairs have been going from bad to worse. Owing to heavy tax demands upon the villages economy has been necessary, and the first place in which the average village president will cut down expenses is his schools.

Since the clash of the Students' Association in Taiyuanfu with the Governor over his house tax scheme in May of last year the students in the provincial capital have been under no sort of restraint. They have actively carried on anti-Christian propaganda, in contravention of Governor Yen's instructions in his once-famous "Manual of Citizenship."

A Disgraceful Expulsion

An illustration of their temper and attitude was seen in the Commercial College in Taiyuanfu when the principal, one of the best educators and finest men in the province, was chased out by the students. A prominent Christian, a returned student from America, who was a member of the teaching staff of the First Provincial Middle School, the largest school in Taiyuanfu, was practically forced to leave the city because of the student agitation against him. This man was active in the Anti-Opium Society and in every sort of progressive citizenship in Taiyuanfu.

We hear that teachers in the various schools dare not give their pupils stiff examinations or hold them to any sort of rigid standards. A short time ago a school principal in one of the cities of Shansi was chased from the school by the students because he refused to allow them to look over the examination questions in advance of the examinations!

Roads a Disgrace

A few years ago Shansi was reported to have joined in the movement for good roads. The building of motor roads began in 1920 and went forward for two or three years. In 1921 the American Red Cross Society spent about $1,000,000 in Shansi in building roads, employing that method of giving famine relief. The present condition of those roads, which were presented to the provincial government with the sole stipulation that it attend to their upkeep, is a disgrace. Even the main trunk lines, necessary for rapid military movements, are not kept up as they should be, and for many months there has been no public motor car service upon them.

As for railways, though rumours are heard from time to time that the moribund Tung-Cheng Railway, which was to be a trunk line running through the province from north to south, was to be revived, and although the Governor last year appointed a member of his secretariat as the director of that line, there are no indications that anything is to be done to develop an enterprise that is almost necessary to the future development of the province.

In the matter of social reforms, also, everything has been sidetracked for military affairs. In the last few months gambling has been done openly at fairs and theatres. Opium is cheaper and easier to obtain than for a long time, and the "chin tan," or "golden grain," —a morphia pill, can be purchased on the open streets of many towns. With no pressure from above to maintain such a reform as the anti-footbinding campaign, for example, many district magistrates find it easy to allow the people to do they please.

In all these lines Shansi is going backward, not forward. In political matters not a single new idea has been projected for four years. The village autonomy scheme of four years ago was the last indication that Governor Yen was giving time and thought to the civil, as distinguished from the military, affairs of the province.

It is probable that the Governor himself is living in an artificial atmosphere and is unaware of the actual conditions throughout the province. One wonders what has come over the man who, a few years ago, was driving out in his motor-car to outlying towns, chatting with school boys and girls, farmers and merchants, and apparently endeavouring to identify himself with the life of the people. That was a figure to kindle the imagination and fire the enthusiasm. This present figure is no different from that of many another military chieftain.

Why This Militarism?

There has been much speculation as to the real purpose of the military movements of the Shansi armies during the last two months. When they were holding a section of the Kin-Han Railway it was rumoured that Governor Yen had his eye upon the office of President in Peking. The present campaign in the north against First Kuominchun may have as its purpose the attempt to seize the special Suiyuan area and incorporate it into Shansi. Commercially and geographically it belongs to that province anyway. But any military campaign that goes further than the mere guarding of the Shansi borders will never have the moral support of the more thoughtful citizens of the province.

Retrogression

If one should undertake to describe in a sentence the character of the Governor of Shansi he would have to speak of him as a mediocre man surrounded by mediocre men, and at present seemingly engaged in destroying both himself and the peace and prosperity of the province as a result of his mediocrity. Governor Yen has been for years a shining example of what a man of very ordinary abilities, but with a genuine love for his people, can do when he devotes himself wholeheartedly to his people's welfare. At present he is a striking illustration of the folly and futility of pursuing the military will-o-the-wisp. What the end will be a few months may demonstrate.

NEW BISHOP FOR WESTERN CHINA

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rt. Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, D.D., Assistant Bishop, to be Bishop in the Diocese of Western China, in succession to the Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Cassels, D.D., who died in November.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS IN PEKING

Labour and Humiliation Days Both Perfectly Quiet

Peking, May 8.

It is noteworthy that Labour Day on May 1 and "Humiliation Day" yesterday passed off as far as could be observed without the slightest attempt at a celebration.

The absence of the customary parades and mass meetings may be attributed partly to the issuing of warning proclamations by General Wang Huai-ching and partly to the fact that most of the student and Labour organizers have either left Peking or are lying very low.—Reuter.

SHANSI TURNED MILITARIST

Model Province's Decline: Army First for Defence Now a General Incubus

It has taken only two years of steady adherence to the military ideal to make the so-called Model Province of Shansi no longer a model, according to a recent visitor to Shanghai from that province, Dr. F. J. Wampler, head of the Pinlingchow Hospital in Shansi and provincial representative for Shansi on the Council of Health Education of which he was formerly director in Shanghai. While not stressing the public health aspects of the province in an interview which he gave yesterday, Dr. Wampler explained how the military evil in the province has acted as a block on all work of this kind.

To begin with, he said, it would appear that Governor Yen, who has been hailed in the past as the "Model Governor," has permitted himself to be caught in a trap of his own making. For about two and a half years, the province has been obsessed with a fear of the invasion of its borders, and in justification of this dread Governor Yen has been constantly building up his army, which began with real zest shortly after the *coup d'état* of General Feng in Peking in the autumn of 1924.

From Defence to Offence

The system used by Governor Yen is one which, while supposedly not for the purpose of building a military machine for any purpose other than protection of the province, has by its very methods nurtured the ever-present military evil, according to Dr. Wampler. In the beginning farmer boys from the province were conscripted into military service for three months out of the year. Thus during the entire year three groups were in training separately for three alternating months, and together for intensive training. Then when their training period was finished they returned to their farms or villages with rather expensive tastes as compared with their pre-military status. Added to this fact was that more potent one of their $1 a month salary which they received for being "in reserve." The reserves were able to justify their existence in December just past, when the Honan bandits who were ex-members of the second Kuominchun army descended upon the province near its borderline to Honan. The quick routing of these bandits was made possible through the efficacy of the good roads more than through the superior military tactics of the defending army, Dr. Wampler said.

It will be remembered that the roads of Shansi have come in for their share of commendation, and at this point they justified the praise, Dr. Wampler said. And further, "Governor Yen was able to move his big army lorries filled with provisions to the seat of the invasion The invaders lacked supplies which was an aspect to cause much concern in the part of the province where not even a little emergency marauding by the bandits could be productive of much sustenance. When the pinch of this state of affairs became evident, the bandits decamped."

More Money More Lands

From that time on Governor Yen made no pretence of disbanding his reserves, and within the two months ensuing, an army of 10 brigades, each brigade having 3,000 men, was increased to 25 brigades, Dr. Wampler said. To support this portion of the population in true military style it became necessary to cut all civil officials' pay and even the non-combatant portion of the military, such as medical officers, to sixty per cent. of their ordinary wages. At present, there has been no decrease in the wages for the military, according to information available in Shansi. There are, however, several able and tried generals in Governor Yed's army who are clamouring for more recognition both from point of monetary advancement and that of more authority than can be expected from the policy hitherto followed by Governor Yen. Thus it is, as pointed out by our informant, that Governor Yen finds himself in the net, a caught "model" governor. In order duly to reward his generals he needs more territory than Shansi offers, and in this regard there are rumours pointing toward Suiyuan as a prospective point of control.

The people of the province in the beginning resented the conscription of soldiers as was evidenced by the instance seen by Dr. Wampler of the father who had cut off his son's index finger in order to avoid sending him off to his province's call. That they are beginning to realize the need for more funds and territorial expansion is mentioned in some quarters with considerable interest.

Road Building Stopped

Questioned about the roads of Shansi, Dr. Wampler said, that the road building programme had completely stopped. His interest in this phase of the province's development was strengthened through the fact that he administered the funds of the American Red Cross in the famine of 1920 when $1,000,000 were expended on 100 miles of road as a part of the plan for giving employment to the famine stricken population of Shansi. Added to this programme of road building, was another directed by the International Famine Relief Committee at the same time, which was responsible for 60 miles of roads. On the spur of this, Governor Yen then built 500 miles of roads from the north to south of the province, which have since served as a bulwark for the development of the province, but which are now being sarcastically referred to as more grist for the military enterprises.

No Love for Military

There is no love lost for the military of the province, Dr. Wampler said. For the most part farmer boys, they assume a high and mighty manner when clad in the military uniform of the province. An example of this change in view point was given by the speaker who saw a group of soldiers leave the hospital compound in Pinlingchow to find some villagers to carry the dead body of their officer to his burial place, while they marched beside it. Others were to be seen daily commandeering village folk for the building of their trenches and manual labour of this kind, Dr. Wampler said, whereas a few short months before the soldiers themselves might have been in the relation of farmer-son to a similar kind of old farmer. The uplifting influence of the army is non-existent, Dr. Wampler declared, and in time there can be no other status for the soldiers of the province than that of bandits.

Dr. Wampler does not believe that Governor Yen is fully aware of the adverse criticism which has been directed at him in the past year. He has taken a pride in his position as Model Governor and in the model Province. He has now been caught by forces which he himself has started in action, and the same cynicism which is encountered wherever foreigners see the effects of the military can be found among both the foreign and Chinese residents of Shansi who are giving thought to these things.

THE "RED SPEARS" IN SHANTUNG

Soldiers Sent from Tsingtao to Disperse Bandits

Tsingtao, May 7.

The fact that General Pi Shu-chen is sending soldiers to Chucheng to put down the Red Spear bandits reveals the fact that these outlaws have penetrated into southeastern Shantung. This point is about 100 miles from Tsingtao in a particularly wild and mountainous country. There is no fear that the Red Spears will appear in this section, for it is believed that the soldiers General Pi is sending will scatter them.

The same tribe of bandits are still making their dreaded presence felt to the south of Tsinan and General Tien, who had been here for the past two months, has recently been sent with a force of men to clear them out of that district.—Reuter.

TOKYO, May 7.—It is learned from official sources that Mr. Shigetsuna Furuya, Japanese Minister to Mexico, who is at present in Japan, will probably be appointed Minister to Vienna at an early date.—Reuter.

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LABOUR DAY IN HARBIN

Coincidence with Russian Easter: Soviet Editor in Trouble: New Time Table

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, May 1.

To-day is a double holiday as far as all Russians are concerned be they White Red or Radishes, for besides being Labour Day it is also Russian Easter Eve. Keeping up all Russian tradition, the C. E. R. Administration which counts more in the Railway Area than any concern, will be closed until Wednesday morning for the Easter Festival now called in Soviet parlance Rest Days—but what's in a name after all ?—and of course all other Russian places of business will do likewise. According to Russian custom all places of amusement including cinemas are closed both on Good Friday and Saturday opening again on Easter Sunday when most places are packed.

Owing to the fact that Easter Eve falls on May 1, the Soviet officials have decreed that theatrical performances shall be held at the Railway Clubs, much to the disgust of Orthodox Russians, who fast on the eve, afterwards attending Divine Service held at midnight in all the churches. One of the local papers has it that U. S. S. R. Consul-General is also giving a banquet in the evening, and that the foreign consular body here to show their deprecation of this action are all intending to go to the Midnight Easter Services. Of course the Chinese authorities hove prohibited any street processions and parades, but permission has been given to hold gatherings at the various Workers' Unions and Club, where papers etc. will be read. But everything must be finished before midnight. As far as Harbin is concerned May Day has been a frost, for the weather has been windy and dusty and most Russians have been too busy buying their Easter Koulich, Paska and Zakouska, without which Easter would not be Easter at all, to pay any attention to the doings of the ultra-red.

Editor Arrested

The editor of the Soviet Organ "Echo" was arrested with some 20 other Russians and Chinese, for interfering with the police in the execution of their duty, and marched off with the others to the nearest police station. Here after being detained for a few hours they were taken to the Police Administration, where the Judical Department investigated the case, after which the editor secured his release, first having to find surety for future good behaviour.

New Issue for C. E. R.

Apparently the C. E. R. Board of Directors are now settling down to work and intend to hold regular meetings. This is as things should be for there are hundreds of questions to be settled. One important one which has been brought up but not yet decided, concerns the protecting of the Timber Concessions along by the C. E. R., which is being done by Chinese troops. The Headquarters Staff have presented a Bill for the upkeep of these troops and it is still to be decided whether this expense must be borne by the Railway or by the Chinese Government. In the old days when the Railway Guard was Russian, the concession owners had their own guards on their properties, borrowing arms from the Russian authorities; but when the Chinese took over they would have nothing of this and sent troops instead, whether the timber concessionaires liked it or not and when the Hunghutze got troublesome, which happened three years ago, they increased these guards. Most concession owners find them a nuisance and expensive, for they have to supply them with flour etc. whilst, when there are Hunghutze raids, the soldiers are usually miles away.

New Passport Charges

Up to now the local U.S.S.R. Consulate-General has registered civil marriages between Soviet citizens and foreigners as well as emigrants (white Russian.) An order, however, has been recently received that though marriages between foreigners and Soviet citizens will still be registered, the Consulate refuse to legalize any marriages that White Russians (emigrants) may wish to make with U. S. S. R. subjects.

Three hundred gold roubles is the price any Soviet citizen must pay for a passport if he wishes to leave Russia nowadays, whilst members of Unions are mulcted to the extent of 200. Evidently the Commissars do not want people to leave Russia, this specially applying to men with professions and what is left of the bourgeois class. It means that the exodus of artistes and musicians will be partially stopped, and may even mean that Harbin will have neither opera nor operette this coming winter. The Railway Club Committee have already sent last year's Orchestra conductor to Moscow to arrange for leading singers—both men and women—for the coming season, but it is rather doubtful whether the grant the Committee can allow, which has to cover the whole season, will be sufficient to pay the passport tax of Rls 200 for every artiste they engage. And without a subsidy there can never be a proper Opera Troupe.

New Customs Regulations are now in force concerning the amount of wearing apparel people are allowed to take into the Soviet Russia. To enumerate the list would be a very long process; suffice it to say the amount is very small indeed, only two pairs of shoes and three dresses or suits are permitted. Thus the Operatta Troupe, which recently left Harbin for a tour in Eastern Siberia, were held up at the frontier Station Manchouli. As they had with them their stage costumes etc., it is only natural that the limit was exceeded and they had to telegraph to the Commissar of Customs asking for the necessary exemption. It came after a few days, and none of the artistes had to complain of the delay, for they gave three performances at Manchouli to packed houses, clearing out with a tidy sum of money.

New Summer Time Table

The new Summer Time Table over the C. E. R. and the Siberian Railway comes in force on May 15, of which travellers *viâ* Siberia should make a careful note, unless they want to stay a few days in Harbin. Hitherto the express left Harbin on Monday morning but after the 15th instant it will leave here on Wednesday evening at 8 50. Therefore after the 10th there will be no express until May 19, meaning that people from Southern points must reach Changchun on Tuesday evening the 18th instant catching the Harbin train leaving Chungchun at 10.20 p.m. and landing them in Harbin at 7.15 the next morning which will give them plenty of time to get their necessary visas and fixing up of tickets. The time-table reads as follows:—

Leave Changchun 4.05 p.m. or 10.20 p.m. Tuesday.
Arrive Harbin 11.15 p.m. Tuesday or 7.15 a.m. Wednesday.
Leave Harvin 8.50 p.m. Wednesday.
Arrive Manchouli 8.30 p.m. Thursday.

Leave Manchouli 1.20 a.m. Wednesday morning.
Arrive Harbin 11.35 p.m. Wednesday night.
Leave Harbin 9.20 a.m. or 10.10 p.m. Thursday.
Arrive Changchun 4.30 p.m. Thursday or 7.35 a.m. Friday.

THIS year the town of Elsinore, in Denmark—"the town of Hamlet," say the posters which advertise it—celebrates its 500th year of life (writes a correspondent in a Home paper). I imagine, from the brilliantly-coloured pictures of a seaside castle embowered in trees, that it is hoped we, as the compatriots of Shakespeare, may like to join in the festivities and at the same time enjoy a summer holiday. Yet I have always understood that Shakespeare ignored the facts of history and some of the facts of geography when he placed the scene of Hamlet in Elsinore, that Prince being really a Jutlander, not a Seelander, and Elsinore's cliff that "beetles o'er his base into the sea" being an invention of the poet. Perhaps none of this matters. Elsinore is Hamlet's simply because Shakespeare placed him there. It is quite as reasonable and as satisfying, no doubt, to make pilgrimage to a place where Hamlet did not live as a place which Mr. Pickwick or Colonel Newcome are feigned to have inhabited. And I think I have heard that the obliging people of Elsinore will show Hamlet's tomb—or perhaps it is Ophelia's nunnery—if Americans insist upon it.

NORTHERNERS PLUNDER CHIHLI

Outrageous Conduct of Allied Troops Within 100 Miles of Tientsin: Villagers Robbed and Maltreated

FROM A CHIHLI CORRESPONDENT

Chihli, March 6.

After the general retreat of the Kuominchun at the end of March, the "Allies" pursued them in a somewhat cautious fashion to Tientsin and then on towards Peking. A considerable portion of Chang Chung-chang's forces followed their enemies westwards from the T. P. Railway at Tsangchow, but, after proceeding some two day's journey, gave up the chase, and settled themselves down to enjoy the sweets of plunder among the villages between the Sha-hsi-ho and Hochien city. They probably considered themselves fortunate in escaping the hard fighting which fell to the lot of their comrades in the attack on Peking and regarded innocent villagers as legitimate prey and compensation for a month's arduous campaign to the north of Tsangchow.

In any case, they have been throughly enjoying themselves for the past few weeks in the neighbourhood of Shu-ch'êng, a market town 20 miles east of Hochien. Unfortunately this district suffered severely in the early part of the year from repeated exactions of the 2nd and 3rd Kuominchun, being on the main road between Paotingfu and Ma ch'ang, but this present occupation by the Shantung locusts in grey bids fair to rival all previous efforts in stripping the countryside.

Flimsy Pretexts

The military authorities at first announced that they were out for recruits to supplement their diminished numbers and also to organize a careful search in the villages for lethal weapons, supposed to have been unlawfully purchased by farmers from retreating soldiers. But both these reasons for their presence were soon discovered to be flimsy pretexts for extracting dollars from inoffensive countrymen, who had either to buy off their persecutors with a considerable sum or submit to the spoliation of their homes.

In such circumstances there are always scallywags in any community ready and willing for a price to provide reliable information to the military regarding the distribution of wealth and the prospects of plunder among the villages. No time was lost in these preliminaries, and the work of locating victims has been done with a thoroughness worthy of a better cause. It is still going on with results which may easily be imagined.

A Typical Case

This is a sample of the outrageous conduct of Shantung troops in the metropolitan province within a hundred miles of Tientsin. From their headquarters to the south of Shu-ch'êng, a troop of soldiers sallied forth to investigate the village of Liu Kêng, two miles to the north of that market centre There are several well-to-do farmers in this place, and three families are reputed to possess between them an aggregate of 30 ch'ing of land. These folk, as is the custom to protect themselves against bandits, lived in substantial houses, surrounded by high walls, and employed a fair number of farmhands to mount guard by night at points of danger in the compounds. They were reported to muster some 20 rifles in all, and the soldiers looked forward to a rich haul, if they could only overawe the defenders and break in.

Taking ladders with them, the party marched boldly up the village street, and prepared to scale a wall. They were soon detected and challenged by the watchmen, but one soldier, more daring than the rest, refused to take cover and was shot dead before he reached the top of the wall. At this the other soldiers retired to plan revenge.

An Impossible Ransom

Alarmed at the tragedy, and fearful of the inevitable retribution, most of the villagers fled during the night to relatives near at hand and, on the following day, a much larger body of troops had no difficulty in breaking through the defences and occupying the village. A sum of over $100,000 was demanded as compensation for the death of their comrade, together with an impossible number of weapons, supposed to be in the possession of the inhabitants. When the money was not forthcoming, all the property belonging to the principal families was declared to be confiscated by the military authorities! The village has been thoroughly looted and is now completely occupied by the troops. The colonel in charge of the men directly responsible for this unwarranted attack upon the lives and liberties of the people in this so-called Republic, is one of Chang Chung-ch'ang's officers. His name is Wang Hsi-k'uei, and it is said that he has quite recently, been ordered back to Tsangchow for military duties in that region.

Other instances of heartless cruelty and oppression in the Shu-ch'eng district might be given, but enough has been said to show that the horde of Shantung ruffians, now scattered over Chihli between Paotingfu and sea-coast, are a disgrace to their commander. While such barefaced pillage is allowed to go on unchecked and the people everywhere are obliged to yield without hope of redress, to the extortions of indisciplined soldiery, what hope is there of permanent peace or a stable government in this distracted country?

ENTRY TO KUANTUNG

Barred to Passports Unless Visæd by Japanese

Mukden, May.

The Japanese authorities are rigorously enforcing the regulations of the Kuantung Government which provide that foreigners will not be allowed to enter the areas under its administration unless they carry passports with proper Japanese visas.

Several foreigners, ignorant of this regulation, have had the vexatious experience of being forced to leave the train on which they were travelling for Dairen and return to Mukden in order to have their passports visaed at the Japanese Consulate.—Reuter.

PEKING fish dealers have offered $100,000 for development of the Summer Palace Lake for the purpose of increasing the stocks of fish. The agreement is reported to have already been submitted to the police for approval. It is claimed that the conservancy work proposed would not only regulate water which flows across the adjoining fields, but would also bring in a revenue of $300,000 annually from the fish caught.

NORTH CHINA RAILWAYS

Trains to Take if Not Already Taken by Soldiers

Mukden, May 4.

Though the trains on the Peking-Mukden railway continue to run fairly regularly, they do not offer any inducements for foreigners to travel on them.

For instance, the train which left yesterday morning for Tientsin was absolutely packed with soldiery.

Numbers squatted on the roofs of carriages, while others stood in the corridors and steps, those on the latter having to hold on by the hand rails.—Reuter.

FIVE hundred villagers who left Nankow when it became part of the fighting zone are reported to have taken refuge in a cave behind the Fu Yen Temple 40 li west of Suiyuan. Shortly after these refugees had installed themselves in the cave, it was visited by local bandits, who took all their clothes and food supplies. Thus the victims are reported to have been left without food and drink for many days and urgent relief is needed if their lives are to be saved.

TSINGTAO CLAIM ON BOXER MONEY

University's Appeal to Lord Willingdon: Ambitious Programme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, May 7.

The letter addressed to Lord Willingdon by Mr. Sung Chuan-tien, President of the Tsingtao University, and a copy of which appears in to-day's issue of The "Tsingtao Times" will be of interest to all now watching the progress of the Commission.

It is somewhat opportune that Dr. C. C. Wang, former Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a member of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, should have arrived here yesterday and be occupied in inspecting the local educational institutions. The "Tsingtao Times" leader of to-day, side by side with the letter from the President, both on the subject of the disposal of the Boxer indemnity money, should give Dr. Wang the impression that the Tsingtao foreign community inclines to the belief that the money may be better spent for the good of China on other urgent needs than education.

Tsingtao University Aims

I understand that together with the petition to Lord Willingdon, the authorities of the Tsingtao University have submitted for his consideration the proposed budget for the next 15 years. The total needed for the first 15 years is put at $792,720. In addition to that sum there is the capital expenditure of $134,000. for the installation of different laboratories and shops, and the erection of a well equipped library.

According to the measures drawn up by the alumni, the present Preparatory Department will give place to a Higher Middle School next autumn, in which three classes will be enrolled. Seven classes will be formed for the following academic year 1927/1928; and these will be increased to 11 in 1928 /29 and for each year thereafter there will be 12 classes. Beginning from next autumn, the Freshman Year for the Mechanical Department will also be commenced, to be followed by the Electrical Department in 1928.

From 1931 onwards there will be four regular classes for each of the four Departments, namely, Mechanical, Civil Engineering, Commercial, and Railway. You will thus see that the programme contemplated is a very ambitious one.

University Misnamed

Like most educational establishments in China that are decorated with the title of "University", this name, for the present description of the Tsingtao educational establishment under review, is an entire misnomer, for, as at present constituted, and having regard to the scope of the present teaching staff, it is only a Preparatory School.

Lord Willingdon will doubtless be curious to know to what extent the Kiao-Tsi Railway and the Tsingtao Administration finance the Tsingtao University at present. I learn that the Administration allots $1,000 and the Railway $2,000 per month for the Tsingtao University.

The Lack of Money

Politically, the situation at Tsingtao with its militaristic *régime* such as pertains over most other parts of China, is calm, and, at least upon the surface, straining with the effort to appear well managed; whilst the authorities are exercised in finding money to pay the wages of their large armies; the Public Works Department wondering where the means will come from to carry on road repairs now under way; the Harbour Department busily collecting its revenues from the shipping and having none left over for the upkeep of the Docks and Harbour, despite the fact that revenue increases; and the Kiao-Tsi Railway administration beginning to breathe freely again as their errant passenger and freight cars are returned in driblets from the Tientsin line, and their takings again increase.

The American submarine flotilla of 12 boats, with their accompanying craft the U. S. S. "Canopus" arrived here on Tuesday the 4th instant, in dense fog, having taken five days to make the journey up from Amoy.

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HUNAN GOVERNOR'S TROOPS RETIRE

New Tupan Flees to Hengchow: Will There Be More Fighting?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, Hu., May 1.

Our seventh governor to fold his tent and silently steal away, left us at 3 a.m. this morning, after the briefest tenure of office, and the best promise of becoming the sort of governor we need of the whole seven.

The cause of Tang's retreat was the situation at Paoking, the central city of Hunan. Away in the pockets that exist in such border localities as Hungkiang, Yuanchow, Shenchow and all west of Changteh --places difficult of access, easy for purposes of guerilla strife, were gathered sundry groups of Hunan bandit troops who have had to rough it for one, two or even four or five years over the border line of Szechuan or Kueichow. Some of them really have more cause of enmity against both Ye Kai-hsing and Ho Yo-chow than against Tang Sheng-chih—but all of whom are "agin the government," came down on Paokingfu and outnumbered the Paoking defenders by four or five to one. Under such conditions Chinese defenders prefer retreat to defence. With Paoking in the enemy's hands, the road from Changsha to Hengchow, Tang's inevitable line of retreat from Changsha, might be cut in a score of places as it passes through Hengshan.

Actual fighting of a fairly severe nature has been taking place between Pingkiang and Milo, the first news of which in the local (Chinese) press was the announcement that Pingkiang had been re-taken. The "taking" was not the sort of news that editors can publish in a realm with such "sovereign rights" or "lordly power" as the Chinese phrase more appropriately runs, in Hunan or anywhere else in China.

An Efficient Retreat

Tang's plans on hearing of the fall of Paoking were made at once, and carried out with masterly efficiency. All Thursday night, all day Friday, all last night up to 3 a.m. this morning the troops were drawn back from the battle front and, captain-like, Tang was amongst the last to leave the sinking ship.

The inferiority in military strategy of the Ye Kai-hsing forces is shown by the fact that although the way has been quite open to them all day, not one of his soldiers has put in an appearance. The peace of the city has been unbroken —guarded by about 100 semi-soldiers (probably all of them old soldiers) in the employ of the Chamber of Commerce; the police and a by no means large force of some sort of militia. And everything has gone on to-day much as it did yesterday—except that probably the Chinese accommodation on board the B. & S. steamer which leaves the port to-morrow morning will be much more crowded than usual. She reports being fired on between Yochow and Siangyin on her way up. She is even more likely to be fired on her way down.

Also, the Labour Student Procession has been postponed. The gang who organize such are finding it wise to go away from such an unhealthy spot as Changsha for a change of air.

Wu Pei-fu's Mistake in Hunan

Once more, Wu Pei-fu, who is probably China's best military commander, has shown his curious inability to deal with Hunan. He has not yet learnt the elementary lesson that you can do anything with bayonets except sit upon them. If he had been patient, Tang Sheng-chih would have been compelled to agree with Wu. But at the tittle-tattle of such a "tail of a smoking firebrand" as Ye Kai-hsing, he has grasped the reed on which he must lean in an attack on Canton and inflicted yet another bruise on it.

In 1918, when Wu had the disgrace of being the advance guard of the contemptible Chang Chin-yao, he advanced quite easily to Hengchow and its border county of Kiyang on the south. But there a halt was called by a Kuangsi General, now acting in Hankow as one of Wu's henchmen, and Wu was called to consider whether he Wu, with say 1,000 northern soldiers were a match for his opponent with 100 for each 1,000 of Wu's, whom he had stopped in their headlong retreat to their (and his) native province of Kiangsi. And Wu called a halt, made an agreement, which as far as the two leaders are concerned, has held good for eight years.

Northerners Out of Element

Can northern troops do one iota better in such roads and passes as separate the southern border cities of Hunan from the northern border cities of Canton—aye, and those border cities from other cities north and south, in 1926 than in 1918? Those of us who have seen the way in which the clumsily booted soldiers of the north hobble back from a 20-mile or so expedition amongst the passes and poor roads of Hunan's innumerable patches of hilly ground, and compared them with the springing step of the straw-sandalled soldiers of the south after marching twice that distance between dawn and dusk, have our doubts. But "wait and see" is the only possible answer in China to forecast of the future. Good Chinese friends, who were in employment on Wu's side, assured me at Hankow in February last when I returned from furlough, that Wu had no chance of success in his plans on the north! The gift of foretelling is not denied merely the foreigner in China.

Tang has left with the regrets of the great majority of people in this city who hate fighting and want to see a strong man in power.

If Wu Pei-fu could have waited, the inevitableness of the situation would have compelled Tang Sheng-chih to throw in his lot with Wu. His haste has equally compelled him now to throw in his lot with Canton, and the difference in those Canton border passes will necessarily be very great.

Siangtan, Hu., May 3.

Another change of government has taken place in Hunan. Governor Tang Sheng-chih left the capital three days ago for Hengchow and a seven days battle was fought north of Changsha near Yochow and Pingchiang. It was reported to-day that two *tuan* (about 3,000) of Tang's men were casualties in this engagement.

The streets of Siangtan have been filled with defeated and retreating soldiers. They have not given any signs of looting, but they did come to the Chamber of Commerce demanding $40,000. Thirty thousand dollars has been handed to them and a few are still hanging round until the remainder is paid. The Mayor left two days ago and the Chief of Police is also in hiding. There is no government seemingly, but everything is quiet and business goes on about as usual. There has been a good deal of fear and rumour. The launches, big and little, have been commandered for carrying soldiers so there has been very little communication with Changsha and the outside.

Governor Tang was in office only a month, probably a little less. The student parades and activities have been kept within reasonable bounds. Just a few days ago, however, there was a parade here and the chief cry was down with Wu Pei-fu. No doubt that agitation and preparation for humiliation days and other days that come during this month will be rather tame affairs. There is a grim humour in the situation, from the standpoint of many Hunanese. They do not want the North governing them again, but on every hand one can feel that there is a just a bit more security in the air, with Wu Pei-fu on hand than with any of the Kuomintang leaders that are now in evidence throughout this part of the province.

City Occupied by Hupeh Men

May 6.

The long suspense was broken last night or just before sunset yesterday. A small gunboat came slowly up the river to Siangtan and landed a search party. They came into the City not knowing what to expect, but finding all the enemy soldiers gone, sent word to the opposite side of the river and Yeh Kai-hsing's soldiers came back again after having been away only a month.

The day before Tang Shen-chi's soldiers evidently were looking for trouble and at night were quietly withdrawn towards Hsiang-Siang, and Paoching. All last night the gunboat threw its searchlight up and down the river and signalled much to the delight of the people.

Tang Sheng-chi has sent a telegram from Hengchow saying that the Government has been changed to Hengchow and that while he has not been able to stay in the Capital the same Hunan Government will be maintained at Hengchow.

The question uppermost in the minds of all, at this time, is there going to be more fighting? Some are quite sure that peace will be maintained for a few months, but that inevitably Wu Pei-fu must drive Tang Sheng-chi farther south. The next fight then will take place between here and Hengchow.

The Butterfield tug brought in 200 bags of mail yesterday and we have had communications opened up to Changsha by the running of the motor-bus, but the steam launches seem to have not been released from Hengchow and that service is not yet in operation.

Student Opposition to Wu

Changsha, May 3.

Amongst the propaganda of the student-labour movement was a bill sticking campaign in which all blank walls in insignificant, as well as in main streets were heavily plastered with anti-Wu literature. Coarse cartoons and violent denunciation of the tyrant, wild tiger, etc., hit every passer by in the eye up to Friday night. When dawn broke on Saturday it would have been difficult to find a single specimen remaining. Many of the walls which were adorned while a monster procession was parading the streets bore a notice announcing that no bill-sticking was allowed. It is very probable that perhaps even most of such walls are owned by men who are opposed to Wu, but that would not alter their attitude to the disfigurement of their property. Nevertheless, being wise in their day and generation, few if any walls were cleaned up. The authorities in the city "dare not" offend such powerful leaders as those of the student-labour, etc., movement.

A PHOENIX PLANT OF PAOTINGFU

Blooming to Celebrate Tsao Kun's Release

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paotingfu, April 27.

A strange flowering bush which blooms only once in about five years, or on the occasion of some great event, has just come into blossom at the Agriculture College here. Many people flock out to see it and much speculation passes as to what event has grought it into flower. Since this rare plant is the property of Tsao Kun it is said to be blooming because of the ex-president's release from prison.

It was presented to Tsao Kun a few years ago by the Governor of Kiangsi and it is said that there is only one other plant of its kind in China (in Szechuan.) Its Chinese name is Ch'ung Hwa, which is given in Giles as Hortensis. However to all appearances it is a hybrid and the fact that no method has yet been found to reproduce it would seem to bear out this theory. The bloom consists of a cluster of blossoms the centre of which resembles a lilac while the outer edge has the appearance of a hydrangea flowers. The centre cluster only seems to be fragrant.

Strange reports are heard about this plant. One is that Tsao Kun paid $800. for it; another is that if one eats of the leaves of it one will live forever. In any case it is very closely guarded, and its caretaker even sleeps beside it at night, so that no one is allowed to despoil it.

KOREAN EX-EMPEROR'S FUNERAL

Tokyo, May 10.

It has been officially decided that the State funeral of the ex-Emperor or Korea shall take place on June 10.

Price Li will be buried at Kinyokuri.—Reuter.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Goods Train on Kin-Han Railway Derailed: Fifty Chinese Killed

Hankow, May 13.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday on the Kinhan line, when a goods train, proceeding to Hankow, was derailed in the vicinity of Yangchiatsia. More than 50 Chinese travelling on the tops of cars were killed and a large number were injured.

The wreck held up the express upon which the members of the Extraterritoriality Commission were travelling. They subsequently arrived here at 1.30 this morning by a special train sent from Hankow yesterday.

Foreign passengers travelling on the express describe the scene of the wreck as being most appalling.

They state that the estimate that 50 were killed is conservative. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained.—Reuter.

NEW VESSEL FOR UPPER YANGTZE

Szechuan Longing for Trade If Only the Military Would Give a Chance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, Apr. 24.

The Indo-China Steam navigation Company's new ship Siang Wo arrived on her maiden trip a few days ago, and will continue on the Hankow to Ichang run. A general invitation to the foreign community was to-day extended by the firm, and many availed themselves of it to go and inspect the ship. Tea was served in the saloon, and afterwards the Captain and other officers showed the guests around the ship. The saloon with its beautiful furnishings and decorations was much admired, and the spacious cabins with all the latest appurtenances which will make for ease and comfort to those who are fortunate enough to travel on the ship greatly delighted all. The whole ship in all her departments is fitted with the latest devices for the aid and safety of navigation and the quick working of her cargo. The Chinese quarters, like the foreign, are large and roomy and it is quite safe to say that this will be a favourite ship to travel by.

Military Check Trade

Now that the river has risen the ships for the high water run to Chungking are arriving, and several have already left on their first trip for the season. The military at various points on the run are again out to hinder rather than help the trade. There is no doubt that trade with Szechuan would boom if only there were peace in the province. Recently a British ship was stopped at Kuei Fu and all the ship's arms were removed. Claims for loss of life due to the swampinig of native boats by the wash of steamers are fairly common, and the justice of such claims is hard to prove. Many are false. Recently the writer had occasion to go in a foreign shipping office, and there saw four women in the hall trying to assist their claim by the typically Chinese fashion of sitting down there and crying the house down. The noise they made was deafening. They claimed that several of their relatives were drowned through the sinking from the wash of one of the steamers belonging to the company.

JAPAN AND RADICALS

Policy of Repression Criticized by School Authorities

Tokyo, May 7.

The Educational Department has decided to instruct technical school and college authorities to forbid students firstly, to read books propounding Socialistic theories: secondly, to make speeches inculcating "dangerous thoughts" and, thirdly, from forming organizations for the study of extremist principles.

The school authorities are reported to consider the instructions unfeasible and ill-advised.—Reuter.

SHANSI ARMY IN THE WAR

Action Against 2nd Kuominchun: Advance into Honan to Clean up Remains

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taku, Shansi, April 26.

Owing to interrupted communications and uncertain mails it has not seemed expedient to attempt to report the recent movements of the Shensi army as they have taken place. Now that communications have been in a measure restored I will undertake a summary of the last two months' events. About two months ago the Shansi army under General Shang moved out to Shihchiachuang, at the eastern terminus of the Cheng-Tai Railway. From there it advanced both north and south along the Kin-Han line. South it moved as far as Shuntehfu, scattering the detachments of the Second Kuominchun that held that territory. These movements were executed about the middle of March and involved some fighting, none of it very serious. Northward General Shang moved his troops as far as Paotingfu, which he later evacuated in favour of a detachment of the Allied Army coming up from Honan. This movement to the north of Shihchiachuang was delayed to some extent by the destruction of the bridge on the railway at Sinlohsien, which was destroyed by the retreating Third Kuominchun. Repairs to the bridge required about 20 days.

In the meantime the detachments of the provincial army on the southern border of Shansi had moved over into Honan and were helping to clean up the remnants of the defeated Second Kuominchun there, notably about Shenchow. General Liu Chen-hua made a visit to Taiyuanfu toward the end of March and this may have had something to do with the operations in the south. About the middle of April strong movements of troops began in the direction of Tatungfu in the north of the province. This has been going on right up to the present. The army in that area is under the command of General Chang P'ei-mei, who was the leading figure in the operations along the eastern border of Shansi in the autumn of 1924. This army is reported to have attacked the First Kuominchun near Tienchenhsien, which is not far from Tatungfu.

Barring the Chihli Gate

An interesting development is taking place at Shihchiachuang and the several districts in that area. General Nan P'ei-lan, for many years Police Commissioner of Shansi, has moved down to Shihchiachuang and is "Pacification Commissioner" there. He has opened a yamên, at present situated in the headquarters of the Chinghsiang Mining Corporation, and is replacing the district magistrates in that neighbourhood with his own appointees.

The purpose of the appointment of Shansi magistrates in Chihli districts is said to be twofold: first, to provide that a belt of friendly officials along the eastern border of Shansi in Chihli will keep Shansi informed as to possible unfriendly troop movements in future and prevent a repetition of such a surprise attack as that made by the army of Fan Chung-hsiu last December. In the second place, a ring of Shansi appointees along the border will help to prevent the smuggling of opium and morphia pills into Shansi.

General Nan is also taking vigorous hold of the educational problems of these districts along the border. I understand that orders dealing with footbinding and the wearing of the queue have also been issued by him. Apparently he is undertaking to make this section of Chihli Province bear a political and social resemblance to Shansi. Shihchiachuang is, of course, the eastern gateway to Shansi and is largely populated by Shansi people. It will be interesting to see how this experiment turns out.

THOUGH different in their policy towards the Bolsheviks the Right and Left Wing of the Kuomintang are one and same in their preparations for the May 9 occasion, the National Humiliation Day.

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SIR ARTHUR YAPP IN HANGCHOW

Inspection of Medical College: Address on Christianity's Chance in China

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, May 8.

Sir Arthur K. Yapp, General Secretary, British Y.M.C.A., in his world tour, favoured Hangchow with a visit to-day. A good portion of the morning was spent in conference with the secretaries and officers of the Hangchow Central Y.M.C.A. Although the visit is but very brief he is not sparing himself, and between the meetings and conferences the opportunity is being taken to see the beauty spots for which "Heaven below" is so justly famed.

This afternoon the distinguished visitor was conducted over the Medical College and inspected some of the wonderful activities carried on in that busy hive. At 3.30 p.m. he met the members of the Christian Fellowship Club. For the most part this association is made up of Chinese Christian leaders and the missionaries of the various Missionary Societies. To this assembly, Sir Arthur gave a fine address on "The present tendencies of British religious movements". Dr. Main was in the chair and in his usual jovial way set the meeting in happy mood as he introduced the visitor from afar. He mentioned that there was a feeling abroad, amongst the Chinese, that the Y. M. C. A. was a purely American production. This afternoon they were to have the pleasure of meeting the General Secretary of the Association—a man of genius and world-wide reputation. Pastor Ren, of the China Inland Mission, the oldest pastor in China, engaged in prayer, after which the audience listened with deep interest to the guest of honour.

As Yet Only the Fringe

In the course of his remarks, Sir Arthur said, that it gave him great pleasure to meet such a company of Christian leaders. It was the first time he had had the joy of visiting Hangchow and he was delighted with what he had already seen of the great Christian work carried on in the city. It was nice to see the large group of Christian workers like one happy family, doing a great work, unitedly, for the Master. He had already visited, in this world tour, Egypt, India, Siam, Malay and now China, and he felt it to be no mean privilege to see something of the work of his own associates and other Christian workers. It was a revelation, in every country visited, to realize the amount of definite Christian work being carried on. And yet he believed Christian workers were only just touching the fringe of the wonderful opportunities opening up on every hand. The whole world was open to Christian work and Christian activity to-day as it had never been before. He brought greetings from sympathizing friends in the home lands. There were difficulties there but the friends were not unmindful of the difficulties over here. After all, difficulty was just another way of spelling opportunity.

The Heart of Britain

"One of the happiest omens at home," he said, "and the countries visited, is the co-operation of the different religious bodies. It is significant that in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon, I, a layman, will have the privilege of preaching in the Cathedral. The British Consul-General and other laymen will read the lessons while the Minister of the Union Church is to take the prayer. There is nothing more vital than that all who love the Lord should work together for unity amongst people of different classes, races and nations. I am quite convinced that the heart of the great mass of the British people rings true to the people of China."

He suggested that every Christian should definitely work for the answering of our Lord's prayer, that "all may be one." There were so many things that tended to divide that it was imperative that we should always be on the look out for the things that unite. He believed there was only one thing in the world that would keep us together and that was the love of God as revealed in Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Though his visit to China was so brief, he felt he could continue his journey full of a new hope of the future, because of what he had seen and heard of the work which had been started by Christian forces.

He desired to express his sympathy and that of the majority of his countrymen with the great movement now going on throughout the length of the land of China for the building up of an indigenous Church.

The Door

He believed the other great opportunity was that of interpreting the Lord Jesus Christ as He really is, to the people of the land. If the people of India and China only once saw our Lord, as He really is, then they would find in Him the one they had been seeking through the ages, perhaps unconsciously. The message of our Lord as given to all mankind to-day was given in the words—"I am the door." In visiting the city of Constantinople, two or three years ago, he saw the great mosque of St. Sophia. This was first built as a Christian church. The Mohammedans, after the capture of the city, destroyed every Christian symbol and turned it into a mosque. The floors are covered with mats, all askew, pointing to Mecca. There is however, one Christian sign remaining, after all these centuries. High over the great southern entrance is a brass tablet bearing the words,—"I am the door, by Me if any man enter in he shall be saved and shall go in and out and find pasture."

In the New Testament there are three special ways in which our Lord is spoken of as "a door." A door of safety. A door of decision—"Behold I stand at the door and knock." A door of opportunity—"I have set before you an open door."

He believed this was the message our Lord would bring to everyone with regard to their work for China and the Chinese.

Sir Arthur shook hands with a great number of those assembled and took a photograph as a keepsake of the happy occasion.

He leaves Hangchow, we understand, by the early train in the morning.

MARSHAL SUN IN HANGCHOW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, May 11.

Marshal Sun arrived to-day at 2.30, and was met by Civil Governor, Commander-in-Chief, chief officials and gentry, Japanese Consul, and the P. M. D. of the C. M. S. Hangchow Hospital. On stepping out of the private car he went straight to the station waiting room and said a few words about his strenuous week in Shanghai; chatted a little to a few of those who got near to him then went off in a motor-car. The streets were lined with soldiers.

On the way to the station to meet Marshal Sun he called at the C.M.S. Hospital to see a friend who is being treated there and had a few words with Dr. Main.

A BUST of Captain Fried, commander of the President Roosevelt, made during the trip in the liner succeeding the rescue voyage, has just been completed in London by Mrs. Edna Spencer, a Boston sculptor. This is believed to be the first piece of sculpture ever made on a liner.

THE number of Russians who have escaped from the Soviet *régime* and are now living in exile abroad, writes a correspondent of the "Times," is estimated at about 2,000,000. These include officers and soldiers of the defeated White armies and their families, politicians, professors, teachers, doctors, lawyers, writers, musicians, artists, engineers, landowners, bankers, industrialists, clerks, cooperators and mechanics. All the surviving members of the Imperial Faimily are in exile, and also most of the aristocracy. The refugees are scattered over many lands: they have experienced during the last seven years severe privations and extraordinary vicissitudes.

THE TIBETAN LAMA'S HARD LIFE

Dependent on Charity for Food and Both Inclined to Be Scanty

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, April 12.

To-day is the first of the third Chinese Moon and many of the people in town, Chinese and Tibetan, have been presenting their offerings to the different temples. On the first and 15th of each month gifts of various kinds of food and branches of juniper are first offered to the idols and then eaten and used by the lamas. Many of the poor fellows in the lamaseries, lacking some other occupation, and not being connected with some wealthy family, are almost entirely dependent on the gifts of food brought to the temple during the month.

In the city here and resident in the seven different temples there must be at least 300 Tibetan priests. Their duties, though not strenuous, take them almost daily into one or other of the 48 Tibetan caravansaries in Tachienlu. There they read their sacred books and pray more or less diligently for the peace and prosperity of the house. These invitations bring them good food, a little wine, and a few coppers.

All the World Over

On the whole, however, there is much suffering and want among these poor fellows. Tibet is no different from any other country and the nomads are more inclined to spend their substance on riotous living than in feeding a population of hungry underfed lamas. With a community of less than 20,000 and a fraternity of 300 red-robed priests, there is necessarily some competition among the different lamaseries and frequently a very unfriendly spirit animates their religious exercises. The desire to live and the struggle for existence and natural selection all play their part in the religious life of this lama town.

During these early spring days the people, Chinese and Tibetans, seem more inclined to do good, and as well as visiting the graves with artificial flowers and singing their Tibetan songs around the hills, they sent their gifts of food to the poor lamas who try to spend their time praying for the peace and prosperity of the whole community.

Chinese Neophytes

Apart from the 300 Tibetan lamas in town there are 30 young, energetic, modern, Chinese priests. They are here primarily to study Lamaism and to translate the lama books into Chinese, and ultimately they hope to visit Lhasa and India. The young fellows come from every port of China, Peking, Paoting, Hankow, and Chungking. They have already exercised much influence in the town and when the Daoyuin called the other day I noticed he had his rosary bound carefully round his wrist. The border officials are all friendly to the Head of this Buddhist Mission and have frequently subscribed liberally towards it.

Some of the members of the Chinese Buddhist Mission to Tibet have already gone into the interior and news now comes to hand that one of their number, who left sometime last year, has been arrested and put under detention in Lhasa by the Tibetan officials there. Others who left during the early part of this year have not been heard of since they left. Naturally the Mission is feeling somewhat concerned about these misadventures and there is now some talk that the Head of the Mission may stay here in Tachienlu while the younger members go on into the interior.

What the younger members will do remains to be seen. At present some of them are giving their help in the local Chinese government school, teaching English and arithmetic and other foreign subjects, and incidentally helping the Mission financially. They are not finding their Tibetan studies as easy as they found the study of English and every lama having his own doctrine and every valley its own dialect is rather a perplexing problem to these budding young philologues. However, they are working hard and, should they ever return to their homes in different parts of China, the experience gained on the frontier will not be lost.

A few Sundays ago the people of Tachienlu were sweetly roused from their slumbers by the melodious chimes ringing out from the bell tower in the Catholic cathedral compound. It has been known for some time that the chimes had arrived, but only three Sundays ago did their music rouse the sleeping city. It does seem strange in this far off border town, with its mixed population of Tibetan, Chinese, and Tribes, to hear these musical chimes ring out in the early morning, reminding the worshipper of the hour of prayer.

The Catholic force on the frontier here has recently been strengthened by the arrival of a young priest. The old bishop, Mgr. P. Giradau, Vicaire Apostolique du Thibet, has now been around the border for over 50 years, and he still looks young and fit and well. The Catholic force in the city now numbers nine Europeans, and in the Marches their foreign force numbers altogether 16 Europeans. In spite of earthquakes and war and rumours of war and "anti" this and that they go on steadily with their work, seeking in no way the praise of men, in their endeavour to accomplish their good work. At present a large church is being constructed in Dawo, six days beyond here, and still further in the interior we hear that new buildings are being built and churches founded. The five foreign ladies in this town spare neither time nor strength in their unselfish efforts to help the people.

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Inauguration of Rev. Dr. Fitch as Principal

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, May 6.

The inauguration yesterday of the Rev. Dr. Fitch, as Principal of the Hangchow Christian College, was a great, grand, and gay affair. There was a processional to and from the Chapel of College Board. Officials, Faculty, Principals of other Colleges in Hangchow, and from other places in Chêkiang and Kiangsu, and quests, most of them in cap and gown representing all (if not more) the colours of the rainbow. It was a gay procession in bright sunshine, a little too bright and hot, however, for a doctor's heavy gown!

The Military and Civil Governors and Commissioner of Education were represented by deputies. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Taoyin, Vice-Chairman of the Assembly, etc., etc., were present in person to offer their congratulations.

The inaugural address by the Dean of the Kwang Hwa University in Shanghai was sane, sound, and satisfying: he said the right thing at the right time in the right place. Mrs. Andrew Wu's solo was very sweet, and the singing of the College choir was extremely good and loudly applauded. Pastor Ren of the C.I.M. gave a short history of the College, and put its success and growth down to the foundation being well laid in Christian truth by the early missionaries. Mr. Wang Tsoh-fu, principal of the Physical Culture School, touched the risible faculties of the audience by his racy speech, running comment on the students' doings, and their jumping at conclusions, a form of exercise they are fond of indulging in nowadays. His speech and electrified delivery of it were in keeping with his profession. He said a few very kind things in favour of foreigners in China which we were glad to hear. Dr. Fitch's inaugural reply had a true and humble ring about it. He said that he would rather be Vice-Principal and help the Principal, than be Principal and have the Vice-Principal helping him. He hoped the time was not far distant when all large educational institutions would have Chinese principals, and that before long he might see a Provincial University adjoining the College. The situation was ideal.

After the ceremony there was the usual photograph and a generous tea, followed by a thunderstorm and very welcome downpour of rain which cooled the air of a very hot afternoon with temperature at 88. Rain fell freely during the night and has done more than drook the stoor. It is indeed a God-send to the city.

KUANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BOARD

Issue of Sixth Annual Report: Schemes for Raising Necessary Funds

The Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kuangtung has now been issued, covering the period from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925 and supplies an interesting survey of the damage done in the floods of 1924, and the measures taken to repair this.

In introducing the report, Mr. E. S. Tai, the director, dwells briefly on previous flood seasons and the probability of a cycle in these visitations, which according to data, would appear to average at about 10 year intervals.

The 1925 season was happily free from high waters in the area, there was no great call upon the resources of the Board and a large amount of reconstruction and improvement of dykes and flood gates was carried out. In dealing with this work, the Director calls attention to the paucity of revenue, which is a great obstacle to the Board's success. In the years 1919-20, a grant from the then existing Customs surplus was made, but after this had been expended on flood protection work, the Board was compelled to carry on with monthly grants from the Canton Customs revenues, which provided for only a very limited amount of repair work to old dykes.

The Board's Engineer in Chief, Major Olivercrona, describes how old dykes which had withstood innumerable floods, gave way because of many years neglected maintenance. The 1924 inundation would have been considerably lessened if the Board's reconstruction schemes had been carried out.

The Cost

The estimated cost for these schemes in full, amounts to $35,000,000 a vast sum at first sight, but an expenditure which would return a thousandfold, considering the sufferings of the people, the loss of life and the retarding of the Province's advancement by repeated inundations.

The natives themselves are, however, taking up the matter it is pleasing to note, by the formation of societies for raising funds for local repair work and the Engineer in Chief is frequently consulted by them with regard to technical details. This is but a small part of what needs to be done, and it is suggested that a small tax on cultivated land should be introduced and this would, at the rate of 35 cents per year per cultivated *mou*, provide sufficient funds for the Board to complete the entire reconstruction.

The repair of the apron at the Lupao Control Sluice was completed during the winter, and the Sundlung works were carried on notwithstanding the difficulties in obtaining stone, although this is somewhat ameliorated by the opening of the Board's own quarry in the district.

Work has been carried out in the East River, North River and West River Districts, but much remains to be done. During the fiscal year $151,166.69 was requisitioned from the Commissioner of Customs Conservancy Account and $115,689.59 from the Sunglung Flood Account, but no support was received from the local Government. The Peking Government made a monthly grant, and although this will not allow the Board to enter upon any large constructional scheme, it will enable the present organization to continue and carry out a limited amount of work.

The need of funds for the work is urgent and it seems that the only way that the local cultivator can protect himself, is by supplying funds for the work to be done by means of a voluntary tax. The Government in its present chaotic state is unable, or unwilling, to grant any funds for the prosecution of the all-important work in the Kwangtung district.

TOKYO, May 11.—The resignation has been accepted of Mr. Honda, Japanese Ambassador at Berlin.—Reuter.

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THE CENSORSHIP IN CANTON

New Military Threat from Ngai Bong-ping Carefully Camouflaged

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, April 20.

The Censorship seems to cover mails also, this letter only having arrived yesterday.—Ed.

So well-organized is the Bureau of Censorship that the public has been kept in the dark as to the real reason for the movement of troops northward during the past week, and they have been led to believe that the soldiers are being sent to bring an end to an inter-village fight. The writer has finally succeeded in learning the truth, and from a most reliable source has learned that General Tom Yuen-hoi's division has been sent up the North River in the direction of Shiukwan, and that there is really serious fighting going on in the vicinity of Peipakong and Wushek.

It appears that the troops of the former commander-in-chief of the southern forces, Hui Shun-chi, who were disarmed by his successor, Chang Kai-shek, have been organized into an army again and are fighting their way towards Canton City. Ngai Bong-ping, formerly an important political and military leader in the south, but who had to flee for his life when the "reds" came into power, is blamed by the local government as the instigator of this revolt. His lieutenants are reported to have been working quietly for a long while organizing their army, the active leaders of which are said to be Yeung Chi-sun and Yeung Yue-hin, two former Yunnanese generals who, since the recent defeat of their forces by the local troops have been in the neighbouring province of Kiangse, close to the Kuangtung border. They are said to be now in the employ of Wu Pei-fu and to have come into this province when the fighting against the force of Tam Yuen-hoi started.

Civic Growth in Toishan

Your correspondent is writing this article while on a visit to the city of Toishan, the county seat of the district from which come the vast majority of the Chinese who have gone to America. Two years ago, the writer stopped for several days in Toishan City, and at that time found little modern progress. Since then the walls of the city have been razed, and in their place broad highways have been constructed. Many other streets have also been widened, and to-day rickshas and motor-cars may pass through most of the city's thoroughfares. Not only this, but the construction work has been thorough, and since concrete has been used, the surface of the streets will last for a long time. One cannot but notice the contrast between the way this work has been done and the manner in which the streets of Canton City are being built these days. The making of wide streets has become a craze all through the province, it seems, and in Canton many of the narrow alleys in the western suburbs, a thickly-settled district, are to-day torn up, and several feet of the fronts of all buildings facing these alleys are been torn away.

Canton Starved for Army

But in Canton there is this difference. So much attention is being paid by the Government to its army and the carrying out of "red" ideas that there is not enough money available properly to carry out its street and road building plans. Hence we find to-day a broad highway paralleling the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, and running from Canton in an easterly direction to a point opposite Whampoa, where the military academy is situated, but unusable for the reason that the Government has not the funds to build the many bridges which must be thrown across the many streams and ditches which lie in the path of the road. In Canton proper, are many streets which have been properly widened, but which have not been properly surfaced. After having been in use for but a few months, they have become cut up by numerous ruts and depressions so that traffic to-day passes over them with difficulty.

New Electric Plant

A modern electric plant has also just been finished in Toishan City, and the authorities are awaiting now the arrival of a representative of the German firm that sold the machinery that the official test may be made, following which the plant will be ready to start furnishing light and power to the city. A number of fine modern bridges have been thrown across the Saimun River at the edge of the town. In addition, the Toishan Railroad Company is now seeking a loan that it may extend its line to the ocean where it is planned to build a harbour at a place called Tungkoo, to furnish an outlet for the agricultural products of the Toishan District, a large quantity of which is exported to foreign lands.

HONGKONG LETTER

Shortcomings of Colony's Fire Brigade: American Sailors Battle with Coolies

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 4.

It is generally conceded that the Colony's Fire Brigade is somewhat behind the times. As most of the streets are hilly, more powerful fire engines are needed to climb the graded part of the city, and to reach an outbreak at the shortest possible short notice. In view of these and other shortcomings, the Governor has appointed a Committee composed of military officers, government officials and merchants to consider suggestions for improvements, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

Continuous Water Supply

The heavy and almost continuous rain which has fallen during the past week has been of great benefit to a large section of the population. As a result of the downpour, the reservoirs have stored up sufficient water to maintain a constant supply to houses without water-metres (that is, through the rider mains). This release is accordingly announced by the water works department.

New Colonial Secretary's Arrival

Mr. W. T. Southern, the new Colonial Secretary, arrived here on Saturday by the P. & O. S. Khyber. Accompanying him were his children. He was met by Mr. E. R. Hallifax (acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), Commander G. F. Hole (Harbour Master) and Mr. L. Forster (Private Secretary to the Governor). Mr. Southern is staying at the time being at Mountain Lodge. Before his appointment to this post, he was connected with the Ceylon civil service.

Swimming Season Opened

On account of the approaching warm season, the bathing beach adjoining the premises of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and the one in Kennedy Town have been opened for the use of the general public. A fee of 10 cents per person is charged for admission to the former, and 5 cents to the latter. The bathing beach at Stonecutter's Island will also be available for swimmers on the 15th instant. This is one of the best swimming resorts as there is little current in the bay where the water is smooth and clear. This pebbly shore being a few miles from the city can be reached by ferries, and a time table has been arranged for this purpose. The return fare is 30 cents. Hongkong residents have the advantage of salt water dips, for there are several nice and sandy beaches in and around the Colony most suitable for aquatic diversions.

Boisterous Sailors

The arrival of six United States destroyers has caused no little concern to the police. As usual, a large batch of American sailors landed, and later a fierce fight ensued between 30 of these sailors and a large number of coolies. One of the sailors in Spring Garden Lane struck a coolie, who called on his friends to avenge him, with the result that stones and bricks were thrown at the sailors. The Americans also secured he assistance of their friends, and a battle lasted for ten minutes in which several Chinese were injured. The police arrived in time to prevent the skirmish from developing into a more serious affair.

$10,600 Thief Sentenced

In connexion with the loss of $10,600 from a diamond merchant, Mr. Tung Pak-oi, which was previously reported in these columns, his friend, Lam, was detained under suspicion by the police. Accused denied that he stole the money but stated he found it while taking a cigarette from the pocket of a coat in a trunk belonging to Tung. The defendant said that the money was taken by him for safe keeping. The magistrate found him guilty, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. His solicitors are considering an appeal against this decision.

Mr. Fuller's Will

An estate of $93,000 has been left by the late Mr. W. G. B. Fuller, formerly organist at St. John Cathedral. He died in Bromyard, Hereford, and his will which was executed in Hongkong in January, 1924, has been admitted for probate. This has been granted to Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, senior partner of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors. His legatees are mostly his cousins. After all the legacies are paid, the residue of his estate will go to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Fuller.

Round-the-World Cyclists

Igino Gibelli, a young Italian round-the-world cyclist, has arrived here. He is waiting for his companion, a Czecho-Slovakian, who parted from him at Singapore. When he arrives, it is their intention to cycle to Canton and to the North. They have already travelled over America, Europe, North Africa and the Straits. The cyclists are touring with little means and depend for support on the generosity of the community they visit.

Forth-Coming Weddings

The forthcoming weddings are announced of Mr. Walter John Smith Key, civil engineer of the Port Development Department, to Miss A. B. Macfarlane, teacher, of Education Department; and of Mr. Francisco Maria Franco of Kowloon to Miss Celeste Julia Castro, of St. Joseph Building.

WHEN GOVERNORS CHANGE OVER

Kueichow General Moves Off After Raking in All the Money Possible

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuciyang, Kuei., April 22.

Gen. Peng Han-chang, our retiring Civil Governor, is leaving the city to-day, and his soldiers have been, and are, rounding up men and horses for transport purposes. Gen. Chow, our incoming Governor, sent word giving him a month to settle matters and leave, but Gen. Peng asked him to wait two months that he might first find funds to meet travelling expenses.

It is reported that he hoped to get a very large sum—some say $500,000, others say $1,500,000—and that he wanted to gather in all the opium taxes before leaving.

However, Gen. Chow, for some reason, is not even waiting a month, and already some of his troops are not far from this city. It is thought that the effort to block his advance across the Wukiang and the Yatszeho (the same river at two points on the Tsunyi and Tating roads respectively) has angered Gen. Chow. At any rate, Gen. Peng concludes that it is time he left, so he and his men are going at once by the Chenyuan road, *i.e.*, eastwards.

There has been some excitement in this city, people fearing that robbers may take advantage of the one set of troops leaving before the others arrive, to loot the city. But we may hope to escape this, if incoming troops are already nearing the city, as is reported.

A YOUNG MAN WORTH HELPING

Desire to go to Europe to Study Higher Mathematics: An Exercise in Tact

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Che., April 29.

Some months ago a very destructive fire broke out in Haimen. Big stores were burnt to the ground, and their contents completely destroyed. The China Inland property had what might almost be termed a mirculous escape.

The fire, sweeping everything before it, reached the wall separating it from the C.I.M. property. It looked as if it were doomed and nothing could save it, when the wind changed, the flames were turned away, and no damage to this particular property was done. The people ascribed the escape to the providential intervention of the Christian God. Who shall deny that they were right? The owners of property have been very busy rebuilding and now Haimen possesses finer shops than she did before the fire.

It is interesting to notice how this little port is quietly forging ahead. Even the beggars are not as numerous as they were two years ago, though three or four still persist.

Can He be Helped?

Having a considerable time to wait before the launch left for Taichowfu, I walked up the hill and sat near the Pagoda named Nyihdeo Kying overlooking Haimen and the river front. Presently my attention was attracted by the figure of a man strolling quietly along the breakwater leading to the foot of the hill upon which I was sitting. He was dressed in foreign clothes, and when he came up to me I found he was the mathematical master from the Sixth Middle School, Taichow. He had escorted some boys down to Haimen that they might sit for an examination, and he and they were hoping to leave for school the following morning.

In the course of conversation I found that he was very keen on going to Europe to study Higher Mathematics. He thought of going to Paris for this purpose. He would very much like to go to Cambridge University, England, but felt he could not afford it. He reckoned it would cost him $5,000 a year to go to Cambridge. I pointed out to him that it could be done on considerately less than this, but he still felt it would be a greater outlay than he was able to make.

After further conversation he rose and disappeared over the hill. He struck me as just the type of Chinese whom it would be well for us to try and help. I wondered whether it would be possible for him to get any assistance from the Boxer Indemnity Funds when later on it has been decided how these funds shall be used? The following morning a little incident confirmed me in the good opinion I had formed of him.

Incident on a Launch

There were about eight of us travelling in the small saloon of the launch. We had scarcely started when one of the Chinese sitting near me deliberately spat on the floor very close to one of my feet. Scarcely had he done so when another leant over and spat towards the door near to which the young master sat.

I had glanced at him when the first expectoration took place, and received a sympathetic look from him. When the next took place I believe he made a mathematical calculation as to by how many parts of an inch it missed his leg! I suggested that it would be a good thing if we had a spittoon, and my friend immediately went in search of one. He returned presently and informed us that there was no such thing on board. Information which did not seem to impair the high spirits of our travelling companions. My friend sat down and looking round said quietly but firmly something to this effect: "Gentlemen this is a small cabin, there are several of us here, I think it will be well if we abstain from expectorating in it." From that time on neither his legs nor my feet were again endangered, and I felt more convinced than ever that this mathematical master was well worthy of being helped in the attainment of that further knowledge upon which he had set his heart.

Essays in Literature

Two years ago, when teaching English in the Chinese Middle School, I became specially interested in two or three of the bigger boys. One of them went later on to a Shanghai College where he imbibed some of the spirit of the Chinese student patriotic movement. He left College this year and is now helping at home in his father's business. Yesterday he came along with several essays written in English which he wished me to correct. The subjects of the essays were such as these:—

(1) Worship of local god Chengshing in Taichowfu

(2) "As you like it," Shakespeare.

(3) Lack of effectiveness to save China with Bolshevism.

(4) The general effect of the impoverishment of China.

They are all interesting. Some of the sentences were worthy of an English essayist, others were curiously worded and difficult to understand. The fourth was very outspoken, and clearly indicated the views held by some of the rising generation in China upon the question of Chinese militarists.

The third, however, was to my mind, particularly interesting. He began by saying "The purpose of this article is not to discuss the merit or demerit of the recent tendency of Bolshevism." I believe a good deal of his essay upon this subject is a translation from a Chinese author. He points out how Russia promises to free China from Imperialism, but the Chinese must analyze their motives. "The Tzarist government was overthrown. Why is it that the relic of Tzarist Imperialism still persists?" "Our youth" he says "are expected to propagate the Bolshevist tenet by all means, regardless of whether such propaganda be detrimental or not to our compatriots, and her special offence is her very dishonourable employment of the lure of gold, and the insidious means of propaganda." Towards the end of his essay he discusses the "Far East Problem" and writes about the Locarno Pact, and makes the astonishing statement that "it is quite apparent that the Pact was no doubt aimed against China." It had never occurred to me before that the Locarno Pact had any sinister designs against China, any more than it had against the man in the moon, but whether my attempts at persuasive eloquence had any more effect upon his view point than it would have had on the latter gentleman I am unable to say. We parted good friends. I told him I should let others know the gist of his compositions, and I am looking forward to the correction of further literary productions.

COMRADE KOPP IN JAPAN

Reported Intention to go to Moscow on Leave

Tokyo, May 10.

It is reported from authoritative sources that Comrade Kopp, the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, is returning to Moscow shortly on leave. He is at present awaiting the arrival of the Counsellor who is due soon from Moscow.

Certain quarters believe that the Moscow Government is intending to replace Comrade Kopp as soon as feasible, although a possible successor has not been mentioned.

It is recalled that Comrade Kopp thus far has not prevailed upon Japan to grant diplomatic privileges to the Soviet Trade Commissioners, which is the most important proposition he has made since he became ambassador.

The Soviet Embassy admits that Comrade Kopp's wife will probably leave for Moscow shortly but has denied that it is the intention for him to leave Japan at present.—Reuter.

TOKYO, May 7.—The proceeds of the sale of cigarettes in this country for the past five months since prices were raised amounted to Y.6,000,000, according to investigations made by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.—Toho.

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JAPANESE COMMENTS ON BRITISH STRIKE

Belief that Government Will Effect Reconciliation: Fears of World Unrest

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 6.

That the strike in Britain threatens the industrial peace of the entire world, sums up the comment in Japanese newspapers regarding the abnormal situation at Home.

The papers solemnly hope that the dispute will be amicably settled before much time elapses and that both sides will do their best not to allow the poison of class hatred to enter into the differences that have led to a general suspension of work.

The general strike, according to the "*Osaka Asahi*", one of the foremost papers in Osaka, Japan's comercial metropolis, if prolonged, will deal a terrible blow to British industry, and the paper thinks that if the Government, acting in the rôle of umpire, cannot persuade the owners and the miners to seek some compromise, then Parliament will have to be dissolved in order to ascertain whether the general public places confidence in the Baldwin Ministry.

This paper favours nationalization of the mines. "Such a step, we think", says this journal editorially, "will put an end to the dispute. The local arrangement of wages, upon which the owners insist, means private ownership, whereas the national arrangement of wages in which the miners persist is aimed at nationalization of the mines. The final solution of this onerous question will seriously affect all other lines of British industry, and so the owners are tenacious in their claims. This point was purposely avoided by the Commission appointed to thresh out the question. Apart from the proposal which the Government might make, there are only two alternatives for a final adjustment. Either the owners must extend relief to the miners even at the sacrifice of their own interests, or else pressure will have to be brought to bear upon the miners so that the latter will be coerced into compulsory labour."

After paying a tribute to the calmness displayed by everyone in Britain, by the strikers, by the authorities and by the public in general, the "*Jiji*" proceeds to examine the world coal situation. The total output of coal throughout the world in 1925, according to this journal, amounted to 1,368,000,000 tons, of which 38 per cent. was American coal and 18 per cent. British.

"The markets that British coal had are being usurped by America," the paper says editorially, "and it is not an exaggeration to say that the general strike is a mortal blow to the British coal business. Accordingly, the industrial world of Great Britain will also experience much hardship. The longer the general strike lasts, the greater will be its influence on British politics, on economy and on social life. We earnestly pray that the dispute will be speedily adjusted so that the peace of the entire industrial world may not be threatened."

Japanese Labour Support of Strikers

The Japanese Federation of Labour has cabled to London that it is in full sympathy with the British miners "who are boldly fighting for the amelioration of labour conditions." The cable further expresses the fervent hope that the strikers would emerge victorious.

This cable was sent after an appeal by Secretary Oudegeest, of the International Federation of Trades Union in Amsterdam. In his appeal to Mr. Bunji Suzuki, president of the Japan Federation of Labour, Secretary Oudegeest exhorted Japanese labour to render all possible spiritual and financial support to the British strikers.

The Japan Federation of Labour also wirelessed Mr. Komachi Matsucka, who is now somewhere in the Suez Canal on his way to attend the International Labour Conference at Genova, to proceed to London if the Geneva Conference does not meet and to assure the British strikers of the aid and sympathy of Japanese labour. The various branches of the Japan Federation of Labour will soon begin collecting subscriptions to forward to the British strikers.

Strike will not Last Long

One month at the latest and one or two weeks at the earliest is the time given by Mr. Kenjiro Ono, Governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan, for the British general strike. The Government will be unable to effect a reconciliation, he believes; no side will yield an iota, but in the time he specifies, he thinks labour's sinews of war will have been exhausted and the strike will automatically fizzle out.

As regards the view entertained in some quarters here that other countries could make hay while Britain is in the throes of a serious economic crisis, Mr. Ono is of the belief that the reverse will rather be the case in so far as countries having trade relations with Great Britain are concerned.

In the meantime, Japanese manufacturers of soda ash and caustic soda are counting on a possible suspension of British shipments of these products, which, they think, will benefit home-made goods. The soda market here has been dominated by British goods, sold at extremely low prices in order to compete with American manufacturers. British suppliers here, however, have plentiful supplies to hold out for a month or six weeks and so the Japanese domestic industry is not likely to gain much in this line.

INTERESTING WEDDING IN MUKDEN

Marriage of the Son of Governor of Heilungkiang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, April 27.

There are indications that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will soon proceed to Peking to take part in the settlement of the affairs of the nation by the anti-Kuominchun leader. His special train is now ready, the extensive paraphernalia which has to accompany him on such excursions is being got ready, and last but not least his bodyguard have made their preparations. But for this activity Mukden would be quiet indeed. Peking is again the centre of political activity.

The fact that the Mukden head office of the P. M. Railway has been abolished suggests that Marshal Chang is at the moment inclined to respect the authority of the new administration to be set up in the capital. Railway connexion between here and Tientsin is being maintained, but there is a woeful lack of locomotives and of rolling stock.

An interesting wedding is in progress. The bridegroom is the son of the veteran General Wu, Governor of Heilungkiang, and the ceremonies have been very elaborate. On Sunday there was a military procession to the residence at Hsiao Ho Yen composed of infantry and cavalry. Among the latter were a number of Russians, who looked very smart and business like as indeed did the whole body. In the middle of the cavalry rode the bridegroom on a big black horse, but he did not look happy. At any rate he concealed his joy. Not unnaturally he attracted no little attention. His was the only figure not in uniform. Over his ordinary garments he wore a plum coloured gown studded with garish rosettes while feathers adorned his soft grey hat which descended beneath his ears. Native and foreign style bands blared in friendly rivalry, and the procession must have been regarded as something grand.

The Danish aviators are due to arrive at Mukden on Saturday at noon. A reception will be accorded them at the aerodrome.

The erection of the new German Club has been commended on a site between the San Djin Lou and the I Djin Lou in the International Settlement. It is estimated to cost $32,000. The structure will be ready for occupation this year.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

Tokyo, May. 12.

Mr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, has resigned his post. Changes of Japanese ambassadors and ministers abroad are expected shortly.—Toho N. A.

CANTON STRIKERS AND POLICE

Insolence of Boycott Parties: Police Beaten and Powerless to Retaliate

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, April 20.

If the strikers have any sympathizers to-day, it is certain that the local police are not to be numbered among them. Almost daily we hear of some officer of the law being beaten by the union men, who are so far out of control that they defy every mandate of the police department, and are certain to offer resistance if a police officer persists in seeing to it that the law is enforced.

The writer witnessed the other day the beating of the captain of the district in which he at present resides. Together with two of his men, this officer had gone to one of the kitchens where food for the strikers residing in this precinct is prepared, and called attention to the fact that the hanging of fowls or vegetables or in fact any produce over the sidewalks is contrary to law, since it tends to inconvenience pedestrians. The precinct captain was severely beaten, and when, the following morning, those who attacked him were placed under arrest by a squad of police, a large crowd of strikers surrounded the district station, and it was with difficulty that the police succeeded in getting their prisoners finally inside of the main station.

Other Police Violently Beaten

The anniversary of the death of the 72 Heroes at the hands of the Manchu officials was celebrated not long ago, and on that day, a public holiday, many persons visited the tombs of the heroes. Police officers were stationed at regular intervals along the line of march to keep order, and one of these was pounced upon by several workers after he had requested one of his assailants to move on. Before long a crowd of workers had gathered at the scene of this disturbance, and many of them aimed blows or missiles at the unfortunate officer of the law. Another officer tried to reason with the angry labourers, and he in turn was beaten almost into a state of insensibility.

At last a third officer managed to induce the crazed workingmen to accompany the two wounded officers to the station, and there several of the men who took part in the assault were placed under arrest. The wounded policemen were removed to a hospital, where one of them was reported to be very dangerously wounded and the doctors are not sure but that he may succumb to his injuries.

The Chief of Police, so much do the government officials fear the power of the strikers, felt it necessary to write to strike headquarters asking the union officials how they wished him to dispose of the case of the workers who were responsible for the wounding of his men. The same policy has been since followed by the head of the police department, in one case following a street fight in the course of which several members of one union were pushed into a canal by their enemies, members of another organization of workingmen, and drowned.

Gambling Needed for Revenue

The Canton gambling houses of other days have been closed for many months, but games of chance have flourished just across the Pearl River in the City of Honam, where, the power of General Li Fuk-lim, "governor of Honam" is so great that he was able to hold on to the gambling privileges despite the threat of the government to send troops to force him to close the illegal houses. Not, even lottery houses are at present allowed to exist in Canton, but the tickets of Honam establishments are sold in Canton shops.

T. V. Soong, head of the Treasury, it is generally believed here, will shortly give his official sanction to the reopening of fantan houses in Canton City, due to the pressure that is being brought to bear by employees of his own department, who have not been paid for two months. Part of the revenue which will be derived from this source will, of course, be used to pay back salaries, while it is said that part will be used to defray the expenses of a northern military expedition. Many of the radicals are desirous of sending troops north with the object of taking the Provinces of Kiangsi and Wunam.

Picket Boats Less Efficient

Picket boats, for some reason or other, no longer steam slowly up and down the river near the Hongkong steamers to prevent Chinese from going to and from these boats, and due to that fact and the additional fact that the government has disarmed many of the strikers' pickets, it is now quite easy for both passengers and cargoes to reach the boats bound for Hongkong. Armed resistance has lately been offered by boat people in several instances, and the strikers have been unable to arrest the boatmen because they themselves have had no weapons. The pickets have just demanded that they shall again be permitted to carry arms and have requested that the picket boats be put into operation again. Otherwise, they have pointed out, the boycott must necessarily be broken.

TROUBLES OF CHEKIANG MOTOR ROAD

A Good Road But Lack of System for Tickets

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Shaohsing, May 8.

The motor road between Shaohsing and the bank of the Chientang river opposite Nanshinchiao R. R. station is giving good satisfaction except for the difficulty of buying tickets. The management has not adopted the usual device of a rail by which ticket purchasers may enter one by one to the ticket window. Instead the window is kept locked until the bus comes in. When a bus arrives there is a grand scramble at the window for tickets. A man puts in his hand through the window with a dollar in it. The agent inside takes the dollar and holds the hand until the ticket and change can be made ready. When ticket and change are ready the agent thrusts both into the captive hand and the passenger squirms as best he can away from the jostling, pushing crowd at the window, thanking his lucky stars if ribs and clothing are still intact. My wife had a long wait at the river on Thursday because her baggage coolie was not as efficient at elbowing his way to the window as some of the other prospective passengers. Just why the Chêkiang Highway Administration should allow such an abuse to go uncorrected for over three months is hard to see.

Terrific rains fell here on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the rainfall in 24 hours amounting to 2.7 inches according to the gauge at the Christian Hospital.

May 4 was celebrated by the schools as a holiday throughout the city.

JOURNALISTS IN RUSSIA

Anxiety in Japan as to Fate of Newspaper Man

Tokyo, May 12.

The Foreign Office has cabled the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow to urge the Soviet Government to release Mr. Noyori, the well known Tokyo journalist, who has been arrested as an alleged spy.

It is reported that Mr Noyori's friends are anxious, as the Soviet shot another Japanese journalist, named Oba, on a similar accusation some time ago.

Later.

An official despatch has been received by the Foreign Office from Moscow which states that the Soviet Government is taking steps to procure the release of Mr. Noyori.—Reuter.

THE "*Peking Jih Pao*" reports that after the forced escape of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to Tientsin the agreements with foreign advisers and counsellors automatically ceased to exist. According to a recent despatch from the British Legation to the Waichiaopu, the paper says the Chinese Government owes Mr. Lennox Simpson alone the sum of $28,000, being salary for fourteen months.

THE SOCIETY OF THE RED SWORDS

Soldiers Find Magic in the Blood of Black Dogs

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Suchien, N. Ku., May 6.

Suchien is looking up in the world! We have a gun fired every day from one of the street towers at 12 o' clock. We have been having our spring dust storms and everyone has welcomed a heavy rain storm. The country was very dry, the wheat, though good, was below its usual height at this time of the year, and this rain will bring on both wheat, corn, and beans.

The country round about, thanks to the soldiers' efforts to round up the *tufei*, has enjoyed comparative quiet, though, within the last few days, there are rumours of a band some 4,000 strong about 100 li from here, just across the border in Shantong.

Some time since we heard often of the "White Flag Society" originally started by the peasants to protect themselves from the *tufei*. These if reports are true have degenerated, changed their name to the "Red Sword Society" and joined the *tufei* against the soldiers. Report has it they fear the blood of black dogs; and in the north county, one is told, the story of how the soldiers killed 100 black dogs, and drank their blood, that they might be able to defeat the members of this Society.

Your correspondent has just returned from a village about 100 li from here. In the beginning of the year it was impossible to stay there! In broad daylight the *tufei* brought their victims into the street of the village. Now, a camp of soldiers are stationed there, and are talked off by everyone as "God's gift." They certainly are polite men and their officers very strict. One soldier was caught out at night, his one ear cut off, and he was dismissed from the regiment. This is the story the villagers tell, and they have nothing but good words of the men. When one hears the awful stories of the *tufei's* doings, one does not wonder they appreciate these soldiers. I heard of one home where the family had fled, leaving an old woman to look after the house. Mad at having lost their prey, they ordered her to boil a cauldron of water, and put her in it.

A JAPANESE WIRELESS INVENTION

Locking Communication Between Two Stations

Tokyo, May 12.

Mr. Issaku Koga, a young expert at the Electric Laboratory attached to the Tokyo Municipality, has invented a mechanical appliance by means of which communications between two wireless stations can be exchanged in such way that no other stations can catch or disturb them.

It is claimed that the invention will enable secret wireless communication to be held more easily than by cipher telegrams.—Toho.

CINEMA CATASTROPHE AT TOKYO

Floor Gives Way: Many Injured

Tokyo, May 12.

During an educational cinematograph display last night given by the prefectural authorities in an elementary school at Kameari, in the suburbs of Tokyo, the upper floor of the building gave way.

More than 40 persons were injured, several of them seriously.—Reuter.

POLITICAL gossip in the Chinese press foreshadows a rupture between Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin in the event of the arrest of Mr. Wu Ching-lien, for whose apprehension in connexion with his past relations with the late Gen. Kuo Sung-lin a reward of $20,000 is said to have been offered. Mr. Wu Ching-lien is a right hand man of Marshal Wu.

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POLITICAL SCANDAL IN JAPAN

Charge of Bribery Against Former Minister: Criminals and Cherry Blossom

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, April 25.

Another politician, hitherto regarded as "perfectly upright and a model of integrity" has fallen foul of the law, as the result of the notorious revelations made in the last session of the Diet with regard to the bribery resorted to in connexion with removing the Osaka licensed quarter from the centre of Japan's commercial metropolis to a suburb of that city.

This is Mr. Katsudo Minoura, who once held the portfolio of communications and who, until his arrest, was regarded as a veteran adviser of the *Kenseikai* (pro-Government) party. The arrest has shocked the public and the press. He is one of the only five men who have been able to secure a seat in every Diet election ever since Japan was given her toy parliament.

He was formally arrested in Tokyo and, under the escort of a police sergeant, was taken secretly to Osaka. Here, the preliminary investigations were of nature unfavourable to him and he was charged with fraud and remanded to the Osaka gaol pending the hearing of the case.

The accused is 72 years of age, and, in consideration of this and of the high positions he has held, he was carefully protected from camera men and taken to gaol in a closed ricsha, instead of in the usual Black Maria. Mr. Minoura is alleged to have received a bribe of Yen 50,000 in connexion with the movement launched to change the location of Osaka's counterpart of the *Yoshiwara*. The prosecution declares that it is in possession of the receipt Minoura gave for the Yen 50,000 in question.

Cherry Blossom Time for Criminals

Promiscuous transfers of bicycles from Tokyo to country towns and *vice versa* is one form of crime very much in evidence at the present time, according to the police. Realizing fully well the futility and danger of trying to dispose of stolen cycles in the same place as they were "lifted" from, the thieves dispatch them to a confederate working in some other district. Owners of cycles are, consequently, getting more careful as to where they "park" their machines. One result of these promiscuous bicycle thefts is that hardware dealers are reporting increasing business in padlocks.

That crime is more prevalent now than at any time in the past 25 years is the statement made by the Chief of Police to your correspondent. The large number of unemployed is given as the direct cause of this unhealthy situation. "The wonder is not that it is so," the Chief of Police, twirling an iron-gray, military moustache, told me. "The wonder is that worse things have not taken place."

While cherry blossom viewers stroll about in holiday mood, careless and care-free, pickpockets have been very busy. Country folks are the greatest sufferers in this respect. Tokyoites now know that the best way to carry money is to tuck the purse tightly between the folds of the *obi* (broad, sash-like belt). The country folks coming to Tokyo to see the cherry blossoms have yet to learn this, and the number of purses that have been filched from kimono sleeves by the lightfingered fraternity this spring is a record, according to police statistics.

One way of fooling housewives is to hang around police stations and obtain the addresses, in some way or another, of prosperous-looking individuals who, having dined not wisely but too well, create disturbances in restaurants or in geisha houses. The police generally take these temporarily-disabled patrons and put them in the "hoose gow" until their temperature and temperament have returned to normal. It is then that the rogues get busy. Dressed in some sort of uniform, they would call on the wife of a man so held and enlarge upon the gravity of his offence. During the conversation, a hint is dropped that a hundred yen might solve the whole trouble. What faithful spouse would not seek to secure the release of the erring and wandering, but indispensable, hubby?

Flappers of "Clover League"

'Tis Sunday morn in a Tokyo street
The flappers stand in line;
Some are tall and others small,
But each is dolled up fine.
Here are no rags and tatters
Even though the girl looks frail
In silks, she pleads and chatters
In a Police Station cell

Rubber-soled Japanese *zori* (sandals of the "society" lass here) and French heels tapped away in the stone interior of a grimy police cell in Akasaka station this morning when the Tokyo Police cast its dragnet secretly and "nabbed" 15 Japanese flappers belonging to what is known as the "Clover League." This is part of a moral cleansing that the Chief of the Akasaka Police Station decided to institute throughout the districts that come within his jurisdiction. Some of the girls were dressed in foreign clothes and wore expensive dresses; while those in kimonos were also attired in just as expensive and gay feathers. All were dressed to beat the band.

Towards the wee, sma' hours of this morning, a detective saw one of these luxuriously-gowned girls stepping out of a taxi-cab. He placed her under arrest and took her to the Police Station where her tale of how she had fallen heir to stunning sartorial splendour failed to convince the Chief of Police. He promptly put her in a dark, bare cell and here she "squealed" on her other pals in the "Clover League." By mid-day she had 14 other companions who were traced from here and there and everywhere.

"The lure of luxury seems to be getting too much for the young women of this city," the Chief of Police remarked drily, "and I am going to take those in my ward in hand. They simply haven't the strength of character to resist jewels and furs and silks and perfumes. They are a nuisance and a burden to the State."

He then put the girls through a criss-cross fire of queries and the cross-examination revealed that all of then live by their wits and often by the extravagances of the gay young Lotharios of Tokyo. But the name "Clover League" puzzled the Chief of Police. What did it signify? The girls maintained it signified nothing. They banded themselves together and had to have a name. That's all. What's in a name anyway? they asked the Police Chief.

But one of the senior officers, who had studied English, was meantime looking up dictionaries and *vade me-cums*. He advanced a solution which the Chief of Police received with glee and which caused a crestfallen look to take shape in the tear-stained faces of the incarcerated flappers. "They were living in clover!" he explained. "Hence the name—appropriate *na*—of the League."

The girls spent Sunday, until six o'clock in the police cell, and were then released. The Police Chief told them to go and get something to do, something proper and respectable, or else—why there was always a cell for them and he would keep them longer the next time.

A COMRADE'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Tokyo, May 7.

Commenting on Comrade Serebriakov's visit to Japan the *"Hochi"* and other vernacular papers express the opinion that the Soviet official intends sounding the Japanese Government's attitude on the question of the railways in North Manchuria.

The papers accordingly attach great importance to the coming visit. —Reuter.

JAPAN'S TRADE BALANCE

Tokyo, May 7.

Japan's trade with China for the month of April last amounted to Y. 47,790,000 in exports and Y. 24,100,000, the balance being Y.23,690,000 in favour of exports. The excess of exports over imports in the same trade for the past four months totals Y. 101,320,000.—Toho.

MAY DAY PARADE IN TOKYO

Orderly Enough, But Several Arrests Made by Police: Goodnatured Crowd

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 2.

Being extremely interested in Labour movements the world over and especially here in Japan, I was amongst the handful of foreigners present this morning at the rallying point of the Tokyo May Day paraders. I was amongst the extremely few foreigners who walked with the demonstration and saw it break up in orderly fashion when the goal at Uyeno Park had been reached.

As a totally unbiassed and disinterested outsider, I watched the speech-making and the arrests; the sombre-visaged guardians of the law with their chin straps fixed at the "ready" and the good-natured, smiling faces of the greater part of the crowd whose behaviour was more like that of schoolboys having a day off. I saw the police interrupt speakers gruffly, issuing their orders in a tone of voice more suited to the field of carnage. There may have been radical thoughts uttered, but such apparently made no effect on the crowd. The only time the crowd applauded was when the police interfered and there was a slight fracas between the more extremely-inclined of the workers and the guardians of the law. The uniforms and dangling sabres gave the only emphasis to the point, and a Japanese crowd loves a diversion. May Day in this country is still a contest between a minority of the demonstrators and the police, and is yet far from being a major demonstration in the sense it is meant to be in other lands.

The Honour of Arrest

I watched the police pick out those whom they didn't like and whom they desired to arrest. Some were still in their teens, and the "honour" of being regarded a "terror" and a "danger" to the state was too much of a lure for these unmatured lads to resist. Their "crimes" were for the most part, that they sang too loud; made faces at a constable; or waved their flag-poles in too defiant and challenging a manner.

To me it all seemed so unnecessary, so stupid, so provocative on the part of the police, who were well armed and were there in thousands—strong enough easily to break up a mob five times the size of the one that paraded that day. The police seemed to think they had to make some arrests in order to justify their presence to the tax-payer. The good sense that is to be had in Great Britain and in the United States where the disgruntled are occasionally allowed to blow off steam was entirely lacking.

I thought of Russia. But I immediately recollected that the Japanese, as a nation, are yet sound and practical and have a liberal share of common-sense in their mental make-up. The stark brutality and loathsomeness of what followed when the Bolsheviks overthrew Tsardom has not been forgotten by the Japanese. They are not likely to go the way Russia went, despite the misplaced zeal of their police force.

JAPANESE COAL MINE ON FIRE

Rapid Spread of Conflagration: No Casualties

Tokyo, May 11.

A fire broke out No. 3 coal-mine of the Yuwaki Colliery in Ibaraki Prefecture at midnight on the 9th instant, the fire originating from a drying chamber which is located some 1,000 feet under ground. Though desperate efforts are being made to put out the fire, it is rapidly spreading. No casualties are reported.—Toho.

ACCORDING to the Chinese Press, Gen. Ho Feng-lin returned to Shanghai on Monday, after a long conference with Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

CUBA IN TROUBLE WITH CHINA

Protest Against Order Prohibiting Immigration of Chinese

During the past few months many nationalities have been subjected to the attacks of Chinese public bodies, which claim that China's national dignity is being desecrated by the foreigners. Cuba is the latest (and it might be said smallest) of the unfortunate countries to become the victim of these organizations, as is shown in a recent circular telegram despatched throughout the country by the Yangchow Fellow Provincials' Association.

The communication reads: "Recently the Cuban Government sought to treat and disregard the rights of the Chinese by unreasonably prohibiting Chinese from entering the country. Meanwhile the Chinese in Cuba are being ill-treated. There are several thousands of Chinese in Cuba and all are under great oppression, suffering beyond description.

"If the Chinese throughout the country do not rise and protest to assist our fellow-countrymen there, their lives and property will be endangered and our national dignity and rights lost forever. We, therefore, send this circular telegram to the people so that they will urge the Government to protest against these acts.

"We should demand that the Cuban Government withdraw their order and tender an apology. They should also be asked to give security that such an unfortunate incident does not happen again."

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN LINE

Arrangements for Through Passage of 13 Days

There has already been some information published in the local Press that the Railway Conference has commenced consideration of through passage arrangements between Europe and the Far East. The following countries were represented at the beginning of the conference; U. S. S. R., France, Japan, China, Poland, Germany, and others. Mr. Witgoff, the Inspector General of the Society Internationale de Wagons Lits also took part in the conference. The first project of arranging through-passage *viâ* the Chinese Eastern Railway, has been temporarily put in abeyance and passengers will travel to and from the Far East only by U. S. S. R. Railways on the following route:—Vladivostock, Habarovsk, China, Moscow, Riga, Poland, Paris.

The first through-train will arrive at Vladivostock on June 3.

It will take 13 days to cover the distance between Paris and Vladivostock.

Fast steamer service will be arranged by one Japanese steamship company, which serves Vladivostok, the Tsuruga line.

JAPANESE EMPEROR INDISPOSED

Reported Improvement After Slight Attack of Cerebral Anæmia

Tokyo, May 11.

It is officially announced that the Emperor had a slight stroke with cerebral anæmia this morning at daybreak, but he is now improving. —Reuter.

OUR Taiku, Shansi, correspondent writing on April 26 says: "One of the best known missionaries in Shansi, Mr. H. R. Williamson of the English Baptist Mission, Taiyuanfu, is shortly to leave the province, and his going will be deeply regretted by both Chinese and foreign friends. Mr. Williamson has perhaps the widest acquaintance throughout Shansi of any missionary at present working there. He is to be transferred to Tsinanfu to take up the work of Director of the Institute there, a position left vacant by the death of the late Mr. Whitewright.

SIR JOHN MACLEAVY BROWN

Death of Counsellor to the Chinese Legation at 91: A Pathetic End

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, April 8.

Much regret was caused by the appended announcement in The "Times" to-day:—

"Brown—On April 8, Sir John MacLeavy Brown, C.M.G., LL.D., Counsellor to the Chinese Legation in London, in his 91st year. Service St. Gabriel's Church, Warwick Square, at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery at 4 p.m. Flowers to 11, Baker St., W. 1."

A few papers such as the "Times" pay a tribute to the great work which Sir John did on behalf of this country, but I am afraid that his great age made him see the passing away of practically all his relatives and nearly all his friends. In a way his later life must have been rather lonesome. He had lived at the Langham Hotel for many years, presumably because he had no home of his own and did not quite see how to establish one. For years, too, the limit of his activities, as he became feeble, was the journey from this hotel to the Chinese Legation in Portland Place, some 300 yards away. At the last he could not even walk this distance, though he struggled along until Dr. Wellington Koo gave up his post. Although he retained his title to the last, and was I believe regularly paid when the money from Peking was forthcoming, he took to his bed two and a half years ago and never left it. The death of Sir John Jordan hit him very hard, since he was the only survivor of his generation in the Far East, and to a friend he said, "I shall not be long following him." He knew perfectly well that he was gradually fading away, and last week he went through his private papers, had those torn up which he did not wish to leave behind and they were burned in his sight. One day later he caught a sort of chest affection and at his age, of course, it was fatal. He was very anxious before he died to see Dr. Chen, the Chargé d'Affaires at the Legation, but although the latter was in town, for some reason or other those round the sick man at the hotel did not communicate with Dr. Chen, who only learned of Sir John's end after it had taken place. I have quoted the obituary notice because I think that 11, Baker Street is a public mortuary. It only shows the pathos of a man passing away when hardly anyone knows of him or about him, although Sir John in his lifetime made and kept many close friends.

The Funeral in London

April 15.

The funeral service for Sir John MacLeavy Brown took place on Friday afternoon at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, the Rev. Walter Scott officiating. The service was attended by:—

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires, Baron Hayashi, Agath Lady Ailwyn, Lady Jordan, Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin (representing the Foreign Office), the Rev. W. R. Brown, and Mr. J. D. Brown, Mrs. Edgar, Mr. T. Fenn, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. C. A. Bowra, Mr. Barry O'Brien, Miss Hill, Mrs. Flugel, Dr. Arthur Saunders, Captain J. J. Huntingford, Mrs. Fred. d'Iffanger, Mrs. Presgrave, Mrs. Reginald Watson, Mr. T. Gill, Mrs. Ashton-Gwatkin, Miss Weatherhead, Mr. J. Clarke, Mrs. Walter Scott, Miss Ainsworth Wilson, Mr. Halliday Macartney, Mr. W. McCallum, and Major Madden.

I understand that Sir John has not left any autobiography. Apparently he dictated 280 foolscap pages to his Secretary, but two days before he died he had his private papers brought to him and tore everything up including the biography. His personal attendant, Captain Huntingford, had apparently been sent out for a few hours while Sir John did this, so his motives for taking this action are not known. It is, however, to be deeply regretted because Sir John's biography, going back to early China, would have been of very great interest.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

MARSHAL SUN ENTERTAINED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Reception at Majestic: Warm Welcome by Mr. Fessenden and Colleagues: Mutual Promises of Co-operation

MARSHAL AN HONORARY MEMBER OF UNION CLUB

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was entertained on last Friday by the foreign community at two receiptions, both of which were well attended. The reception at the Union Club was presided over by Calder Marshall, President of the Union Club, who made a felicitous address in the course of which he said:

"On behalf of the members of the Union Club of China I wish to welcome you and thank you for the honour you have done us in being present here this afternoon.

Honorary Membership of Club

"We in Shanghai, in congratulating you on the step you have taken with regard to the extra provincial district of Shanghai congratulate ourselves also, inasmuch as the fact of your being Director-General of this district and having Dr. Ting as your chief officer, assures, not only co-ordination in the whole province of Kiangsu, but will also lead to the closest co-operation between these settlements and the large extra provincial district surrounding them which cannot but be beneficial to all.

"At present, Shanghai is one of the 10 most important cities in the world. It is a proud position to hold but there is no reason why Shanghai should not come within the first five. The important changes being made by Marshal Sun, and their importance cannot be overestimated, should produce this result as he stands for action rather than words and will therefore unquestionably receive the co-operation for which he asks. There is nothing nebulous about Marshal Sun's policy. It is definite and constructive and history shows that definite policies supported by action succeed.

Before sitting down I would like to ask Marshal Sun to honour the Club by accepting honorary membership in it and to express the hope that we may again have the pleasure of entertaining him at no distant date."

Mr. Fu on Motor Roads

Mr. Fu Siao-en, Vice-President of the Union Club, then rose and addressing the audience in Chinese said:

"Gentlemen, we are here to welcome Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, and I am sure we all feel we are highly honoured by the Marshal's presence and we are gratified to have the Consular representatives and two Municipal Councillors and other guests who are here this afternoon.

"Last August I had the honour of seeing the Marshal in Hangchow, when he spoke of a great project he had in view of constructing a great motor road from Shanghai to Hangchow by his soldiers. We can all imagine what such a road will do in promoting commerce and industry.

"I would like to express a little idea which I have in mind. According to estimates, this road will cost about $1,000,000, and in view of the very useful nature of the enterprise I feel confident that every one of us here would certainly be willing to do our bit if asked to help.

"I understand that preliminary arrangements have been made to carry on the construction of the road and it is only held up by the question of finance. There are at present over 9,000 motor cars in Shanghai, of which, I should say, 5,000 are privately owned. There are, then, 5,000 motor car owners in Shanghai, and if each of them is willing to buy $200 worth of debentures towards the building of such a road, they would do much towards realizing this project of the Marshal's. We could then request Marshal Sun to put the scheme into into operation".

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang replied to both addresses with considerable enthusiasm. Marshal Sun was honoured to accept an honorary membership of the Union Club and he believed thoroughly in Mr. Fu Siao-en's plan for the building of a road between Shanghai and Hangchow.

Chairman of Council's Welcome

At the reception given to Marshal Sun by the Shanghai Municipal Council at the Majestic Hotel Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, welcomed Marshal Sun and Dr. V. K. Ting, in the course of which he said:

"As Chairman of the Council I should like to say to Marshal Sun and Dr. Ting how much we welcome and appreciate their presence here this evening. We in Shanghai have followed the fortunes of Marshal Sun with great interest during the last two years. His reputation as a military leader, organizer and administrator is well known to us.

"We are very familiar also with the name of Dr. Ting as a man of science and a member of two Commissions of far reaching importance in regard to the relations between Chinese and foreigners in this country.

"We had hoped during Marshal Sun's stay in Shanghai to be able to entertain him in a more formal and fitting manner. It is a disappointment to us that we have not been able to do so, but we realize that his many engagements and the short period of his stay have rendered this impossible.

"Nevertheless we consider we are fortunate in being able to meet him and Dr. Ting even for so brief a time and to have the opportunity of introducing to them the members of the Municipal Council and the Heads of the various Municipal Council's Departments who are responsible for conducting the business affairs of this International Settlement.

Ready Cooperation

"I think we all appreciate the fact that the institution of a special area at Shanghai is a far sighted act, one that is likely to be fraught with great consequences. Shanghai is one of the greatest shipping ports in the world and it surely deserves to be one of the world's greatest cities also. Since coming to Shanghai, Marshal Sun in his speeches has referred to the satisfactory conditions in the Foreign Settlements. We sincerely hope and believe that under the able direction of Dr. Ting the whole of this important region will soon enjoy an equal degree of prosperity.

"Gentlemen, I do not propose to make a long speech. Marshal Sun must already have had enough speeches during his short stay in Shanghai. But I want to say this to Marshal Sun and Dr. Ting—that as the Council for the International Settlement of Shanghai we will do our best to made this new scheme a success. We realize fully its value to ourselves as well as to others and if our assistance and co-operation are needed I can assure these two gentlemen that we are prepared to assist and to co-operate to the fullest extent.

"Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and to drink with me to the health of Marshal Sun and Dr. Ting and to the prosperity of the enterprise on which they are about to embark."

Marshal Sun's Gratitude

Marshal Sun, in reply, said that he was touched by the generous hospitality extended to him during his visit to Shanghai and was particularly touched by the reception give him by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The task of organizing the government of Greater Shanghai was a very difficult one, but the difficulties were lessened by the expressions of co-operation on the part of the Chinese and foreign officials and residents of the city. This co-operation assured the success of the venture. He thanked the Council for the many courtesies it had extended to him during his visits to the city. He and Dr. Ting drank to the health of the Council.

Dr. Ting's Speech

Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of Greater Shanghai, said that heretofore he had said nothing, because he concurred in everything the Marshal had said, as he only accepted his appointment because he was in agreement with Marshal Sun as to the policies to be pursued. He was being frightened not by the opposition to the plan but by the kindness of his friends in the city. He was sure that he would co-operate in every respect with the Chinese and foreigners of this city.

Present at the Municipal Council reception were the members of the Council, the commissioners of the various departments of the Council and the following Chinese: Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Dr. V. K. Ting, Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, General Wen Ying-hsin, Bureau of General Affairs of the new municipality, Mr. Wei Tao-feng, Magistrate of Shanghai, Mr. Fu Chiang, Taoyin, Mr. Chu Yu-tsai, Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Yu Yah-ching, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Tsai Chi-yu, Fu Siao-en, and Chun Bing-him.

MARSHAL SUN AND FRENCH CONCN.

Entertained by Consul-General and Council: Happy Relations with Chinese

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was entertained on Saturday by the French Consul-General, M. Naggiar and members of the French Muncipal Council at the French Consulate.

M. Naggiar welcomed Marshal Sun on behalf of the French Government and the residents of the French Concession. He said:

"Since its inception, the French Concession has developed because of the modern administration and the perfect harmony which exists between the different elements of the population. Without this happy harmony, this great progress could not have been so completely accomplished.

"The presence this evening of the principal French, foreign and Chinese elements of the Concession is proof that the traditions of confidence and solidarity on which the success of the Concession has been based in the past are still existent.

"Our most earnest desire is to permit all residents of the Concession to share the experience acquired by our services in the different branches of the administration. Our further desire is to have the warmest relations with neighbouring municipalities.

"On your side, to maintain this happy situation and to develop the commerce and industry of this great port, you have organized the Shanghai-Woosung Chinese Municipality, with the object not only of preserving public peace, but also keeping abreast of modern needs.

"In tendering to you my hearty congratulations on this enterprise, I am happy to be able to assure you of the fullest measure of collaboration not only by the administrative services of the French Concession but also by the French community and residents of this area."

Mr. Loh Pah-hong, one of the Chinese members of the French Council, also spoke, and pointed out to General Sun that for 10 years Chinese in the Concession had been called upon to collaborate with the French Council which, he said, dealt with all affairs tactfully and fairly. He observed that no unfortunate incidents had occurred in the Concession, and this happy state of affairs was due to the Consular authorities and the Council, and also to the good feeling between Chinese and French. The Chinese Councillors now took part in the deliberations of the Council.

Other speeches were made by M. Charlot, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nicholas Tsu and others, praising the wisdom of the new municipality scheme.

Replying to these expressions of congratulation, Marshal Sun said he was very much affected by the warmth of his welcome. He declared that he had already observed the effect of the education given to Chinese students in France, and it was to be noticed that the principal cause of this success undoubtedly lay in the affinity of sentiment and the similarity of customs.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A.'S NEW PLAN

Campaign to Raise Five and a Half Lakhs for New Home in French Concession

The Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A. is now bestirring itself to secure its first branch building. The Association was organized in Shanghai in 1900 and that time it has done work for young men and boys which has generally commended itself. It now has 3,000 members of all provinces and from many classes. For 25 years the Association has held its headquarters in Szechuen Road, where it had two buildings. One, opened in 1907, was used for men's work and the second was devoted to the schools and work for boys. It has been found through investigation, however, that if the headquarters were moved to the French Concession many more who now never visit the building, because of the distance, would be able to use it, for it has been estimated that 500,000 people live within less than one mile from where the new building will stand.

Thus the need for a fully equipped modern Y. M. C. A. building in the southern and western sections of Shanghai has become so urgent that the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. has decided to complete the building-fund which they began to raise in 1918. The Compaign Committee has been appointed and has been actively at work making preparations for the last three months. They propose to erect a building, costing with land, Tls. 555,000. Towards this amount, they raised in 1918 $130,000. This fund was not sufficient to erect a building, but was invested in six mow of land in Rue de Montigney near Rue du Consulat. The new building is to be built on one half of this piece of land, the other half will be sold and the funds used in the building.

In 1923 funds in America were asked to assist in securing the funds for this new building. They most heartily responded and promised to provide G.$100,000 if the balance of the funds necessary could be raised in Shanghai. They have patiently waited for more than three years for us to claim their gift which must be claimed this year or lost. Therefore, this new campaign must be now or never. It is to be conducted from May 20 to June 10 and must raise Tls. 160,000. When this is secured the total fund, Tls. 555,000, will be complete and the building can be erected without further delay. The Committee, with Dr. Tong Shao-yi's leadership, have already approached a number of wealthy citizens and firms, several of which have promised their hearty support. The opening guns for this campaign will be fired on the evening of May 20 when all workers will be invited to attend the opening banquet. Chinese are particularly being asked to subscribe to the fund, and a few foreign firms who employ many Chinese.

MARSHAL SUN GONE TO HANGCHOW

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, accompanied by his staff and by Mr. C. P. Ying, Managing-Director of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, left for Hangchow at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

He will spend one week in Hangchow after which he will return to Nanking.

BRITISH CHAMBER AND CHINA ASSOCIATION

The Committees of the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association jointly invited Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to lunch but his very full list of engagements prevented his accepting. Marshal Sun expressed great regret but said that he hoped the invitation might be renewed on his next visit to Shanghai, when he should have great pleasure in accepting.

H. M. Transport Asayre, with officers and ratings from Yangtze gunboats and British Army officers and men from Tientsin left on Monday for England.

THE NEW SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

Gen. Wen Head of Military Court: Full Powers of Capital Punishment

General Y. H. Wen, Commissioner of General Affairs in the new Municipality, has been appointed the head of the Military Court which takes over the prisoners from the Mixed Courts who are to be punished by the Chinese authorities. This Court has full powers of capital punishment.

General Wen is a graduate of West College, the military college of the American Government, and has a wide administrative experience. He was Commissioner of Police in Harbin and of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He is a nephew of Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, well known in Shanghai and formerly ambant to Tibet.

It is interesting to note that neither Marshal Sun Chuan-fang nor Dr. V. K. Ting was personally acquainted with General Wen when he was appointed to his present position. They both met him for the first time at the reception given on Thursday at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. The appointment was made on the basis of Mr. Wen's record in Manchuria.

CHAPEI FIRE BRIGADE

Annual Drill Attended by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on Sunday inspected the Chapei Fire Brigade, which held its first annual drill. A very large number of Chinese attended the exercises, which were somewhat marred by a heavy wind and occasional rain.

The Chapei Fire Brigade is a voluntary organization of about 400 men, who are organized into four brigade, each of which has the usual motor equipment. One of the tests at the drill was to see which of the four brigades could drive up to a point, lay out its hose, get its water out of a creek and, using the hose, dislodge four targets set up on poles. No. 3 Brigade, which is in charge of Mr. Chun Bing-him, won a silver cup doing the quickest work in this respect in 56½ seconds. No. 1 Brigade, under Mr. Shen Lien-fang, came second in 91 seconds.

The next test was jumping from a tower about 50 feet high. Mr. Whitman Chang, of No. 3 Brigade, did the best jumping, both as to form and height.

No. 2 Brigade took the prize for the finest and quickest rescue work from the tower. This part of the programme had its amusing elements, some of the firemen dressing up for the occasion in ladies' clothes and with over-painted faces.

A tower about 50 feet high had been erected in the centre of the Chapei drill grounds where the exhibition took place. This was set fire to and the companies competed with each other to reach the spot first and to turn their water on the flames. Again No. 3 Brigade was first.

Pastor Yuan then read a report on the activities of the Brigade and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang replied, saying that this work represented the new spirit in China and promised support for the Brigade. Mr. Hsia Heung-chang and Mr. Yu Yah-ching also spoke on the work of the Brigade.

Chief Dyson, of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, acted as starter and umpire. Captain Chapeaux, of the French Fire Brigade, was also an umpire.

THE May number of "Henderson's Monthly Magazine" celebrates its second anniversary, having for two years been published successfully. With this issue begins a new series of articles, "Problems of Modern Europe," the first being written by Professor Laurids V. Birck. There is also a very interesting life of "Sceptre", the famous racehorse who died recently at the age of 27. The first chapter of "Behind the Scenes at Monte Carlo" by Arthur de Courcy Bower, the man who won £220,000 in one season and who established a record by breaking the bank three times in one day, is included in the contents. In the next issue he will give some hints as to the system by which he won.

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A TRAVELLER FRESH FROM MOSCOW

Experiences in the Red City: Internal Depreciation of the Rouble and High Prices: Money Evidently Much Needed: An Economic Crisis Seemingly Inevitable

Mr. Ronald Schlee, manager of R. Anderson & Co., Ltd., who returned to Shanghai on Sunday after a trip across Russia from London, gives an extraordinarily interesting account of conditions in Moscow.

To the average tourist, Moscow, as the hub of the country, does not show a gay side, Mr. Schlee said when questioned about general conditions there. It may be added that Mr. Schlee's own observations have been made accurate through a knowledge of the Russian tongue, and of conditions in the capital in other years. Speaking from this point of view, in an interview yesterday, he said that Moscow might be called a sad city, in spite of the 40 theatres running to full houses, and the several opera companies with their full nightly well-rounded out patronage, as well as a negro operetta playing before large audiences. At the cabarets and night cafés, many of which have roulette wheels and similar devices going at full swing under government sanction, there is none of the care-free hilarity which is commonly associated with these places to give them a *raison d'être*. Vodka is much in evidence, as are those who have been overimbibing of it. Jazz, having come under the ban of the Government as immoral, is not danced in these places, so that the concertina of the old days has had no serious set-back from the saxophone.

Ruinous Prices

From the stand point of the tourist, however, the most casual can realize that prices are sky-high. A cup of tea will cost 50 kopeks, or about a shilling, and other prices range proportionately high. This is due partly to the fact that although the external rate of exchange or the international currency standard is given at such and such a rate, practically the rouble is not worth as much as it is quoted at in the banks. A tourist wishing to have his gold or sterling changed into Russian roubles would naturally go to one of the state banks for the purpose. If he went to one of the "black markets" where money is changed, he would receive more roubles for his foreign money. Coupled with the fact that the external exchange has a fictitious bearing upon the actual internal rate of exchange of the rouble, is the yet more potent one of the decreased buying power of the rouble owing to high prices. Mr. Schlee says that the rouble has actually decreased in value internally 30 per cent. whereas no evidence of this as yet appears in the international quotations.

A Crisis Approaching

Linked with this also are the closely-akin economic conditions of the country, which are rapidly approaching a crisis. Mr. Schlee said, "This crisis is inevitable because the State Bank has issued its new rouble up to the present and kept it apparently steady on the internal exchange; but in spite of this, prices have risen materially. The Government themselves admit to internal inflation, and the rouble has depreciated between 20 to 30 per cent. within the last year. The failure of the Gos plan, a plan which was to have revived the economic conditions of the country, has now become definitely understood. This was to have made possible a considerable surplus of grain for export to enable the Government to buy machinery, raw materials for their textile mills, tea, and so on, from foreign countries, on a larger scale than in previous years. The various Government export trade organizations, however, found that it was impossible for them to buy produce in Russia and sell it at a profit abroad. What really happened was that the peasants blankly refused to part with their produce in exchange for the new rouble which they did not trust. In consequence the whole Gos plan failed."

A Communist Boy Scout

The tourist, however, while he may not be alive to these internal workings of the "state capitalism" which Mr. Schlee describes is aware of the general trend of things after a short stay in the country. He may observe, as pointed out by Mr. Schlee, that railway porter receives 40 roubles or about £4 a month, out of which he must pay for his food and lodging at prices considerably higher than formerly. The tourist may even have occasion to enter into conversation, as did Mr. Schlee, with a Communist boy scout or rather "Pioneer" as this youthful enthusiast would term himself in Russia. Part of the code of the "Pioneer" includes no drinking nor smoking, and "since there are still people in the world who believe in God, no scoffing at people of this kind" as the "Pioneer" himself explained in answer to the rules of his game.

The tourist will also hear about the proposed statue to Karl Marx which was to have put in its appearance in front of the Moscow Opera House, and which was included in the budget of the year, but had to be cut off the list. The present shrine, which draws countless pilgrims of the new *régime*, is that of Lenin, in Moscow, the Communist ultra-disciple, who lies encased in his crystal coffin for the world to gaze at.

High Duties

That money is badly needed, not only for public works, but for numerous reasons, is likewise evidenced in the methods which the Government are using to prevent money from going out of the country.

This also comes within the direct scope of the tourist's vision, since he finds himself rigidly searched at the frontier, either entering or leaving Russia. Import duties have already been raised 300 or 400 per cent., according to Mr. Schlee, in order to put a stop to a method of small parcel exchange between Riga and Moscow which fell under the Government's disapproving eye. At present when a tourist enters Russia he has his luggage gone over "with a fine comb." Mr. Schlee had occasion to see an unfortunate Indian, travelling on his train, who had to pay £3 duty on two pairs of sandals which, while not old, were declared to have been worn several times by the Indian. Everything is dutiable, it would seem, and manufactured goods and new articles are assessed without reservation, or confiscated in some instances.

Papers a Great Danger

It is highly inadvisable to carry papers or books into the country, Mr. Schlee declared. One Japanese, who spoke no English, was found travelling with a trunk in which Japanese papers and notes jotted in the margins of books aroused the officials' suspicion. The Japanese was sent back to Chita, where unfortunately for the good judgment of the Russian officials, the Japanese consul there disclaimed responsibility for him, since he was considered a dangerous Socialist.

Apart from the high prices, the trip can be made, however, with a fair degree of comfort and speed, Mr. Schlee said. He left London on April 16, going by aeroplane to Cologne and Berlin and arrived in Moscow on April 20. He left there on April 21, and arrived at Chita on the 29th, where a three-days' delay kept him until May 3. Coming straight from Harbin to Shanghai he arrived here on May 9, having completed the entire journey in 21 days.

A NEW THROUGH TIME TABLE

It may also be of interest that the Chinese Eastern Railway has altered the through time table from May 15.

The trains, connected with Moscow express, will leave Harbin on Wednesdays at 20.50 instead of Mondays, as it was before. On the way to Moscow the only change will be at Manchouli station, whence through cars are going directly to Moscow.

For convenience of Chinese passengers, going to visit their provincial capital, Tsitsihar, there is through car service between Changchun and Tsitsihar.

The train with through cars leaves Changchun station daily at 22.20. (10.20 p.m.).

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Annual Sports in Yu Yuen Road: Presentation of St. George's Soc. Scholarship

The Public School for Girls in Yu Yuen Road held their annual sports meeting on last Friday. Favoured by beautiful weather, it was a most enjoyable afternoon. The organization was admirable, a long programme being put through with despatch and smoothness and the contests were very keen. The whole meeting breathed a good, sporting feeling and some of the events were quite thrilling, notably the flag race. The high jumping was also very pretty to watch. An excellent tea was provided for the guests, for which all the cakes and potted meat had been made by girls of the Domestic Science section of the school, who deserve great credit for their skill.

At the end of the afternoon Mr. A. C. Clear, President of St. George's Society, presented the St. George's Society scholarship to Lilian Glanville, as well as the special prize of books awarded her for her excellent essay; and in a short speech congratulated her and the school on her success and called on the school to see to it that others followed her example. Mrs. Clear then presented the sports prizes, which included two handsome challenge shields, given by Mr. Maurice Benjamin, for form competition in the upper and lower school. A pretty basket of flowers, grown in the girls' own gardens, was given to Mrs. Clear.

The list of events and winners was:—

1. Junior 75 yards flat race. 1. Mildred Smith. 2. Violet Thompson, 3. Maria Grazioli.
2. Senior 100 yards flat race. 1. Nina Zigalnitski. 2. Hilda Solomon. 3. Maude Whaite.
3. Junior High Jump. 1. Kotoko Matsumoto. 2. (Dead Heat) Millicent Mason and Nancy Foster.
4. Senior Three-legged race. 1. E. Field and H. Solomon. 2. (Dead Heat) Mary Mulvey and Maude Whaite, Stella Levy and Branda Remedios.
5. Junior 50 yards flat race. (8 years and under). 1. Edna Wheen. 2. Eileen Ackerman.
6. Senior high jump. 1. Grace Moosa. (4 ft. 4 in.); 2. Nina Zigalnitsky. 3. Emily Tuttelman.
7. Junor Potato Race. 1. Effie Madar. 2. Mildren Smith. 3. Millicent Mason.
8. Senior Driving blindfold. 1. Emily Tuttelman and Nina Zigalnitski. 2. Mary Mulvey and Maude Whaite. 3. Margaret Turner and Pat Master.
9. Junior three-legged. 1. Millicent Mason and Nancy Foster. 2. Effie Madar and Irene Hibberd. 3. Maria Grazioli, and Annette Meyer.
10. Senior potato race. 1. Dorothy Luis. 2. Nina Zigalnitski. 3. Grace Moosa.
11. Junior 50 yards hat race. 1. Edna Wheen. 2. Eileen Ackerman. 3. Pilar Petigura.
12. Senior obstacle race. 1. May Harrison. 2. Grace Moosa. 3. Mary Mulvey.
13. Junior Cloakroom race. 1. Barbara Mills. 2. Irene Hibberd. 3. Irene Blair.
14. Senior sack race. 1. Hilda Solomon. 2. Violet Levy. 3. L. Berents.
15. Junior egg and spoon race. 1. Effie Madar. 2. Millicent Mason. 3. Mary McGreath.
16. Junior Sack race. 1. Kotoko Matsumoto. 2. Millicent Mason. 3. Frenny Petigura.
17. Senior Leapfrog. 1. Form VI. 2. Form V. Upper. 3. Form IV.
18. Junior Flag race. 1. Form III. 2. Form II. 3 Form I.
19. Senior Flag race. 1. Form V. Lower. 2. Form V Upper. 3. Form L. Lower Domestic Science.

Senior Champion. Nina Zigalitski. 10 points.

Junior Champion. Millicent Mason. 10 points.

Senior Shield. Form V Upper. 35 points.

Junior Shield. Form II. 31 points.

THE U. S. S. Huron arrived in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon from Manila. She will remain in Shanghai about five weeks before going to northern ports, including Chefoo and Tientsin. The Huron carries about 1,000 men.

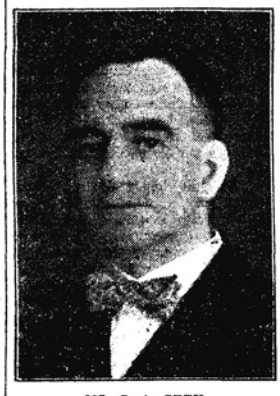
THE annual garden party which concludes the activities of the year of the American Women's Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. Scott Emens, President of the club, on Saturday, May 29, from 4.30 to 7 p.m. Members and their husbands or friends are invited to this club function. The matter of adequate transportation is being arranged by the Social Department of the club and members who will give the use of their motor-cars or seats therein are asked to communicate with Dr. Anne Walter Fearn.

MR. S. A. SETH RETIRING FROM SHANGHAI

Long Career in the Far East as Public Auditor: Important Work He Has Undertaken: Local Success on the Turf

Shanghai lost another of its well-known residents on Tuesday when Mr. S. A. Seth, head of the firm of Seth, Mancell & McLure, left for Australia. It has been well-known for some time that Mr. Seth intended to retire from Shanghai, but none the less the occasion of his going comes as a matter of the greatest regret to his many friends and associates in business.

Mr. Seth's connexion with the Far East is no slight one, for his father, Mr. A. Seth, I.S.O., was Registrar of the Supreme Court in Hongkong, and for a time Mr. S. A. Seth was also connected with that institution, holding the positions of Second Clerk of Court and also Clerk to the Registrar. While in the Colony he was an enthusiastic volunteer, and it is interesting to mention that he was one of the contingent from China which went Home to take part in the celebrations attending the coronation of King Edward. This contingent consisted of 100 men, and was composed of Hongkong Volunteers, Chinese Sappers and Miners, the Hongkong Regiment (Sikhs), Artillery and the Weihaiwei Regiment. One of the Chinese who was in this contingent happens to be in Shanghai to-day, being the watchman at the Shanghai Club.



MR. S. A. SETH

Arrival in Shanghai

Trained as an auditor, Mr. Seth left the service of the Hongkong Court, and in 1911 was sent to Shanghai to undertake special accounting work. It may be said that from this arose the well-known firm of Seth, Mancell & McLure, to-day a very large organization in Shanghai and having affiliations in Hongkong and Manila. It did not, however, assume its present title until 1919.

A very great deal of specially important work has been carried out by this firm, and especial mention may perhaps be made of the fact that they hold the appointment of court accountants for the Mixed Court, which practically carries with it the post of official court receivers. In connexion with the Mixed Court it is worthy of mention that one piece of work which Mr. Seth undertook lasted for five years, this arising out of the litigation following the death of a former compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The case had been going on for something like 15 years, and after Mr. Seth was appointed to administer the estate another five years' work was entailed. As a consequence of his ability and great patience, he then succeeded in bringing the matter to a satisfactory issue.

Volunteer and Racing Man

Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai Mr. Seth joined the Volunteers, being first in the Reserve Co. under Captain G. R. Wingrove, and then in the Light Horse. At the same time he commenced a successful career in the realm of racing. He won the Jockey Cup on Historic and his pink coat on Joss Boy, while in those days he also played a great deal of polo. Unfortunately he had subsequently to give up riding, but since then he has had several successes as an owner. The manner in which the "Christmas" Stable came to get its name is not without interest. Some 10 or 11 years ago Mr. Seth rode a pony named Father Christmas in the course of Light Horse work and paper-hunting, and in the paper-hunt class at an official meeting he ran unbeaten for three days. Accordingly when the "Fay & Seth" Stable was instituted, the "Christmas" idea was adhered to. Christmas Card won the Derby and Leger in 1922, Mr. Heard riding, while another well-known pony was Christmas Gift, which was reckoned the fastest short-distance pony of his day. Since giving up riding Mr. Seth has become a keen golfer, and has long been a familiar figure at Kiangwan.

One great disappointment Mr. Seth has experienced. He volunteered for war service, but was turned down as being medically unfit, and after so many years of active volunteering this was necessarily a distinct blow.

As stated, Mr. and Mrs. Seth are leaving to-day by the P. & O. S. Kashgar. In token of farewell, and to mark the friendly relations which have always existed between him and his colleagues, the staff of Seth, Mancell & McLure on Saturday presented him with a very handsome silver salver.

BRITISH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The following new members have been elected to the Association:—Mrs. Harris, Miss Duncan, Mrs. G. Laycock, Miss M. T. Murphy, Mrs. W. J. B. Roope, Miss N. Ferguson.

Hospital Aid Department

The Hospital Aid Department have a very good report to make for the month of April, 842 articles having been made and sent away to the following Hospitals:—Dr. Main, C. M. S. Hangchow; Miss Mary Peters, Canadian Church Mission, Kueiteh, Honan; Sister Berkeley, Chusan Island; Dr. A. Mergeson, C. M. S. Ningpo.

These packages included bandages of all kinds, knitted wash cloths, nurses' aprons, gauze pads, eye swabs, doctors' coats, theatre squares and several yards of drain tubing. A gift of old linen from Mrs. W. F. Tyre is gratefully acknowledged.

Sports Section

The annual meeting of the Sports Section was held at Headquarters on April 29. A report of the year's activities was read, and accounts passed. Mrs. Weston, Vice-Captain of the hockey team, read a report showing what a successful season it had been. A new committee was elected as follows:—Mrs. Bichard, Chairman; Mrs. E. Samson, Hon. Sec. and Treas.; Mrs. Rotheray, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Scratchard, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Bubbay.

Letters addressed to the following ladies are awaiting ownership at headquarters:—Miss Ayrton, Miss Boyce, Mrs. Blechynden, Miss Dennott, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Sparke, Mrs. Taylor.

HUMILIATION Day passed by on Sunday without any disturbances of any nature. Thanks to the active co-operation of the various police authorities and public bodies, four of the dangerous dates in the month of May have gone without the much spoken of demonstrations.

THE Mission Book Company, located in North Szechuen Road, a joint enterprise controlled by the Methodist and Presbyterian missions here, have announced the withdrawal of the Methodists from the concern. The stock of books, on subjects of religious and general interest, belonging to the Methodist mission formerly in the book store are now being sold in the Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 520.

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THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Communication Established with Cities in the Hinterland

Long distance telephone communication was established on Tuesday between telephones under the control of the Chinese Telephone Administration, in the native cities of Shanghai, and Nanziang, Woosung, Soochow and Wusih. Through a working arrangement made between the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld., and the Chinese Telephone Administration, service between telephones in the foreign concessions and the four above-mentioned interior cities will be instituted, commencing next Monday.

This is the first attempt at long-distance service that has been made in this part of China and marks the beginning of what doubtlessly in time will constitute an elaborate network of lines which, when completed, will extend over most of the Yangtze Valley and to Peking.

The new service is the culmination of a scheme started years ago when Shanghai was comparatively in its infancy. At almost the outset far-sighted business men, both foreign and Chinese, saw that trade would be greatly facilitated if it were possible to employ the telephone. However, no arrangement could be struck between the Telephone Company in the Settlement and the Chinese.

Result of Long Negotiations

The institution of the new service follows closely on the heels of the opening of and interchange between the native cities of Shanghai and the foreign concessions. This was inaugurated about four or five months ago and last month the number of calls between the exchanges numbered about 60,000. But it was not until after negotiations and proceeded for many years that it was possible to call outside of Shanghai. This seemingly impossible bit of diplomacy on the part of both sides has now been followed with an extension of the service into the interior.

Not only does the new service mark the opening of closer communication between the foreign and Chinese districts, but it emphasizes that both Chinese and foreigners have come to acknowledge the vital need of friendly relations. It is also noteworthy that the new scheme was concluded between a British company and a department of the Chinese Government, thus drawing closer the bonds of friendship between business interests of these two countries in this part of the world.

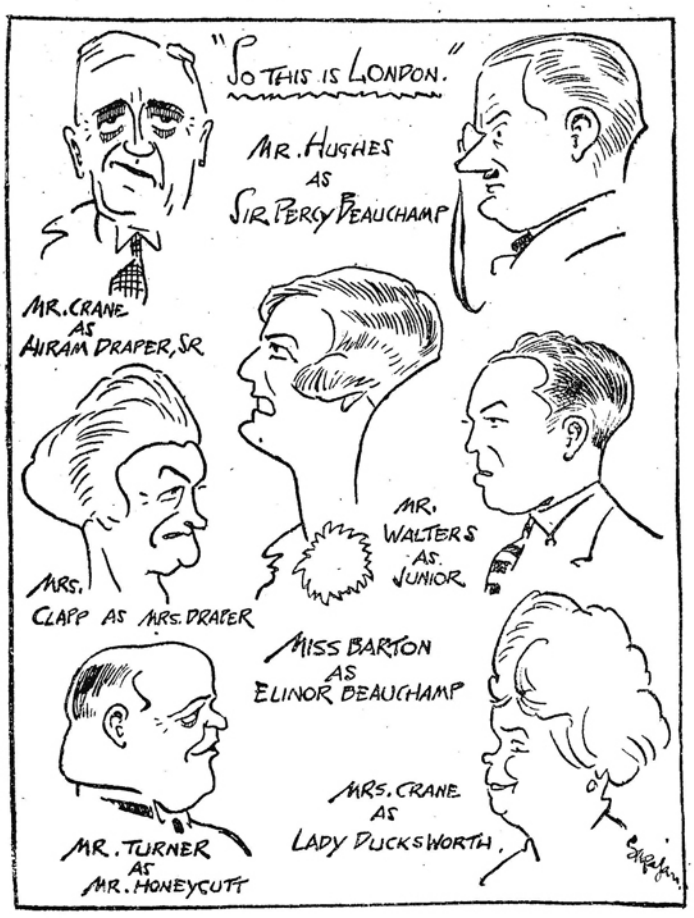
To defray the expenses of erecting lines and keeping them in repair, a system of tolls has been arranged, to be paid according to units of time (one unit being three minutes in length from the moment of reply). To Nanziang one unit of conversation will cost five cents, to Woosung 10 cents, to Soochow 40 cents and to Wusih 70 cents. These tolls are applicable to telephones under the control of the Chinese Telephone Adminstration. For connexion between the 'phones of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld., and the four cities, an additional five cents per unit will be charged. The maximum time allowed for each call will be three units, or nine minutes. Charges are payable by the subscriber's telephone.

The Modus Operandi

The service will be granted only to those subscribers who register for the toll service and pay a registration fee of $10, which will be refunded when the telephone is disconnected, or toll service discontinued.

Registered subscribers wishing to make a toll call must first tell the operator that toll service is wanted. They will then be connected with the recording operator and the latter will ask for their name and telephone number and the name and number of the subscriber wanted. After this the subscriber must hang up his receiver and wait to be called by the operator when the called party answers. Registered subscribers must pay their toll charges monthly at the company's offices. The toll charges will be paid by the subscriber originating the call and he is responsible for all calls made over his telephone whether by himself or any other person.

Although the four above-mentioned cities are the only ones at present which may be called by long-distance, work is progressing so that it is hoped that many of the other cities between here and Nanking, as well as the latter place itself, will soon be on the circuit. Plans are also under way to extend the service to towns between Shanghai and Hangchow, but work has not yet started on that line.



SAPAJOU'S RECOLLECTIONS OF "SO THIS IS LONDON"

THE MEETING WHICH FAILED

Assembly to Hear Address by British Labour Writer Stopped

After the Municipal police had frustrated an attempt to hold a meeting in the Wen Chi University, 83 Weihaiwei Road, on May 9, about 40 students gathered in the Ching Hsien Girls School, Chapei, and, after listening to some speeches, passed various resolutions, including one that a cablegram be sent "assuring the workers on strike in England that they would receive the whole-hearted support of the Chinese people," and another that subscriptions to aid the British strikers should be collected at once. So far as can be gathered, no suggestion was made to collect funds for the Chinese who still are unemployed as a consequence of being forced out of their work a year ago at the dictation of professional agitators.

Another meeting was to have been held in the Kien Koh School, 9 Avenue Dubail, but whilst about 70 students were awaiting the arrival of Col. l'Estrange Malone, Peking correspondent of the "Daily Herald," who was to have addressed them, some French police came in and, reminding the students that they had not been given permission to hold a meeting, proceeded to disperse them. Col. Malone arrived whilst this was going on, but remarked that it was no use attempting to interfere and left the scene in company with some Chinese.

THE Shanghai Students' Union is said to have notified the different school unions to prepare for a reception of the two student representatives from Peking, whose mission is to give a report of the real facts of the shooting in Peking.

SHANGHAI'S G. O. M.

Mr. Brodie Clarke Celebrates His Eighty-Second Birthday

A small group of his friends—as he subsequently remarked, not 100th part of the number he is proud to class under that designation—assembled in the offices of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. on Saturday morning to drink a birthday toast to Mr. Brodie A. Clarke and to wish the veteran still longer life and at least a continuance of the robust health he now enjoys.

Mr. C. M. Bain said that Mr. Clarke was celebrating his 82nd birthday and he scarcely needed to remind them that Mr. Clarke had a record of public service of which he could be justly proud and of which his friends were doubly proud. He knew from personal experience that Mr. Clarke still was as robust as most of them, for only a few days previously he was playing golf with Mr. Clarke and found himself outdriven at most of the holes. Mr. Clarke was not any one man's friend, but he was the friend of every man.

The company having toasted Mr. Clarke, the latter said it was impossible for him to think of all that had occurred during over 60 years that he had spent in Shanghai, but he could say now that, wherever he might go in his declining years, never would he forget Shanghai. His friends in Shanghai were not the friends of weeks or months but of years and he hoped all of them would live as long as he had done and at his age be as well in health as he felt that day.

On behalf of several Chinese gentlemen present, one of them spoke of the respect in which they held Mr. Clarke and mentioned that amongst Chinese he was known as "the protector of the iron trade."

THE National Chinese Students Union and the Shanghai Students Union both have passed resolutions to raise subscriptions to aid the British strikers. Again one may be permitted to recall the old saying that "charity begins at home." There are not only strikers, but innocent victims of the strike in China who would like something in the way of subscriptions.

RICSHA HIGHWAYMAN IN WAYSIDE

French Sailors Held Up and Robbed: Threatened With Knives

Mr. George Matheson has ample justification for his annual boast in the reports of the Ricsha Mission that the ricsha pullers as a class are honest, whatever other faults they may have. Unfortunately, however, there are black sheep in all grades of society and too frequently all rieshamen are blamed because of the sins of a few, particularly when there are reports of belated travellers being run into dark alleyways and robbed. There is reason to believe that the men who practice this particular crime are not regular ricsha pullers, but miscreants who only take rieshas out at odd times for this special purpose.

It is some long while since an affair of this sort was reported, but there was a case shortly after midnight on Wednesday. Two French sailors engaged rieshas to take them from a café in Yangtszepoo Road to their ship. At the junction of Wayside and Kinchow Road the rieshas suddenly came to a halt, the coolies left the shafts and a dozen men rushed up and surrounded the sailors. One of the ruffians produced a big knife and with eloquent pantomime explained to the sailors what would happen if they resisted. In the end the robbers got away with some jewellery and money, representing $95 altogether. The sailors reported to the police, but unfortunately they had omitted to note the numbers of the rieshas.

Another armed robbery occurred at 10.30 p.m. on Thursday, when two men, carrying pistols, entered a small shop in an alleyway off Tsungming Road and stole money and jewellery of the value of $85. Before leaving they fired one shot to intimidate the people in the shop and got away without an alarm being raised.

CHEKIANG gentry have petitioned Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to abolish the fish duty an illegal squeeze levied at Woosung.

FIRE-FIGHTING BY NEW METHOD

Demonstration on Tuesday at the Tifeng Road Fire Station

Fire as as enemy to mankind is fast losing its power. As each year passes scientists produce more and more successful combatants of this menace. Only last Tuesday a singular demonstration was given at the Tifeng Road Fire Station of a new firefighter. "Total" is its name and it has been brought to China by Mr. Rittstieg, German agent of the German China Trading Co., who are sole agents of the product in China.

"Total" consists of acid and bicarbonate of soda. The device is simple, it consists of a small container for the acid made of seamless steel. This is attached to a larger cylinder filled with the powder. In this second container is a simple pipe line which distributes the incoming acid, released by turning a small stop-cock, mixes with the powder, and forces it out of a valve at the bottom under a pressure of from 30 to 50 lb. And, the mixture of powder and acid having a specific gravity higher than the air, completely covers the burning object and suffocates the flames, which cannot burn without oxygen.

Two Severe Tests

For the first test of "Total" to be carried out a hole had been dug in the ground and filled with calcium carbide and water. This was ignited and Mr. Rittstieg, who was giving the demonstration, released the powder from a container and soon extinguished the fire. The next test consisted of a wide, shallow ditch thickly spread with tar, with benzine poured freely all over it. It did not take more than a minute, if as much, to quench the flames which were allowed to blaze furiously before any attempt was made to check them. A wooden flue, lined with tar, was then set in place. It had a small hole, to represent the fireplace, near the ground and into this shavings were thrust and lighted. Within a few seconds the chimney was pouring forth flames. "Total" was then shot into the fireplace and quickly checked the fire in the bottom and the fumes, rising, put out the burning woodwork.

THURSDAY'S CONCERT

Excellent Performance by Municipal Orchestra

It is becoming a custom nowadays in Shanghai for entertainments of rival merits to take place on the same evening. "So This Is London" at the Carlton on Thursday night was presumably responsible for the disappointing attendance at the Town Hall, where an admirable concert consisting of very beautiful music which is not often heard locally was given by the Municipal Orchestra. The score of Alaleona's Two Italian Songs for strings, harp, celesta and kettle-drums, for instance, contains some of the loveliest writing of the moderns. In his interpretation of this work Maestro Paci, as usual, took what may be termed the orchestral view of the subject. The facility with which his players responded to his indications of restraint did ample justice to the work, and much honour to all concerned. One especially liked the smooth precision and delicate playing in the combinations of harp and kettle-drum. In a different vein, the orchestra likewise succeeded in giving an excellent rendering of César Franck's Symphonic Poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit," though in this piece one would have preferred just a little more sonority and less restraint. But here, too, the performance spoke volumes for the excellence of the orchestra's training.

Mrs. P. Isherwood sang with sincerity and true artistic feeling "The Humming Bird" (E. Chausson) and "Nymphs and Sylvans" (H. Bemberg). Instead of the Concerto in one movement by Alfred Diewitz announced in the programme, Mr. W. Schroeter chose the celebrated Horn Concerto by Richard Strauss. Admirable technical skill and sure intonation are characteristics of Mr. Schroeter's playing and Maestro Paci at the piano superbly accompanied him. It was indeed an evening of most charming music, brilliantly rendered.

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JAPANESE AVIATORS ARRIVAL

Successful Flight from Sasebo to Tsingtao: There Delayed by Bad Weather

Sasebo, May 8.

Two Japanese naval aeroplanes started for Mokpo, Korea, to-day *en route* to Shanghai via Tsingtao.—Reuter.

Shanghai, May 8.

According to a wire received this morning by Commander Sato, Japanese naval agent here, two naval flying-boats, as previously reported, left Sasebo Naval Port at 6 a.m. to-day and arrived safely at Mokpo, Korea, at 10.10 a.m. The aeroboats, after renewing supplies of gasoline, will start from Mokpo at 11.30 a.m. to-day for Tsingtao where they are expected shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Commander Sato has informed the Toho News Agency that so long as there is no radical change in the weather, the two aero-boats will arrive at Shanghai off Woosung about 11 a.m. to-morrow. It is understood that subject to approval by the local authorities concerned, the aero-boats, upon arrival at Shanghai and prior to settling on the water, will make three circuits in the air over Shanghai to greet the citizens of Shanghai.

May 9.

Commander Sato, Japanese naval agent here, says that the two Japanese naval aero-boats have postponed their departure from Tsingtao owing to inclement weather. If feasible they will leave Tsingtao at 7 a.m. to-morrow, arriving here about 11 a.m.—Toho N. A.

Tsingtao, May 9.

The Japanese aeroplanes flew out to sea this morning but encountered fogs and returned.

A heavy squall sprung up this afternoon and thus prevented their departure for Shanghai until to-morrow.—Reuter.

Nearly Five Hour Flight from Tsingtao to Woosung

The two Japanese naval flying boats, S-15 and S-16, arrived in Shanghai at noon on Monday having left Sasebo on Saturday. After encountering severe wind and rain at Tsingtao on Sunday, the fliers were forced to postpone their departure until yesterday morning at 7.15 o'clock. Before they took to the water at Woosung, they circled over the Settlement, went down the Huangpu River and headed into the slight breeze just outside the Whangpoo Conservancy Board's reclamation wall.

It was impossible for large numbers of Japanese to meet them at Woosung on account of lack of adequate launch service. Quite a large party, however, motored to within a half mile of the Fort's Hotel and took a Japanese naval tender to the buoys to which the planes were moored. It was several hours before Lieut.-Cmdr. Onishi, in command of the squadron, was satisfied that the planes were properly moored and mechanical arrangements attended to. At 4.25 p.m. the naval launch returned to the Woosung jetty. They came to Shanghai by motor and are now staying at the Hoyokwan Hotel.

Interviewed at the hotel, Lieut.-Comdr. Onishi stated that his was the largest personnel of aviation men to fly to Shanghai. His party numbered 12 in all, the second machine being commanded by Lieut. Okamura. Owing to linguistic difficulties, it was no easy matter to get an adequate description of the machines. Cmdr. Onishi did say, however, that the aero-boats were twin-engined of 350 horsepower each, making 700 horsepower to each machine. This motive force he considered adequate for a return non-stop flight to Sasebo. The one machine was built at the Shiro Naval Yard, the other at the Aichitokei Yard.

The fliers left Sasebo naval station on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock *en route* for Mokpo, Korea. They flew the distance in four hours. Their second flight, Mokpo to Tsingtao, required five hours, they having left Korea at 1 p.m. on the same day. As has been known in Shanghai, the machines were forced to turn back after having left Tsingtao on Sunday morning.

On Monday night the entire party were guests of the Japanese community at the Japanese Club in Boone Road. Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General, officially and in the name of the Japanese community welcomed the aviators. Among the other speakers was Mr. Yonezato, Chairma nof the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. In felicitous terms, he also paid tribute to the accomplishments of the Japanese Navy.

The Return to Sasebo

The Japanese aviators, who arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao on Monday, left Woosung on Wednesday at 7.30 a.m. for Sasebo. The fliers, who are travelling in two big naval flying boats, were supposed to come up the Huangpu and circle the city, but last-minute plans, made on account of the rain and fog, deterred them from doing this.

Tokyo, May 12.

The Japanese aeroplanes from Shanghai arrived at Sasebo at 4.15 p.m.—Reuter.

PROMOTING PEACE ON PACIFIC

Questions of Mutual Interest to All Countries Bordering the Great Ocean

Mr. J. Merle Davis, general secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, comprising representatives from China, Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the United States, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, as a part of his tour of the Pacific countries. The purpose of his visit is to confer with leaders of the Institute, which was organized in Honolulu last July, and to make a survey of the work which has already been started by Chinese leaders in this movement for a general understanding of the problems arising out of Pacific relations.

Mr. Davis explained that the work of the institute concentrates upon the all-important fact of collecting "facts." "It is not our intention," he said, "to go into the political or legislative phases of Pacific problems, but rather to collect all the data available on numerous subjects, and then to make this data public property. By presenting it with accuracy and in a fresh and attractive manner, we hope to interest the peoples of various countries in these problems."

The Jingo Press

It is the belief of the Institute members that a large portion of the public opinion of the world has been swayed by the "jingo" press information broadcast about the countries of the Pacific and the economic and political questions arising out of their contacts with the rest of the world. In counteracting this tendency the Institute proposes to have its own publicity and news channels through which the compilations of facts and the data collected by research and trustworthy investigation may be brought before the attention of the general public.

Educating the Editor

It is a part of Mr. Davis's plan to get into touch with editors and leaders in the Far East with whom arrangements may be made for a regular supply of news pertaining to a variety of subjects upon which the rest of the world should have accurate information. Conference will also take place between Mr. Davis and the Chinese leaders in the Institute as to the programme for discussion during the comnig session, which will be held in Honolulu in July of 1927.

China's Contribution

Mr. Davis announced that China had already underwritten its quota of the 1926 budget for the Institute of Pacific Relations. This budget amounts to about G.$8,000. The quota of the United States is announced at G.$60,000 of which more than G.$30,000 had been pledged or donated up to the time Mr. Davis left San Francisco.

Besides Shanghai, where Mr. Davis expects to spend about one week, he will visit Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Canton, Manila, Java, Australia and New Zealand, six months of time having been allotted by the Institute for this purpose. He has just come from Japan, where he spent five weeks.

CHINESE NURSES GRADUATE

Ceremony at Shantung Rd. Hospital: Mrs. Davenport's Reminiscences

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Shantung Road Hospital, when eight Chinese nurses, who have completed their four years' training, and passed the examination of the Nurses' Association of China, were presented with certificates. Dr. C. J. Davenport, the Medical Superintendent, presided, and was supported by Mr. C. M. Bain, Chairman of the hospital Committee, and the Rev. C. G. Sparham, and others, while among other staunch foreign friends of the hospital present, besides the staff, were Mr. Ellis Pugh, Mr. E. S. Elliston (hon. secretary), and Mr. W. H. Way (hon. treasurer).

Following the Chairman's opening remarks, Mr. Bain made an appropriate address in English, which was interpreted into Chinese by Miss A. Sharpe, the matron of the womens' hospital. The speaker mentioned that his last appearance in public in connexion with the hospital was at the Ratepayers' Meeting, when he urged that the municipal grant be increased from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 20,000 per year, which was cordially agreed to. It was gratifying to know that in addition to the work of healing which goes steadily on at the hospital, there is also training of nurses, thus helping to give China efficient helpers for the care of the sick. This is an honourable profession, and those who have qualified are deserving of congratulations, and he wished them all success in their future service. Mr. Sparham spoke from his own experiences of the added comfort and confidence felt by a patient when a skilled nurse takes the place of the well-meaning but unskilled attendant. He revived the story of Florence Nightingale, the "Lady of the Lamp;" the light she carried was not only to cheer the invalids of her day, but lighted the path as forerunner of the present nursing profession. It is good to know that China has now so many trained nurses, where a few years ago there were none.

Mrs. Davenport, who kindly gave the certificates, prefaced the ceremony by a few words about her own experiences as a nurse, for the encouragement of those who had just qualified. Forty years ago she was a nurse at London's oldest hospital, as these to-day are at Shanghai's oldest hospital. Coming to China some 35 years ago, she was one of the first British fully-trained nurses to arrive. She spoke of early experiences and difficulties in Chungking, and in mid-China, and told of coming to Shanghai over 20 years ago, where she supplemented Dr. Davenport's work by preparing the way for the present nursing school, the result of which we were all glad to see to-day. Though not now actively engaged in the work, she retains keen interest in it, and if beginning life again she would choose to be a nurse, her love of the profession never having changed.

The beautiful certificates were then presented, amid the applause of the assembly, to five women and three men—Li Kying-tsu, Chen Ming-tau, Yui Kying-lan, Waung Dzing-kya, Li Nyoeh-ngoo, Faung Ts-dzung. Sung Ming-tshung and Dzau Z. The graduates also sang songs which they had practised specially for the occasion.

Tea and social intercourse then followed, and brought to a close a very pleasant function.

WEIRD STORY OF MURDER

Allegations that Over Fifty Koreans Have Been Killed by Compatriots

A gruesome story, which appears to be founded mainly on suspicions, and regarding which no definite facts can be obtained, is going the round of the Japanese in Shanghai and evidently is a result of discussions consequent upon the number of outrages recently committed by Koreans, which it is not doubted are entirely of a political character.

It is said that that, since 1919, 56 Koreans resident in Shanghai have disappeared without leaving any trace. The missing men, it is now asserted, all were accused by nationalistic compatriots of espionage on behalf of the Japanese Government, and, having been doomed to death by secret societies, were enticed to a house in Avenue Joffre and murdered.

How the bodies of 56 people would be removed without the police ascertaining the fact is somewhat hard to understand, and in any case, if the location of this modern Inquisition can be narrowed down to one street, the greater part of which must be above suspicion, surely there must be some indication of the house itself.

DAILY WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

The following broadcasting programme is announced by the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.:—

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

9.30 a.m. to 9.38 a.m.—Kellogg Studio. News (in Chinese).

9.38 a.m. to 10.20 a.m.—Kellogg Studio. Exchange quotation, stock reports (forenoon opening rates) and important foreign and Chinese news reports.

12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Stock reports (forenoon closing rates).

12.30 p.m. to 1 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Chinese musical programme, (records supplied by Pathé Orient and Messrs. Moutrie & Co.).

1 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.—Kellogg Studio and Astor House. Astor House tiffin orchestra conducted by M. Paul Romberg, varied with music records during orchestra intervals.

2.45 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Exchange quotations and Stock and Exchange rates (afternoon opening rates).

5 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Whitey Smiths' Majestic orchestra (popular-dance music).

6 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Except Wednesdays and Sundays. Chinese story "Pearl Pagoda."

7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.—China Press-Kellogg Studio. (Except Wednesdays). News and records (in English). (Moutrie piano and Brunswick records used for concerts from the China Press-Kellogg Studio).

8 p.m. to 8.20 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. News (in Chinese) for outports and rates of stock and exchange (afternoon closing rates) and replies to inquiries received.

8.20 p.m. to 9 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Chinese Music (records supplied by Pathé Orient, Tu Sun & Co., and Chung Wha Phonograph Co.).

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—9.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. The New York Singing Syncopators' Orchestra from the Plaza Hotel ball-room.

Wednesday only.—6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. China Press-Kellogg Studio. Special foreign programme and news reports.

Thursday only.—9.15 p.m. to 11 p.m. Symphony Concerts by the Municipal Orchestra from Town Hall. See newspapers for dates. This concert is not regular.

Friday only.—9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Kellogg Studio. Foreign programme under auspices of the International Amateurs Radio Association of Shanghai.

Saturday only.—2 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Kellogg Studio. Speeches by well-known Chinese (in Chinese). 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Kellogg Studio. Special Chinese Programmes.

Sunday only.—11 a.m. to 12 noon. Community Church Service. 2.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Kellogg Studio. Exchange quotations, stock rates for cotton only. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. Kellogg Studio. Zion Church Service (in Chinese). 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Kellogg Studio. Chinese story "Pearl Pagoda." 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. Municipal Symphony Concerts from Town Hall. 6 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral service and organ recital. 8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Kellogg Studio. Bible reading and Sacred Concert in English.

The time, as reported by the Kellogg Switch board & Supply Co. is received from the Siccawei Observatory.

A REMARKABLE ACCIDENT

Unfortunate Sequel to Knocking Over a Child

A remarkable fatal accident occurred on Warren Road shortly after 7 a.m. on Wednesday. A child playing in the road was knocked down by a motor car and just as the chauffeur was about to drive it off to the Red Cross Hospital, the father and mother appeared on the scene, so he took them in also. The car had travelled but a very short distance, when the father drove his fist through the glass partition behind the driver and seized the steering wheel, thereby causing the driver to lose control of the car. The result was that the car swerved up a mud-bank, killed one Chinese instantly and seriously injured three more.

The only explanation that can be obtained is that the child's father objected to going to hospital and wished to return to the scene of the first accident, in order to settle the matter there.

SMALL STRIKES IN SHANGHAI

Chinese Works Chiefly Involved: San Sing Men Still Out: Dyers' Offer Refused

Just as in the month of May last year, labour troubles are continually breaking out again this year, although on a very much smaller scale so far. Perhaps 7,000 operatives in all are now away from their work, while another smaller strike is expected to occur shortly. Japanese and Chinese establishments are affected.

Last Friday afternoon a worker at the Naigai Wata Kaisha Mill No. 15 was dismissed from the carding room. According to reports some 10 others took up his cause and went with him to the office. Here they broke up furniture and fittings to the value of $50. The police from Pootoo Road station arrested four of the alleged ringleaders, but turned them loose again when the management would not press a charge. At 3.45 o'clock the entire day shift struck work and refused to work on Saturday. Yesterday the mill was closed. It is stated that the night shift is not affected.

The strike at the San Sing Cotton Mill (Chinese-owned) at 87 Yangtszepoo Road continues unabated. The situation is worse now than several days ago, for the whole staff, 3,602 persons, are out.

Although the master dyers met and offered their striking workers one dollar a month increase and 50 cents allowance for rice, the men refused to accept the proposition.

There is considerable unrest among 800 sunshade workers. Some expect that they will walk-out.

Nagai Wata Kaisha Stoppage Practically Ended

Of the 721 employees in the Nagai Wata Kaisha No. 15 mill, 146 Gordon Road, who struck work on May 7, 566 returned at 6 p.m. on Monday. These men previously were on the day shift, but now have transferred to the night shift.

The strike was started in an attempt to enforce a demand for the re-instatement of four men who had been dismissed. Two of these men since have been taken back.

The Nantao dyers and the San Sing Cotton Mill hands continue on strike, but it is said there are hopes of a speedy settlement.

Egg Testers Cease Work in Yangtzepoo Plant

The strike in many of the smaller Shanghai plants and factories continues to be a matter of small groups of labourers walking out and groups in other concerns returning to work unconditionally. Most of the trouble is over the wages received. There have been no serious outbreaks, in which the police have had to take a hand, the strikers, as a rule, being peaceful.

Of the 170 egg testers of Messrs. S. Behr & Mathew, 77 Yangtszepoo Road, who struck on May 12, 35 resumed unconditionally yesterday morning. Representatives of the strikers met at a teashop on Thorburn Road on Wednesday evening and made threats of violence to anyone who went back to work. Four of the ringleaders were arrested.

Twenty-nine of the 60 workers of the Hwa Yang Printing Co., on Miller Road, who struck on Wednesday morning returned to work yesterday morning. Thirty-one of the strikers were dismissed and arrangements are being made to replace them, 16 appointments having already been made.

Two hundred boatmen, employed to transport cargo for local iron firms, struck on May 12 to enforce an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. The strike has not yet been settled. The strike of Chinese dyers in Nantao, which started on May 1, still continues. The San Sing Cotton Mill strike is likewise still effective.

A MOTOR-car road from Shanghai to Hangchow, to run parallel with the railway line, is said to have been projected by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. It is estimated that the new road would cost a million dollars, and a novel scheme has been proposed to supply initial funds. The 6,000 Chinese who own motor-cars in Shanghai, it is suggested, should each subscribe a round sum.

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CHINA MERCHANTS' STR. KIANG KING

Refloated After Six Months Ashore: Arduous Time for the Crew

On Monday the China Merchants S. N. Co's. local office received two telegrams from Batung with the information the str. Kiang King, which has been on the rocks between Ichang and Chungking since last November has at last been refloated.

This is the second attempt that has been made to refloat her. The first was made on April 13, when the water commenced to rise. It rose with remarkable rapidity and after seven days started to fall as rapidly as it had risen.

On April 19, while the water was still rising, two shores under the ship's counter were carried away by the current and the ship's crew started lowering at the forward end. It was a difficult and dangerous job as the freshet was increasing and the current undermining the ground under the ship's bottom. All moorings were laid ready to slip in case the ship should launch. Early in the evening all the after supports were carried away and all hands work at capacity to lowert the vessel forward. They had no food and no rest for two days and nights.

On April 20, at two in the morning, the ship took charge and carried away all shores. She slipped about 40 feet. The holds were sounded after this and were found to be dry; there was only a small leak in the fire room which was stopped immediately with cement.

Three days later the ship started straining heavily and rivets sprung on the port side. These were plugged with soft wood and cemented from the inside. The captain later ordered all hands on shore with all their belongings as the vessel was unsafe. Tarpaulin tents were rigged and under them the crew lived for five days, in great discomfort, with a heavy downpour of rain the whole time.

By the 28th the water had fallen again and all that could be done was to make preparations for launching the ship when it rose again. The vessel was made fast to the rocks by cable and chains and shored up. A trench was dug round her and rocks blasted, logs being laid forward to help in floating her at the next rising water.

Now it is learned the second rising has taken place and this time with successful results. She is leaking badly forward but according to the telegrams she has been able to reach Ichang in safety under her own power, where she will be temporarily repaired, before coming on to Shanghai.

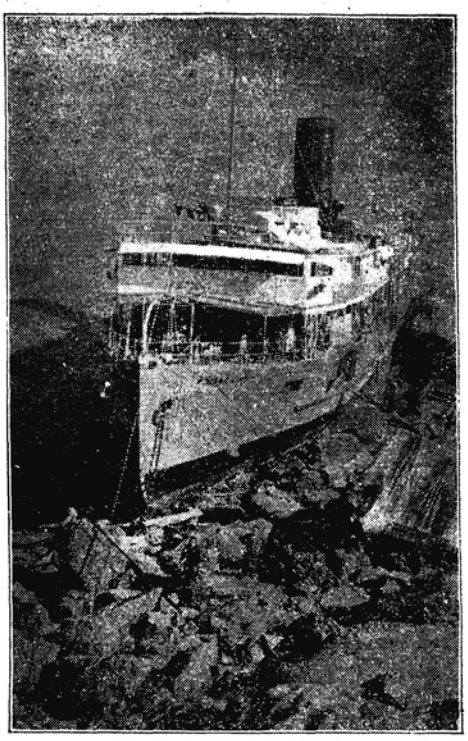
THE EVIL OF LATE REPORTS

Two Instances of Delay in Complaining to Police

At 1.40 a.m. on Sunday, three Kompo men, two of whom carried pistols, broke down the door of a general goods shop at 152 Linching Road and got away with money, clothing and jewellery representing $120. There were 10 people in the house at the time, but the robbers were not opposed and the robbery was not reported to the police until an hour later.

At 9.45 p.m. on Sunday, three men with knives, and another unarmed, held up a Chinese in Kungping Road, near Point Road, and compelled him to give up most of his clothes, which he valued at $40. The man returned to his home, exhibited his deplorable state to all the neighbours, and at 3.15 p.m. the next day donned another suit of clothes and suggested to the police at the nearest station that they should so out and arrest his despoiler.

MR. Sidney A. Moss, Commander of the American Legion in Shanghai, announced yesterday that the Legion's annual pilgrimage to the grave of General Frederick Ward, after whom the Post is named, has been postponed from May 23 to June 6. The speaker for the occasion will be Dr. John C. Ferguson. The reason for the change in dates is to prevent a conflict with the spring regatta at Henli.



THE KIANG KING ON THE ROCKS

HOW SICCAWEI LOST A SECOND

The Vigorous Builder and the Too Responsive Clock

To the Shanghai time piece the name of Siccawei stands for that unalterable routine of accuracy which means the booming of a mid-day gun on the tick of twelve at the Signal Tower on the Bund. Likewise to ships that put out to sea the name of Siccawei is a sanctified and scientific symbol, which culls the typhoons from their tracks upon the brine and puts them neatly on the mariner's knowledge map. So intense is the belief in the uncanny powers of Siccawei that we are almost willing to wager that if the irresistible force met the immovable object in the garden of the Observatory it would be tabulated and registered to the edification of all.

But Monday the unalterable accuracy of Siccawei skipped a count. Not through any flaw in the clockwork precision or in the registering of the innumerable complex scientific instruments that grace the observatory was inaccuracy registered, but through the misdirected force of wholly uncontrollable factors: so that when the gun boomed at the hour of twelve noon on Monday, the power of precision registered two seconds off.

It happened that the builders of the new clock room at the observatory, the room which will house the high precision clock whose function is the international measurement of longitudes by wireless, gave too much force to their hammer strokes. The listening ear of Father Gherzi of the Observatory, attuned to the slightest tick of the master clock, did not hear the regular beat of the clock intonation, but a nervous shudder passing along its clear voiced tick. When this was investigated it was found that, rightly enough, the hammering had shaken the delicate mechanism of the clock so that its escapement was jarred from it's regular action and, instead of registering a single second each time that its weight struck the mechanism, it skipped a second and marred the perfect precision of its record.

Thus it became necessary for the Siccawei Observatory to send out the following notice yesterday, "Our time signals (ball at noon and radio) on the 10th of May should be considered as erroneous by probably several seconds."

But our belief in the uncanny perceptive powers of Siccawei cannot be shaken by the notice.

CHINA'S annual import of opium, according to a Chinese press estimate, is 200,000 piculs—worth Tls. 10,000,000.

EXCITING CHASE OVER ROOFS

Japanese Banished from Shanghai Captured by Police

Y. Shirekawa, of Nagasaki, who on April 10 this year was deported from Shanghai for three years, on a charge of smuggling firearms, was arrested a few nights ago in a house off Baikal Road. It was ascertained that the man stayed in Japan only about three days and returned to Shanghai on a Japanese ship.

When Shirakawa's hiding-place was discovered, the house was surrounded by the police, but the man broke away from his captors and tried to escape over the roofs. After a brief but exciting chase, the police again caught him and now he is in the custody of the Japanese consular authorities.

SEIZURE OF ROADS DENIED

Explicit Refutation by Dr. V. K. Ting and Others

We are officially authorized to deny the report in circulation on Saturday that the new Chinese municipality had seized certain roads outside the Settlement but now being policed by the Settlement authorities.

Dr. V. K. Ting, Director of the Municipality, told our representative that the new municipality had not yet begun to function and that it would be several days before they were sufficiently organized to take over existing institutions. It is obvious, therefore, that his organization had nothing to do with such a move.

The Commissioner of Police, Colonel Yen Chun-yang, denied that the police had done anything in the matter.

Mr. Fu Chiang, Taoyin of Shanghai and still in charge of the Chapei Municipality, said that no new action had been taken with regard to the municipal roads adjacent to Chapei since the Chinese had begun to police Dixwell Road some time ago.

Certainly nothing has been done in the matter since the arrival of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

MARSHAL Sun Chuan-fang is reported to have appointed Gen. Wang Cheun-yuen to the post of Superintendent of Military Training for the Five Provinces. It may be recalled that when Wang was Governor of Hupeh, Sun was his subordinate and through Wang's patronage rose from a captain to the rank of divisional commander.

THE GREAT GAME OF LIFE

Address by Sir Arthur Yapp on Sunday at Holy Trinity Cathedral

Sir Arthur Yapp, K.B.E., spoke on Sunday afternoon at Holy Trinity Cathedral during the service. Sir Arthur is on a tour of the world, during which he is paying personal visits to various Y.M.C.A.'s and gathering data, which he will use in his work after he arrives back in England.

In the course of the address delivered yesterday afternoon Sir Arthur likened the "Adventure of life" to a game of sports and pictured vividly the part which each person is to play in the drama. "Life is one great, grand adventure and those who take part are the sportsmen, if I may say so reverently," Sir Arthur said.

Sir Arthur then went on to say that he was not surprised at how many of the younger generation of to-day went down in the game of life, but he often marvelled how may of them kept their character clean. "I make an appeal to you to help those who are downed in the great game of life, and trust that you may in some way help them," he said.

From this statement Sir Arthur developed his theme by likening the game of life to a great football game. "There are two test matches in the Far East," he said. "The one is international and the second individual. In neither of these is it possible to win by looking on. It is particularily imperative in China at the present time that we have players who will get in the game and not merely look on."

The Football Match

Sir Arthur then went on to say that when we found a person who was not able to play the game, we should appeal to his qualities of sportsmanship, that we should try to bring him to overcome temptation by appealing to him morally.

Taking the universal language of the football, Sir Arthur then gave a description of the sides. He said that the teams were lined up on the enemy's side with suspicion, misunderstanding, envy, hatred and pride as the five dread and speedy forwards, with prejudice, ignorance and materialism as the half-backs, together with selfishness and despair, and with misunderstanding as the goal-keeper.

On the side of righteousness he lined up the teams with the forwards as trust, co-operation, modesty, life and truth, the half-backs as knowledge, ideals and fair play, the backs as unselfishness and brotherhood and the goal-keeper as character.

Speaking in the individual sense, he said that the goalkeeper was hope, the backs, watchfulness and determination, the half-backs courage, self control and work and the forwards, truth, faith, fortitude, the ability to withstand temptation and love.

"I can see all nations co-operating in this common harmony as I travel around the world," Sir Arthur said. "But character, and character alone, can make any nation great. We must first start with the individual. In the game of life each individual must captain his own team and much depends on that individual's power to choose his team. In order to do this he must have character," Sir Arthur concluded.

A FALSE REPORT

Alleged Attack on Soviet Consulate Denied by the Police

In the "New Shanghai Life" of Sunday appeared the following:—

"The Soviet Consulate was attacked by some Whites on last Friday. Stones were thrown into the windows of the first and second floors. Police Inspector Givens visited the Consulate and promised to take steps for the prevention of such attacks."

Inquiries failed to show that the police knew anything whatever about the alleged attack and when Chief Inspector Givens was spoken to he replied that he knew nothing about it, that he certainly had not visited the Consulate in connexion with it and that, on Friday, he did not once set foot north of the Soochow Creek

UNION CLUB TIFFIN TO SIR A. YAPP

Similarity Between Chinese and Britons with Opportunity for Americans

A number of foreign and Chinese friends, members of the Union Club, on Tuesday gave a tiffin party in the club for Sir Arthur Yapp, General Secretary of the National Council Council of the Y. M. C. A. in England and Wales. There were about 60 present, including several of the leading official and commercial men, with Mr. R. Calder-Marshall presiding.

Sir Arthur Yapp spoke of the pleasure with which he heard of the existence of such a club and his greater delight when he found that it was such a pleasant and comfortable place. Its facilities, coupled with its high ideals, were bound to bring success. He was particularly impressed with one of the Chinese mottoes on the wall which had been interpreted as wishing happiness to the people of all nations. This recalled to him a New Year feast given in one of the Chinese Labour Corps camps in France during the war. They took possession of a Y.M.C.A. hut and transformed its interior according to their own ideas. Prominent in the scheme of decoration were many hundreds of miniature paper triangles, of the Y.M.C.A. design, which the coolies had cut out of paper, and on each one of which was the Chinese character for "happiness." He was particularly pleased that apparently the Chinese coolies associated the Y.M.C.A. with happiness.

Need for True Unity

He was perfectly fascinated with all he had seen during his short stay in China. He believed the country had a tremendous future and his highest wish was that all should work together for China's good. The Union Club seemed to him to be doing a great work in that direction.

What both Chinese and foreigners wanted was true unity and they should get together whenever they had an opportunity. Sometimes he thought the Chinese were very much like the British in one particular, in that, as the saying was, "they do not wear themselves on their shoulder," meaning that they were somewhat reserved. It would be a great thing if some others, like the Americans, who were not quite so reserved, would take the lead in bringing all together.

Unity for common service was another great necessity. In every place, and especially in a great city like Shanghai, there were many opportunities for common service. He would give them the advice to attempt deliberately to make friends with everyone with whom they came in contact. Personally he was a great believer in a blind eye, a deaf ear and a smile that will not come off. There was no need to listen to the people who talked of the faults of others, for we all had failings enough of our own. A smile would win many friends anywhere and at any time.

CHINESE HOUSES COLLAPSE

Inmates Warned in Ample Time

A group of Chinese houses, situated in an inner portion of the square bounded on the north and east by Chaoufoong Road and Broadway, collapsed on Sunday afternoon. During the morning the shaky condition of the structures had been noticed, and the Chinese tenants in the main removed most of their belongings. When the collapse took place most of the stuff was safely at a distance. It is believed that no one was inside at the time. Broadway Terrace is just to the south of the ruins.

IF you see a man thrashing a horse or kicking a dog, call him a "natuconcrudethrian." This is one of 500 words suggested to the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which recently offered a prize for the most suitable word as a withering, blasting cognomen which can be applied to a person utterly indifferent to the suffering of animals.

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CORRESPONDENCE

FUTURIST JOURNALISM

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Where does history obtain her portraints? And how can the world know whether these be true mirrors of careers long since passed from the film of life? A benign Christian historian, Dean Merivale, following the ruts of the army of scribes who draw pictures for posterity, once compared that philosophic imperial inquisitor, Marcus Aurelius, to "our great and good King Alfred." On the other hand another annalist, Souttar, with more logical generosity, has reversed the ancient verdict on Tiberius, usually anathematized as the abandoned old rake of Capri, and has assured us on reasonable evidence that the poor old man, who was 67 when he went there, was merely sick to death of the venomous intrigues and gilded hypocrisies of Roman society, and retired to the peaceful seclusion of his island villa that he might govern his empire in peace of mind from amid the virgin purity of nature! The licentious mendacity of such ancient classical scribblers as Tacitus, Pliny and Juvenal, to whom we owe the contemporary pictures of Latin society on which what is called history is based, has in fact at length been penetrated. We know now that many of their worst pictures only represented their own sordid social whims and their fierce political hatreds. They were the dominant types of the noisome journalism of pagan Rome. Emperors were good if they slaughtered Christians, bad if they curtailed the predatory privileges of high-brow society, and indifferent if they preserved peace and kept the economic victims of patrician Rome quiet with judicious doles.

But those journalists, however mendacious, made history for us. The unperceptive world believed them, and the whispering galleries of European literature ever since have perpetuated their smug verdicts.

Camera Lies All the Time

But have we, of this non-such modern era, even yet learned how to safeguard the integrity of history? Where did Mr. Rodney Gilbert get those six columns of sophisticated history contributed to your pages under date February 21, dealing with the last phase of Marshal Feng? It is said that the camera cannot lie, and that the man close up to the facts must needs know. But, I say, the camera simply cannot speak the truth. It lies every time, in colour, in contrasts, in perspectives: the very play of light distorts its record of fact. And the secret of its untrustworthiness lies in the fact that its record is formed inside: its impressions are purely subjective: some proportions the lens exaggerates, and some colours and contrasts the plate will not record. You cannot blame the picture-box. It tries to tell the truth. It is only the victim of its own limitations.

Such is the receptivity of Mr. Gilbert. He is not spiritually equipped to record all he sees. At one point in the record he swivels round on the tripod to snapshot the people who are operating him, and then naively tells us that they are "Chinese of the rank and file, in the public parks of the city or on country walks, or in tea houses or railway stations." Does he really expect to learn the objective truth through such mediums? Suppose London journalists, lacking the personal equipment for direct touch (which they don't), picked up their knowledge of state affairs in that way, from garrulous porters on the railways, disgruntled tramps in the country, or perfervid orators in Hyde Park? Mr. Gilbert will always be able to guarantee that his leading questions to these classes will produce exactly the information he wants, and intends to get.

He says:

"The whole secret of Feng Yu-hsiang's good reputation on the one hand and his unpopularity in the commercial communities, is that in his organization the soldiers do not misbehave themselves nor loot, because of the rigid discipline maintained, but that the organization by systematic levies upon trade, official exactions from public bodies, banks, revenue collectorates, railways and the like, takes ten times as much out of a community without conspicuous fuss or disturbance as disorderly soldiery would harvest in several haphazard lootings which would net them only what appeared on the surface. It is scientific and efficient work, such as the ordinary crude swashbuckler with an undisciplined horde can never rise to."

How It Is Done?

Has Mr. Gilbert ever been in a city while it was undergoing the screwing-white process by a heathen dictator? I have. Does he know how it is done? The organized mutiny by a dictator's troops is not in the normal calculation: it is always an accident. The aim is to keep the men in a mood of *incipient* mutiny only, by withholding their pay, so that that mood can be held at the head of the local community as a pistol by the official highwayman whenever he senses a propitious moment to ask for half a million dollars, of which, when forthcoming, the men usually get one tenth. But Mr. Gilbert admits that Feng is in possession of no such pistol: it is public knowledge that his men are well in hand. How then does he get "ten times as much" as the ordinary dictator by what are admitted to be proper fiscal processes? Mr. Gilbert is talking through his hat. But later on he pricks his own camera-bellows with a gleam of light which rather disconcerts the subjective picture:

"It is, of course, hard," he says, "to put one's finger on cases of actual extortion because the victims will not furnish evidence."

But why should they not furnish it to Mr. Gilbert? They had nothing to fear. And it was quite unnecessary: the park casuals knew all about it. So again he says:

"The killing of Little Hsu, so elaborately staged by the Christian commanders at Langfang, no one can have yet forgotten."

But, of course, if he is always on the look-out for the Ophelian anecdotes of these professional troubadours, he will always be able to choose from at least ten different versions of an event of this kind to obtain the one that will suit him best. The facts don't fit this one. He again says:

"Tsao Ying's . . . major domo, Li En-ching, was executed without charge or trial after every effort had been made to extort from him the last cent of his personal fortune."

Why does Mr. Gilbert not tell us the whole truth, that the said personal fortune was the proceeds of public embezzlement, and that the effort to make him disgorge it was made on the public account? It should be added that the railway porters were naturally unaware of the official investigation which preceded the execution, and that such salutary examples, in a country where vast and soulless embezzlement is the rule rather than the exception, are perhaps necessary to the regeneration of China.

I have a sneaking recollection, Sir, that Mr. Gilbert animadverted on this subject on a previous occasion, when he appeared to have received a quietus for the full count. Will he please answer the questions I put to him in your columns in December, 1924, on the famous *coup d'état* in the autumn of that year?

Doubtless, notwithstanding that even Mr. Gilbert has "found it hard to put his finger on cases of actual extortion," heavier taxes than usual have had to be imposed on Feng's jurisdiction by him, in face of the vast military effort which a coterie of anti-national enemies have obliged him to put forth in recent months in the national interest. Something similar has happened in Great Britain, I believe, since a few other field-marshals gave up war-jobs in Flanders. But I have not heard that even the tramps in this country are particularly incensed with the latter.

The Real Landscape

In short, Sir, it will be well for your readers to note once for all that Mr. Gilbert is a pure subjectivist on this particular theme. It is difficult to recognize the real landscape in these artistic daubs of futurist journalism which he puts on the canvas. Like Tacitus, he is not an historian, but only an artist.

If it be true that Marshal Feng or his officers are in any degree infected with Sovietism, then we can thank the official modernism of certain missionary circles for that fact. It was after a deputation of well primed students from two modernist institutions in the capital had visited Feng in Kalgan that, two days later, his much criticized "Appeal to the Christians of the World" was published in the *"Shun Pao"* in July, 1925. The text of this Red-inspired manifesto acknowledges a well-known Christian university and the *Internationale* as among the creative sources of Feng's distorted information respecting the trouble in the Treaty Ports. For a moment that propaganda may have seduced him; urged him to its own reckless conclusion; it has already clouded his faith. With consummate art the literary propaganda otherwise launched under the auspices of the National Christian Council had lauded jingoism as patriotism, apotheosized political crime as a high Christian obligation, and pointed to the Bolshevist ideal itself as embodying the Christian paradise; and it did this with a subtle plausibility which could hardly fail to impose upon the plain and honest soldier, who had believed that all missionaries, with their disciples and pupils, represented the authentic voice of the Christian evangel, and was prepared to drink from every spring bearing the imprimatur of the Church. If for a moment Marshal Feng sees Red Christian missions in China can thank Modernism for a betrayal of the Gospel, the fatal effectiveness of which may precipitate in China a political disaster of the first magnitude.

An Eclipse Deplored

I am only one among many, both Chinese and foreign, who deplore Marshal Feng's eclipse as the worst possible omen for China, if it prove to be the final phase of his long, heroic and lonely effort. He set himself the superhuman task of cleansing an Augean stable of corruption, cruelty and selfishness. In the course of his task he has been attacked by every native denizen of the sty who had an interest in perpetuating the old conditions: was pelted with mud, deliberately and with vigour, by the Juvenals and Plinys of the foreign press: and has for the moment been overcome by the hopeless magnitude of his task.

But he will come back for China's weal!

I am, etc.,
JONATHAN BLUNT.

Tankerton, Kent,
England, April 10, 1926.

THE COAL PROBLEM IN BRITAIN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The attention of the entire civilized world is focussed on the deplorable situation which has developed in England during the past few days. There is no doubt that universal sympathy is being extended to all who are suffering as the result of the strike and thousands are wondering just where the blame lies. For those who read an article contributed to the "Saturday Evening Post" of January 30 by Edward G. Lowry and entitled "Paying The Piper," all doubt on this score is cleared up.

This article not only touches on the coal crisis but upon many other subjects of vital interest to both the British and American peoples. It should be read by every thinking person of either of those nationalities, but for the benefit of those who are unable to obtain access to the article itself a few quotations are given herewith. In a paragraph headed "The Coal Problem in a Nutshell" the author quotes Mr. E. T. Good in the "English Review" of September 1925 as follows:—

"Here is a table which may be said to put the English coal problem in a nut shell:

BRITISH COAL PRODUCTION PER MINE WORKING SHIFT

	cwt.
1883—with poor mechanical appliances	25
1903—with better appliances	23
1913—with still better appliances	21
1923—with still more improved appliances	18

"Even in the period between 1914 and 1924 the number of our mechanical coal cutters has been doubled; the number of mechanical conveyors has been quadrupled; there have been great electrical power and light and related developments; hundreds of old and difficult seams have been abandoned; and scores of new and magnificently equipped collieries have been opened out; but instead of an increased output per unit of labour, we have actually had a decline from about 21 cwts. per man shift to less than 16 cwts.

"Indeed, reports which declare that the present depression in the coal trade is not due to factors under the control of either miners or their employers, but is attributable to external circumstances, are worse than waste.

"They are untrue and mischievous. Our coal trade is depressed because we have since the war, driven customers and would-be customers away with our high costs, our low output, our strikes and threats of strikes."

"Here is another little table:

AVERAGE DIRECT PIT LABOUR COSTS OF COAL PRODUCTION IN ROUND FIGURES

Great Britain	13s. 6d.	per ton
United States	9s.	" "
Germany	7s. 6d.	" "

"In Germany they get cheap coal by means of low wages. In the United States they get cheap coal by means of big output.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION PER MINE WORKER PER WORKING SHIFT

	cwt.
1883	30
1903	40
1913	60
1923	80

"We cannot do all they do in America in the matter of output per unit of labour for our natural conditions are not as good, just as European Continental conditions are not as favourable as ours; but we might at least do half as much as the Americans in this matter. That would solve our problem. United States miners have recently been earning wages averaging £8 a week, against a British average of £2 15s., *yet the pithead cost of American coal is barely half as high as the cost of our material.*"

"Before our trade can revive and our workers prosper we shall have to return to the old idea of a fair day's work. Men and nations thrive on hard work. They decay on indolence. Unless we shake it off we shall drift to disaster.

"The fact that we are not doing so much trade in the Italian and other markets as we did before the war is due entirely to our own shortcomings—our high costs, our short output, our frequent strikes.

"Sir Philip Gibbs confirms this picture of conditions in an article in the 'New York Times' when he writes:

"'The economic condition of a country depends enormously upon the moral qualities of its people and the character of its Government and its political parties.

"'In many cases where socialistic Boards of Guardians give an extra allowance out of the rates, as in Poplar and the West Ham districts of London, unemployed men are actually receiving more each week than men receive who are working at jobs in the same district. What incentive is there to search for work?

"'The coal crisis, averted only by Mr. Baldwin's subsidy in support of wages, will come again in the spring, when those £20,000,000 or so, provided by the unfortunate taxpayers, have been spent in buying a temporary truce. It may be taken as a fact that the miners will not accept lower wages or longer hours without a bitter and long fight. The only chance of peace lies in a reorganization of the industry, from top to bottom, so that the output may be increased and the cost of production decreased.

"'The working man must be made to see, somehow, that deliberate limitation of output is not a service to his out-of-work pals; that it doesn't mean more work for more hands, but that *it is a crime against his own manhood and against the nation,* demoralizing the individual, increasing the cost of production and spoiling trade.

"'The employer must be converted to a greater generosity of spirit, which will make his employees partners in his own concern, with some control over the fortunes of the business and with a share in its success.'"

No one can read these statements and figures, considering that they emanate from men of sound reasoning powers and a wide knowledge of their subject, and not feel that the trouble lies open to easy discovery. It would appear that the miner, in spite of greatly improved appliances and conditions, has steadily lowered the value of the return he gives for the wages he receives. On the other hand it would appear that the mine owner, although he may have been remiss in some directions, has without doubt steadily improved the working conditions of the miner and furnished him with better and better appliances which should have been used for the benefit of both parties. With regard to wages, the figures quoted above prove conclusively that the British miner is already by far the highest paid miner in the world. For the work he does he gets 50 per cent. more than the American miner who is certainly considered to be well paid. The British miner receives £2 15s. for 18 cwt. of coal or a little over 3s. per cwt., whereas the American miner receives £8 for 80 cwt. or 2s. per cwt. If the British miner complains that he receives only a little over a third as much as the American miner for a given period of labour, he should be reminded that he produces less than a quarter of the coal that the American miner produces in the same period. As Mr. Good so truly says he must "Return to the old idea of a fair day's work" before he can justify any complaint regarding the return he receives for that work.

I am, etc.,
FACTS.

Shanghai, May 6, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent "Facts" would appear to be very useful in quoting extracts from various sources but when it comes to summing up the facts as in the last paragraph of his letter he exhibits a total absence of a sense of proportion.

The British workman is not so lazy that he does not usually work six shifts in a week and as he would appear to mine 18 cwts. of coal per shift according to the quotation made by your correspondent from the "English Review" of September, 1925, he would mine 6 times 18 or Tons 5 and cwts 8 at a weekly wage of £2: 15s—the wage mentioned by your correspondent. This is vastly different from £2: 15s for 18 cwt. and "Facts" should not misrepresent facts when speaking of the British workman. He may be a loafer by comparison with his American brother, but he is a producer whose work is generally admired.

I am, etc.,
P. O. Q.

Shanghai, May 8, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Apologies to yourself and your readers, especially Mr. "P. O. Q." for my error which, I assure you, was due entirely to carelessness and pressure of time.

I should have said the British miner is paid £2-15s per week for turning out 18 cwt. of coal per shift whereas the American miner is paid £8 per week for turning out 80 cwt. per shift. Taking six shifts per week I have now, by dint of a hard day's work and the assistance of the office cat, figured out that the British miner receives 6d. per cwt. and the American miner 4d. per cwt. (check us up P. O. Q., that blamed cat is very unreliable), and if we have not made another mistake the percentage remains as previously stated, 50 per cent. more for the British miner.

As to any charge of "laziness" against the British miner, of course I neither said nor inferred such a thing, nor did I intend any odious comparisons. I simply quoted, for the benefit of those who might be interested, the statement of two apparently well informed British authorities. What the motive or reason may be for this low and steadily decreasing output I make no statement whatever.

I am, etc.,
FACTS.

Shanghai, May 10, 1926.

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OPEN LETTER TO THE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GENTLEMEN,—I have before me your manifesto issued by you to the public on the eve of the Shanghai Ratepayers' meeting.

I am a Shanghai ratepayer and have always been a staunch friend of China and am still. As my lot is cast with the progress of the country just as much as that of any native of China, I should like it to be clear my remarks are not anti-Chinese but those which I should make under similar circumstances in my own native land.

The opening sentences are distinctly a threat. Strong men do not threaten. Threats turn men who are well disposed into stern opponents. The May 30 affair has nothing whatever to do with representation on the Council. Further, the May 30 incident has been repeated over and over again since then by Chinese police and military so that it is not possible to single out that incident simply because it happened to be foreigners who were in charge.

You have coined a new catch phrase namely "racial equality": it is unfortunate you have allowed yourselves to be led into the adoption of catch phrases such as this. Foreigners have never raised the question of racial equality. You will not find any such claim on the part of foreigners in any of their writings, or speeches. This idea has arisen in the mind of some Chinese extremist in order to make trouble.

The fact that Chinese have not had representation on the Council is not a sign of racial inferiority in any sense of the term.

I am afraid you have not fully considered the import of your words. When you penned them had you forgotten that there is not a Municipality anywhere in China where the Chinese ratepayers freely elect their representatives on any Chinese council? How does that affect racial equality? The foreign settlements are the only places where there is an election and voting is according to the payment of taxes.

In purely Chinese cities all the Chinese residents pay taxes and yet have no representation whatsoever and no pretence of an election to any council nor are they given any part whatsoever in the government of their own cities. What becomes of your doctrine of racial equality and equal representation there?

I have always been in favour of Chinese representation on the Council for the reasons set forth in my speech when I introduced the question in the ratepayers' meeting six years ago. At the same time I do not see how you can consistently demand it in a settlement especially set apart for foreigners when you do not get it in any one city throughout the length and breadth of China.

I fear you have overlooked your own history. The settlement of Shanghai, was set up by the mandate of the Chinese Government: the land regulations under which it is governed were issued by the Chinese Government, and every foreigner pays taxes to the Chinese Government in recognition of the sovereignty of China and incidentally we pay at a higher rate than the Chinese do.

The Chinese Government, in order to escape the responsibility of governing foreigners whose ways they did not understand, decided to place foreigners in reservations where they were to live and, by the express orders of the Chinese Government, were told to arrange their own method of government subject to the regulations which the same Government laid down.

Consequently it is particularly unfortunate you have advanced this claim to racial equality in a purely foreign matter.

Are you prepared to stand by the demand for racial equality all round? If that is so, then you must give us foreigners the right to own land all over China and to accord us foreigners in all Chinese cities where we may live the right to vote and take part in the government of these same cities.

Again the Council has bought land in Shanghai from the local Chinese owners and turned it into public roads, for the use of Chinese as well as foreigners, indeed ten times more for the use of Chinese than foreigners. The Council pays taxes to the Chinese Government in acknowledgement of Chinese sovereignty and yet you have joined in the hue and cry against foreigners for building the roads which you so extensively enjoy. What has become of your cry for racial equality in this case? Or is it that you demand everything for the Chinese and will accord nothing at all to the foreigners? Is this a fair presentation of racial equality?

I have noticed that extremists who have been leaders of Chinese claims have demanded in the most positive way the retrocession of all foreign concessions. At the very first sign of trouble these same loud-mouthed leaders run to the foreign hotels and houses in the foreign concessions and demand protection. How is it possible to reconcile these divergent facts?

These so-called leaders are fair-weather patriots who play for popularity and make all the money they can and when their leadership is really required they are cowards and run away even to foreign lands. In western lands we should never give such poltroons a further chance to be even heard.

Do you realize that the extremist loud-mouthed agitators who so constantly appeal to patriotism are paid by Russia to make trouble and are in no sense patriots at all? Real patriots will stick to their guns and if necessary die for their country. These men raise the patriotic cry in order to get rich themselves: but in the moment of danger not only become silent but run away and hide.

If there is any racial inequality it is in this, namely, such men in the West would be hounded out of public life and be for ever utterly disgraced: but in China they are welcomed back and again listened to and followed. A country and race can be judged by its leaders.

I think it would be wise to render the Mixed Court and leave it out of our future relations. Neither foreigners nor Chinese are satisfied with it. But really, gentlemen, are you satisfied with the condition of your own Chinese courts? Are you agreed that the administration of Chinese law is just and clean and that no bribery or influence affects them?

Herein is another test of racial equality: are your liberties absolutely safeguarded as are the foreign? Are you content for China to lag behind the state of civilization the more advanced human races have attained?

You demand justice and fair play: have you considered that foreigners equally desire racial equality in China and justice and fairplay?

In a word, gentlemen, is it not a fact that foreigners and Chinese look at the same thing from different angles. Instead of threatening and stirring up hatred and animosity, is it not better all round for us to each try and see the other's viewpoint and get together as far as possible on common ground to our mutual advantage.

Foreigners do not hate the Chinese nor do they make any effort to oppose the Chinese but I am sure you cannot say the same as regards the Chinese treatment of foreigners. Extremists and agitators on either side must be sternly repressed so as to let the moderate and best elements get together so far as men of different race language and ideals can do.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Kuling, May 7, 1926.

PRECIOUS CHINESE WOODS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Can any of your kind readers help me to identify the three kinds of wood called Hoong Moh, Ing Moh and Tsz Dan used in making the better class of Chinese furniture?

I have also vainly tried to find the Chinese name for Passion Flower. I believe it was introduced into China by the Jesuits in the 17th century. Thanking you

I am, etc.,
ANTIQUARY.

Shanghai, May 7, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"Antiquary's" Romanization of the words given in his letter published in your issue of yesterday's date and the absence of the Chinese characters make it rather difficult to give a satisfactory reply to his queries.

Assuming, however, that "Hoong Moh" is the equivalent of "Hung Mu" "Ing Moh" of "Wu Mu," and "Tse Tan" of "Tsu T'an," the answers are roughly as follows:—

Hung Mu is a general term for all kinds of red-wood mostly imported, very few being really indigenous to China. It includes teak, *et hoc genus omne.*

Wu Mu is ebony also imported and only indigenous in the island of Hainan.

Tse T'an or *Tse T'an Mu* is given by Giles, Character 10,706 as a heavy dark brown wood, used at Canton for furniture (?Dalbergia hupeana) It is supposed to be imported from Persia, India and Burma, and appears to be of various botanical kinds. If, however the word is Dan or Tan and not T'an, I make this out to be the Birch—a native of some parts of China.

With regard to the Passion-flower, there are a number of varieties of this family (Passiflora) but there are very few varieties natives of China. I am not aware of there being any Chinese name for it, but in Hongkong where it was imported from Australia about 30 years ago, and since has thriven wonderfully, it was called by my gardener "Pa Hsiang Hua" which is obviously an attempt to reproduce the foreign name phonetically. The best known varieties are natives of South America.

I am, etc.,
PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

Shanghai, May 11, 1926.

C. I. M. AND N. C. C.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The news was cabled to London this week from the China Headquarters of the China Inland Mission that the Directorate of that Mission had just withdrawn the representation of the Mission on the National Christian Council of China.

I sincerely congratulate both the Directors and the private membership of the Mission on this notable though tardy step. It is the shrewdest blow that could have been dealt to Modernism in China at the moment. I would however earnestly urge upon Fundamentalist missionaries not to settle down to the comfortable conclusion that Modernism in China has thereby received its quietus, or that it will accept defeat. On the contrary its strategy will be swiftly adapted to the changed situation. It is still in possession of immense resources in mission plant, funds, personnel, and propagandist resources. They are awake, we are asleep, though some of us are at length stirring. We need a vigorous initiative and a real policy.

I am, etc.,
JONATHAN BLUNT.

Tankerton, Kent, April 10, 1926.

THE LONGEST WAY ROUND

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Together with wife and two children, we have recently completed a transfer from the station at Yungning, Szechuan, located about 40 miles from the *northeastern* border of Yunnan, to this place which is situated about an equal distance from Burma on the *southwestern* border of Yunnan. The work at the former station was among the Ch'uan Miao tribesmen on the border of Szechuan and Yunnan, while the work here is among the Flowery Lisu on the border of Yunnan and Upper Burma.

We made the journey *viâ* Shanghai, Singapore and Rangoon, and all along the route we were interrogated by friends European and native as to the reasons for taking this unusual roundabout route, instead of coming directly overland. Inasmuch as the direct overland route is only between *five and six hundred miles* as the crow flies, and "around the continent" route we took is approximately *six thousand miles*, it is little wonder that our friends who hadn't given the matter careful thought, wondered if we were exactly in our right minds in taking such a circuituous route! Thinking that the answer to the questions of our friends might be of interest to the readers of the "Herald," I am venturing to write you to-day, giving in order the three main reasons for taking the Shanghai-Singapore route in going from the northeast to the southwest borders of Yunnan.

1. Time saved in travel. This can best be shown by tables showing the sections of the two routes.

WATER ROUTE

	days
Yungning to Luchow	3
Luchow to Chungking	1
Chungking to Ichang	3
Ichang to Hankow	2
Hankow to Shanghai	3
Shanghai to Singapore	8
Singapore to Rangoon	4
Rangoon to Mandalay by rail 18 hours	2
Mandalay to Bhamo—steamer	3
Bhamo to Namkham—overland	4
Namkham to Muh Ch'eng P'o	5
Actual days of travel	38

OVERLAND DIRECT ROUTE

	Stages days
Yungning to Chaotong	12
Chaotong to Yunnanfu	12
Yunnanfu to Talifu	13
Talifu to Yungchang	8
Yungchang to Muh Ch'eng P'o	8
Actual days of travel	53

There is, therefore, an actual saving in travelling time of fifteen days. 2. Travelling expenses saved. It is notorious that overland travel in China is one of the the most expensive methods of transportation in the world. This was clearly and forcibly demonstrated in this recent trip. Although the "around-the-continent" route was about ten times as far, the expense was actually less by about $200 to $400 than it would have cost across Yunnan at the current rates for coolies and mule transport.

3. Safety in travel. At the time we wanted to travel and in all probability it is still the case, the overland route was absolutely blocked by large bands of brigands, especially on the section between Chaotong and Tongchuan, also between Talifu and the Mekong River. In the route *viâ* Burma and Yunnan's "back door" we didn't even have rumours of robber bands and accomplished the trip in safety and pleasure, without having the nerve-racking process of trying the run the gauntlet of the brigands on the overland route. We learn that during the past few months, the brigands have almost destroyed all the towns and villages between the Mekong River and Hsia Kuan near Talifu. Town after town and village after village have been robbed and then burned to the ground! This district, I am glad to say has thus far escaped. Strong guards are placed at the Mekong and thus far the robbers haven't dared to pass that natural barrier.

Although there were other reasons for our taking the route in question, I feel that the three good and substantial reasons given above will demonstrate that no mistake was made in the choice of routes!

I am, etc.,
CARL G. GOWMAN.

China Inland Mission, Muh Ch'eng P'o, Longling P. O., Yunnan,
March 31, 1926.

THE FAMINE IN HUNAN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Kindly allow me space to draw the attention of your readers to the disastrous famine now raging in the province of Hunan, which has long suffered from scarcity of food in consequence of flood and drought during the past two years. The situation has now changed from bad to worse: people die of hunger number by thousand daily in one district alone (Ling Siang 陵湘), refugees have to eat anything from grass to clay (a white coloured clay called "Buddha Clay"), the price of rice in the capital of the province is three times as much as that of last year at this time.

In spite of the strenuous efforts made by the philanthropists in various parts—two of these gentlemen who donated $10,000 and $12,000,000 respectively, which they realized by sale of their personal properties, deserve special mention,—the fund collected is still out of proportion to cope with the situation. As the next crop will not come in until August, the writer cannot see how these poor sufferers can live on during this interval, unless the relief work is replenished with ample funds.

The state of affairs, as outlined by the correspondence published in the "China Press" in the April 27 issue, is only a few instances in one or two places. There are more than 20 cities which are in the most serious condition, and where people are giving away their children just to diminish the number of mouths to be fed, and many commit suicide in order to escape from the slow and painful torture of starvation.

The writer has done his bit, and on behalf of these poor sufferers, he makes an earnest appeal to the general public to render them whatever assistance they can avail. Donators are kindly requested to send their subscriptions to the Bank of China. A committee consisting of five persons, namely: Fung Shu, Soong Han Chang, Wang Yih Ting, Yu Shao Kang and the writer, are responsible for the spending of the money. A well experienced and absolutely reliable person is taking charge of the relief work in Changsha, and the donators are hereby assured that every cent will be profitably used for the suffering people, and the writer wishes to further draw the attention of the public that one dollar subscribed means one life saved in the famine district.

Thanking you for your valuable space,

I am, etc.,
C. C. NIEH.

Shanghai, May 12, 1926.

THE CHINA QUESTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a visitor to this country I am interested in reading from time to time articles and correspondence in your colums concerning the internal conditions of China. I am, however, still seeking some reliable information on a few points, and I suggest that one of your readers may be able to enlighten me concerning the following:—

(1) Is the Student movement a genuine movement of the younger men here who are seeking to help their country in the best way and by proper methods?
(2) Is it a pacifist movement?
(3) It is a religious, philosophical or economic movement?
(4) What are the real relations between Japan and China?
(5) Is Japan taking unfair advantage of China's present chaos to serve her own ends and perhaps to extend her own possessions?
(6) What are the real forces behind the Chinese boycotts?
(7) What prospect is there of a stable Government in China emerging from the present turmoil?

These are some of the things I should very much like to know, and shall appreciate your answers to these questions.

I am, etc.,
KEITH M. HARRISON.

Palace Hotel, May 12, 1926.

*** Reference to this letter is made in to-day's leader.—Ed.

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MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

The Country Hospital.

Arrangements have recently been concluded whereunder a resident of Shanghai, who desires to remain anonymous, has transferred to the Council, for the benefit of the community of Shanghai, a hospital bearing the name of The Country Hospital, and the ground measuring about Mow 25 upon which it stands, situated at 17 Great Western Road.

The donor, at his own expense, has erected a building fully equipped and furnished for use as a modern hospital, and moreover has placed in the hands of the Governors an endowment towards its maintenance and development.

The terms and conditions upon which this munificent gift is made available to the community are set forth in the following deed, executed on March 31, 1926:—

THIS DEED made at Shanghai in China the thirty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, between X. Y. Z. of Shanghai aforesaid Esquire (hereinafter called "the Donor") of the first part The Shanghai Municipal Council being the Council for the Foreign Community at Shanghai resident North of Avenue Edward VII (hereinafter called "the Council") of the second part STIRLING FESSENDEN, ALAN HILTON-JOHNSON and EDWARD STANHOPE BENBOW ROWE being the Chairman, the Commissioner-General and the Secretary respectively of the said Council (who and whose successors in the said offices respectively are hereinafter called "the Trustees") of the third part and the said Chairman, ELLIS HAYIM, TORAZO KIKUCHI, HARRY MILLER, ROBERT JAMES MARSHALL, HANS THEODOR CARL MERTENS, ARMAND DU PAC DE MARSOULIES and GEORGE ALFRED WUILLEUMIER all of Shanghai aforesaid and the Donor (hereinafter called "the Governors" which expression shall include them and their successors in office) of the fourth part *Whereas* the Donor is the legal and and beneficial owner of the land hereinafter described and expressed to be hereby assured *And whereas* the Donor has erected upon the said land a modern Hospital fully equipped and furnished with all the latest appliances instruments and furniture *And whereas* the Donor desires to present the said Hospital to the Council for the benefit of the foreign residents in and around Shanghai upon the conditions herein after expressed and contained and for that purpose desires to grant and convey unto the Trustees to hold for the Council on the conditions aforesaid all the said land Hospital and equipment in manner hereinafter appearing *And whereas* the Donor desires and intends to endow the said Hospital to the amount and in the manner hereinafter specified and described *And whereas* it is intended to be a condition of the gift and endowment hereby expressed to be made that the Hospital shall be under the control and management of the Governors subject as hereinafter provided *Now these presents witness* that the Donor as beneficial owner doth hereby grant and convey unto the Trustees *All* that piece of land situate at Shanghai aforesaid between the Great Western Road and the Avenue Haig known and numbered by the Council as No. 17 Great Western Road and consisting of *First* All that lot or piece of land measuring in area Twenty mow One fun Two li and Three haou as to which application has been made to the Consulate General at Shanghai for Switzerland for the issue of a Title Deed and for the registration of the said Lot or piece in the Books kept for the registration of land at the said Consulate General as Swiss Consular Lot No. 34 *And secondly* All that lot or piece of land measuring in area Four mow Eight fun Five li and Nine haou as to which application has been made to His Britannic Majesty's Consulate General at Shanghai for the issue of a Title Deed and for the registration of the said lot or piece in the books kept for the registration of land at the said Consulate General as B. C. Lot No. 11326 *Together* with all buildings erected thereon and all rights and easements thereunto appurtenant or usually held and enjoyed therewith and all plant machinery appliances instruments furniture and equipment whatsoever therein contained (all of which land, buildings and premises are hereinafter referred to as "the Country Hospital") *To hold* unto and to the use of the Trustees in perpetuity subject to the rents restrictions and conditions reserved imposed and contained by or in the Title Deeds aforesaid when issued *Upon Trust* for the Council absolutely subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1.—The Country Hospital shall be for the use and benefit of the Foreign residents of Shanghai without distinction as to nationality or religious belief with power to the Governors in their discretion and having regard to the space available from time to time and at any time to admit such other persons (including Chinese) as they shall think fit *Provided* only that no person shall be admitted as a patient who does not conform to European habits.

2.—Any physician, surgeon or medical practitioner who is qualified so to practice under the laws and regulations of his or her own country and so long as he or she shall remain so properly qualified shall be admitted to attend patients in the Country Hospital.

3.—No political or religious reason shall be allowed to alter or in any way affect the conditions set out in the last two preceding clauses or either of them nor shall the declaration of any war nor the existence of a state of war be allowed to alter or in any way affect the said conditions.

4.—No class system or distinction of classes shall be introduced in the government, management or conduct of the Country Hospital or any matters relating thereto and the same shall be managed and conducted in a businesslike manner and to accommodate patients according to their means on principles similar to those employed and applied in an hotel.

5.—Subject as hereinafter provided the Country Hospital shall be under the control and management of the Governors.

6.—The office of a Governor shall ipso facto be vacated (*a*) if he be found lunatic or non compos mentis (*b*) if he absent himself from Meetings of the Governors for more than three calendar months (*c*) if in writing he resigns from his office (*d*) in the case of the said Stirling Fessenden or any successor of his if he cease to be a Member of the Council.

7.—All new Governors shall be appointed as follows, namely:—

(*a*) Every successor of the said Stirling Fessenden shall be appointed by the said Council and shall be a member of Council.

(*b*) Every successor of the said Ellis Hayim and of the said Torazo Kikuchi shall be appointed by the said Council.

(*c*) Every successor of the said Harry Miller shall be appointed by the American Consul General or Acting Consul General for the time being in Shanghai.

(*d*) Every successor of the said Robert James Marshall shall be appointed by the British Consul General or Acting Consul General for the time being in Shanghai.

(*e*) Every successor of the said Hans Theodor Carl Mertens shall be appointed by the German Consul General or Acting Consul General for the time being in Shanghai.

(*f*) Every successor appointed under the last three preceding sub-clauses shall be a Medical Practitioner practising in Shanghai and duly qualified so to practise under the laws and regulations of his or her own country and no Medical Practitioner shall be appointed a Governor under any other sub-clause of this Clause.

(*g*) Every successor of the said Armand du Pac de Marsoulies and of the said George Alfred Wuilleumier shall be appointed by the Consular Body of Shanghai.

(*h*) Every successor of the Donor shall be appointed by him during his life and thereafter by the Ratepayers of the said Foreign Community at their Annual Meeting.

(*i*) All casual vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this Clause provided that after the death of the Donor in the event of any successor of his ceasing to be a Governor the then Governors may appoint a successor to hold office until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

8.—In the year 1928 and in every subsequent year on the day of the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers of the said Foreign Community one-third of the Governors shall retire by rotation with reference to the order in which their names appear in these presents but so that the Governors so named and their successors in office shall retire in the following order, namely, the first, fourth and seventh, the second, fifth and eighth, and the third, sixth and ninth.

9.—Without prejudice to the general provisions of Condition 5 hereof the Governors shall have the following powers:—

(*a*) To appoint any Committee or Committees (consisting of members of their own body or otherwise) as they may think fit and to prescribe the functions duties and powers of any such Committee or Committees or to determine all or any such functions duties or powers *Provided* that one of them the said Chairman of Council, Ellis Hayim or Torazo Kikuchi or of their successors in office shall be a member of any Committee or sub-Committee appointed to deal with questions of finance.

(*b*) From time to time to appoint and dismiss at pleasure all or any officers and servants of the Hospital and to constitute any officers in addition to those already existing.

(*c*) Subject to the provisions hereof to make vary and repeal such orders bye-laws regulations and rules as the Governors shall from time to time think fit in relation to the Country Hospital or as to their own duties and procedure or any of the affairs of the Hospital.

10.—The Governors shall hold a Meeting once in every three calendar months and as many times more often as the affairs of the Country Hospital may require and any two Governors may by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Governors or to any Secretary appointed require a Meeting at any time.

11.—All questions matters and things arising at any Meeting of the Governors shall be determined by a majority of votes and each Governor present shall have one vote and in the case of an equality of votes the Chairman at such Meeting shall have as Chairman a casting vote in addition to his individual vote. The quorum for a Governors' Meeting shall be three or any greater number which the Governors may from time to time determine. The Governors shall cause proper Minutes to be kept of the proceedings at all Meetings.

12.—The Governors shall cause accurate accounts to be kept of all receipts and payments and the matters in respect of which such receipts and payments are made and of the assets and liabilities of the Country Hospital and shall prepare or cause to be prepared a quarterly statement of income and expenditure and an account including a Balance Sheet to the 31st December in each year *And* an officer of the Council's Finance Department shall collaborate in the preparation of and shall audit such quarterly statements, annual account and Balance Sheet free of charge to the Country Hospital *And* such annual account and Balance Sheet when so audited shall be forwarded to the Council together with a Report of the Governors as to the state of the Country Hospital's affairs and shall be published by the Council.

13.—The Council shall take over and assume all responsibility for the Agreement specified in the Schedule hereto and shall indemnify and hold harmless the Donor from all claims and demands under or in respect thereof.

14.—The Governors shall on the First day of October One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and on every subsequent First day of October in every year or so soon thereafter as reasonably may be deliver to the Council a Budget or estimate of the income of the Country Hospital and of the expenditure which they propose to make on the Country Hospital during the next succeeding Twelve calendar months and the Council shall on the First day of December One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and on the First day of December in every succeeding year or so soon thereafter as reasonably may be return to the Governors the said Budget or estimate approved with any amendments as to the amount of any item therein which to the Council may seem necessary having regard to the financial position of the Country Hospital *And* the Governors shall adhere to and follow the said Budget or estimate so approved and amended as aforesaid.

AND THIS DEED ALSO WITNESSETH as follows:—

1.—The Donor shall on the day on which the Country Hospital commences to receive patients pay to the credit of an account in the name of the Country Hospital or in the name of the Governors to be opened with any Bank approved by the Governors the sum of Ten Thousand Taels cash for the working expenses of the Country Hospital.

2.—The Donor shall so soon as may be after the execution of these presents transfer to the Council Bonds of the Five per cent. China Reorganisation Loan of the nominal value of Forty thousand Pounds sterling and Forty shares of The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company Limited and the Council shall have power to reinvest the proceeds of drawn or redeemed Bonds in or upon such investments as the Council in its absolute discretion shall think fit *And* the Council shall hold such Bonds and the investments representing the same and the said shares *Upon Trust* to pay all income received therefrom to the Governors to be applied by them as hereinafter specified.

3.—The said income shall be applied in the first place to or towards the working expenses of the Country Hospital *Provided* that after the First day of January One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one the said income shall be applied solely to or towards the endowments specified in the next succeeding Clause *Provided also* that after the First day of January One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight the said income shall if the Governors in their absolute discretion think fit be applied as to the whole or such part thereof as they shall think fit to or towards the said endowments *And* the Donor hereby expresses a wish but without imposing any legal obligation on the Governors that the said income shall be applied to or towards the said endowments so soon as the earnings of the Country Hospital for any one year shall exceed its working expenses for such year.

4.—The endowments mentioned in the last preceding Clause shall be the support in memory of the late DR. ERICH HERMANN PAULUN and the late DR. NEIL MACLEOD of two "free" wards consisting each of five beds for the use of bona fide foreign residents of Shanghai each of whom shall be recommended by a Medical Practitioner practising at the Country Hospital and shall be approved by the Governors.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to:—

AGREEMENT dated 6th April 192 between Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. of Hamburg on behalf of the Country Hospital and Miss Toni Heerwagen.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named X. Y. Z. in the presence of:— R. E. S. GREGSON, *Barister-at-law, Shanghai.*	X. Y. Z.
The Common Seal of the above-named THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL was affixed hereto in the presence of:— J. M. MCKEE, *Deputy Secretary*	(SEAL)
Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named STIRLING FESSENDEN, ALAN HILTON-JOHNSON and EDWARD STANHOPE BENBOW ROWE in the presence of:— J. M. MCKEE.	STIRLING FESSENDEN, A. HILTON-JOHNSON, E. S. BENBOW ROWE.
Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Chairman of the said Shanghai Municipal Council, ELLIS HAYIM, TORAZO KIKUCHI, HARRY MILLER, ROBERT JAMES MARSHALL, HANS THEODOR CARL MERTENS, ARMAND DU PAC DE MARSOULIES and GEORGE ALFRED WUILLEUMIER in the presence of:— MARJORIE HYLAND, J. M. MCKEE.	STIRLING FESSENDEN, ELLIS HAYIM, R. J. MARSHALL, H. W. MILLER, T. KIKUCHI, H. MERTENS, A. DU PAC DE MARSOULIES, G. WUILLEUMIER.

Municipal Gazette—Chinese Edition.

Beginning to-day the Municipal Gazette will be published on Friday instead of on Thursday as heretofore. In addition, in order to facilitate the publication of items of interest in the local Chinese Press, translations will be made by the Council and handed to Chinese newspaper representatives on Thursday afternoon.

Health Statistics.

In accordance with the scheme of the Health Section, Eastern Bureau, League of Nations, Singapore, for improved interchange of health statistics between various ports, arrangements have been completed with the French Municipal Council whereby the Koukaza wireless station will receive the weekly health bulletin broadcasted by the Indo-China Colonial Service from Saigon on Fridays, and will forward gratis a copy of each bulletin to the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

During the past 12 months the two Councils have exchanged weekly health reports relating to the International Settlement and the French Concession, and have also dispatched their combined health statistics to Singapore by cable. By these means the health authorities of different ports are able to keep themselves informed of the incidence and progress of epidemic diseases.

Telephone Service.

The Council has given its formal approval to a draft agreement between The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld., and the Chinese Government Telephone Administration, relating to the construction, maintenance and administration of long distance toll lines between Shanghai and other places.

Mixed Court Report for March.

Criminal Cases.—An offence which is becoming somewhat more frequent is that of printing and publishing indecent articles and literature. Seven convictions were recorded, and in one case, where allegations of the most cruel and obscene character were published against a Chinese lady, the Court sentenced the offender to one month's imprisonment, while in a second case, where a gross libel had been published against a most respectable Chinese, a sentence of three months was imposed.

Commutation of Death Penalty.—On March 3 two men charged with abduction and murder were ordered to be sent to the Chinese Authorities for execution. On March 22 the Court, after hearing the plea of counsel on behalf of one of the accused, commuted his sentence to one of ten years' imprisonment to be followed by expulsion.

Remission of Sentence.—The extension of the system of remission of sentences granted to short sentence male prisoners has now been sanctioned and applied to female prisoners.

Chinese Civil Cases.—There were 90 sessions of the Court during March. 136 petitions were filed and 322 cases including applications were dealt with, an increase of 100 cases and 33 sessions over the previous month. 126 cases were concluded leaving 110 cases on the hearing list including 60 cases part heard.

Fraudulent Civil Claim.—Extraordinary facts were disclosed during the hearing of Chinese Civil Case 4497A. The plaintiff, Mo Zuh-tsz, sued Dzung Tsung-ling for $40,000 on three promissory notes supposed to have been given to plaintiff's father

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some years before at Soochow. An adjournment was granted and enquiries were made by the Court into plaintiff's antecedents at Soochow. It was then discovered by means of a photograph sent to this Court that the documents on which the claim was based had been the subject of a case in the Soochow Court, wherein one Wong Sing-sung was sentenced to 38 months' imprisonment for false pretences. Needless to say, when the case came up for hearing in this Court, the plaintiff, evidently having been made acquainted with the fact that his fraud had been discovered, failed to put in an appearance. His counsel denied all knowledge of his address and a warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of fraud.

Jurisdiction over Soviet Commercial Enterprises in Shanghai.—In Chinese Civil Case Rizaeff Freres versus the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the Court, composed of Messrs. Yü and Bucknell, was called upon to decide whether or not this Court could assume jurisdiction over commercial enterprises owned by the Central Soviet Government. The claim was for $311,819—damages arising out of an alleged breach of shipping contract. Plaintiff claimed that the Soviet Mercantile Fleet were the assignees or representatives in title of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which announced the closure of their Shanghai office on December 24, 1925. Evidence was produced to show that the steamers operated by the Russian Volunteer Fleet were operated by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet and vice versa, that all assets had been transferred from one company to the other, that the premises and personnel were identical, that the business of the two companies was so interwoven that it was practically the same company, and that the Director of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, after his appointment as such, undertook a commission on behalf of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The defence alleged that the Soviet Mercantile Fleet was a Government institution controlled by the Peasants and Workers' Inspection Department, and that its capital was provided by the Commissariat of Communications and Foreign Trade, that no private capital had been invested in the Company, and that the steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet had been taken over by the Soviet Goverment. The defence claimed that the Soviet Mercantile Fleet was a Government institution and part of the Central Soviet Government itself, and as such enjoyed the same privileges accorded to a state as Sovereign and was therefore exempt from general jurisdiction. Counsel argued that the point at issue was one which formed a subject for diplomatic negotiations between the respective Governments and was not one which this Court could decide. The Court overruled this contention and assumed jurisdiction.

Foreign Civil Cases.—Thirty-eight sessions of the Court were held during the month and 90 cases were dealt with including 20 cases of money lending by Indian plaintiffs. This left at the end of the month 9 cases awaiting a first hearing and 14 part heard cases, a decrease of 10 on the figures for the previous month. The list of outstanding cases is the lowest on record for some years.

Security Offec.—One hundred persons were ordered to find security. 91 proffered securities, and on these being enquired into and closely scrutinised 18 were rejected. One hundred and eight sealing orders and 13 re-opening orders were issued and dealt with.

A VERY pleasant affair took place on Tuesday evening in the Board Room of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. when Sir Arthur Yap ppresented the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. with a photograph of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A. This photograph was received on behalf of the Shanghai Association by Dr. Fong F. Sec, Chairman of the Board of Directors. It had been presented by Major Frank Young, President of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s of Great Britain, who promised it to the Shanghai Association as he passed through this city a year ago. The affair was preceded by a tea given by the directors and attended by a few of the leading members.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES

May 14.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 2/11 1/16=Tls. 6.84 at 71.50 =$9.57	
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 71¼=Tls. 140.60 at 71.50 =$196.64	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	71.7
Native Interest	16
Copper Cash	363,500
Bar Silver	30 1/16
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
New York on London	G.$4.86 7/16

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—	Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
Demand	2/11 1/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71
Demand	71¼
PARIS—	
Demand	2265
INDIA—	
Demand	195¼
HONGKONG—	
Demand	77
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	66¼
BATAVIA—	
Demand	175¼
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	79½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	2/11⅞
4 m/s. credits	3/0⅛
4 m/s. Docs.	3/0⅜
6 m/s. credits	3/0⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/0⅝
NEW YORK—	
Demand	72
4 m/s. credits	73
4 m/s. Docs.	73¼
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	2360 nom.
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	2/11½
New York T.T.	72¾

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

Hk. Tls.	6.17	£1
"	1	Frs. 23.34
"	1.27	Gold $1
"	1	Yen 1.68
"	1	Rupees 2.17
"	1	Mex. $1.50
"	1	It. Lire 19.47

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Bank Closing Rates

May 14.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S.	G.$100.00=	Mex.	$195.27
Stg.	£1.0.0=	"	" 9.49
Frs.	100.00=	"	" 6.19
Yen	100.00=	"	" 92.66

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S.	G.$100.00=	Mex.	$191.51
Stg.	£1.0.0=	"	" 9.27
Frs.	100.00=	"	" 5.94
Yen	100.00=	"	" 90.75

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, May 14:—

It. Lire 18.25	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.65	Tl. 1
It. Lire 11.50	Y. 1
It. Lire 13.63	Mex. $1

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Important Sales of Yarn: Big Contracts for June/July Delivery with Local Mills

May 15.

After the recent dull spell in the yarn market, it is satisfactory to be able to record a much larger business in the local commodity this week. Since our last report appeared orders have been placed amounting to some 40,000 bales, which is the largest quantity booked with the mills for some time. In spite of this activity the demand for Chinese cotton is small, spinners being well supplied with the staple.

Following the disappointing experience of a week ago, the tone of the piece good auctions showed a gratifying improvement towards the end of the week. Apart from the auctions, business in this line has been dull, but the concluding auction showed that confidence is apparently being re-established.

Exports have not been active, both in silk and produce the total business being on the whole small. The tea season has not yet commenced, although the first Keemuns are expected to arrive during the coming week.

Piece Goods

In piece goods the week opened very much in the same manner as was described in our report of last Saturday. The market was distinctly quiet, and it was reported that dealers were offering concessions with the object of stimulating clearances. This policy, however, had apparently little effect on the general situation, and neither at the opening auctions nor privately could any improvement be seen.

A change in the position seemed to occur about Thursday, when the undertone had obviously strengthened. A speculative demand for Blacks was apparent and many evidences of confidences were to be seen in this department. Heavy Greys lacked support from Ningpo, and for these prices fell off by about two mace. The market is now approaching the end of the period in which Korean qualities of Whites are in favour, but for the China qualities the demand remained good, Hankow, Changsha, Tientsin and Tsingtao being good buyers, and in these cases prices were generally higher. It was especially satisfactory to see that Tientsin had once again come into the market. While deliveries also improved towards the close of the week, it has to be noted that Italians are still being held up by speculators. Whites have been going freely into consumption, and both Hankow and Tientsin have taken considerable quantities.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

Chinese Cotton—Between May 6 and 13 cotton has advanced about half a tael on the local Exchange, while in the case of the new crop the advance has been about Tl. 1. The local mills are buying very little of the local staple, generally having ample supplies of Chinese, Indian and American cotton, and the result is that there are more sellers than buyers at the moment. As a result of this attitude, it is reported that large stocks of the Shensi variety have accumulated in Shanghai. With reference to the holding of these heavy stocks of cotton by the mills, it is known that a certain proportion of it is high-priced cargo, but it is not believed that our local concerns have loaded themselves up with this to any extent like the mills in Japan have done. It is stated that the loss to the Japan mills brought about through the fall from the purchase price to to-day's quotation comes to about 200 million yen. Yesterday's spot quotations for Chinese cotton were:—Tungchow 30.50: Shanghai 29.75: Shensi 29: Ningpo 28.50. On the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange on Thursday a total of 35,700 bales was dealt in, the closing rates being as follows:—May 28.05: June 28.50: July 29.10: August 29.80: September, no quotation: October 30.20.

Yarn—Commencing on Saturday last renewed activity was shown in the yarn market, and sales on the part of the mills took place to the extent of about 40,000 bales for June/July delivery. It is understood that the demand resulting in these contracts is fairly well distributed throughout the country. This is the largest week's business which it has been possible to record for one time, but although it served to advance the market for the time being, there has been a decline since. Little business in cloth has been transacted throughout the week. Spot quotations for yarn are as follows:—10's 125/133: 12's 134/137: 16's 136/146: 20's 141/155. Thursday's business in yarn on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange amounted to 26,700 bales, the closing quotations being as follows:—May 137.50: June 138.50: July 139.80: August 140.80: September 141.60: October 142.20.

Silk

On account of Chinese speculation and probably also the influence of the strike in Great Britain on the money market, exchange has not been sufficiently steady during the week to admit of any volume of business being transacted in local silk. On Thursday and the previous day, however, between 400 and 500 bales of steam filatures and about 500 bales of Tussahs were done for America.

The market for Canton silk has been quieter, and prices have declined to a certain extent. Towards the close of the week, however, a slightly better inquiry has been noticeable.

Produce

A renewed inquiry has been received from Home markets for Chinese egg products and duck feathers.

Some sales of groundnuts have been made to Europe for shipment from Tientsin and Tsingtao, but at prices considerably below local values.

Some small purchases of sheep's wool are reported, which may indicate a renewed interest on the part of American manufacturers.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TRADE

No Progress Towards Formation of Export Union

Although a year and a half has passed since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese pact, says the "Japan Advertiser," no progress is being made toward the proposed Russo-Japanese Export Trade Union, due to financial difficulties.

The Japanese Government promised at one time that it would make low-interest loans to the union to the extent of Y.5,000,000 if it became established on a firm footing. With this promise in view, plans were made for the establishment of the trading company. There are about 70 members of the proposed organization but to date they have contributed only Y.50,000 among them.

The Government is anxious to get the union established as quickly as possible but does not wish to advance funds in the present circumstances. Promoters are being encouraged to push the plan.

So far the results of the establishment of export unions under the law enforced last September have not been satisfactory. Since that time only nine of the guilds have been successful in getting Government sanction. This is due to the fact that the rules require the combination of a great many smaller guilds to make a union which will be recognized by the Government. The attitude of the banks is also said to be a handicap. The bankers naturally feel uneasy about giving backing to these new concerns, the methods and influence of which cannot have been tested. This is the principal hitch in the Government's scheme to have the semi-official banks advance cheap money to the unions. The Bank of Japan is not included.

A Harbin despatch reports negotiations between the Toyo Cotton Company and the Japan Cotton Company on the one hand and the Soviet trade authorities on the other for raw cotton amounting to Y.3,000,000. If negotiations are concluded, the consignments will go to Dairen by Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Yamashita Kisen Kaisha ships and from there to Harbin by rail

HAN YEH PING MINES

Japan Providing Subsidy to Keep Work Going

Tokyo, May 5.

After negotiations between the Finance and Commerce Departments it has been agreed that the Finance Department shall provide the support whereby the Han Yeh Ping Coal Mine, which it had been feared would be forced to suspend work owing to financial difficulties, can continue operations.

It is reported that the Cabinet has agreed to the arrangement.—Reuter.

BIG GERMAN STEEL TRUST

800 Million Marks Capital and Seven Companies

Berlin, May 7.

The Rheinish Westphalian Steel Trust officially exists to-day, known as the Vereinigte Stahlwerke Aktiengesellschaft, and formally took over the Phoenix, Rheinstahl, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum-Verein, Deutsch Luxemberg, Vanderzypen-Wissen and Thyssen Works. The managing director is Dr. Voegler.

The capital is 800,000,000 marks. —Reuter.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND

Amsterdam, May 12.

The Royal Dutch Oil Company has declared a dividend of 23 per cent.—Reuter.

PERSONAL NOTES

ATAMAN Simionov is back in Shanghai and is reported to have declared that he proposes to fight Bolshevism by means of religious propaganda.

MR. Robert E. Streeter, American Vice-Consul from Canton, accompanied by Mrs. Streeter, is in Shanghai for a few days prior to departure for Tientsin where he has recently been transferred.

DR. D. Willard Lyon, senior foreign Y.M.C.A. secretary in China, where he has been doing Y.M.C.A. work for more than 30 years, left for an extended furlough in the United States on last Saturday, on board the Siberia Maru.

THE Bishop of London is going to Korea to assist at the consecration of the new Cathedral at Seoul. He expects to be in Hongkong for Christmas and has promised to preach in the Cathedral on Christmas morning, says "St. John's Cathedral Notes."

AN election of officers of the Social Department, American Women's Club, held on May 6, resulted in the following: Chairman, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Schoenfeld; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. C. C. Foulk; Assistant to the Chairman, Mrs. J. B. Powell and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Stewart.

MR. Hsu Shih-ying, ex-Premier, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai. In a letter to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the former Chief Executive, he says he is tired of public life and will devote the rest of his existence to the career of an author. He strongly advises his former chief not to return to public life any more.

COMM. de' Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, left on the 9th instant for Hankow to join the Extraterritorial Commission at that port. He will be absent from Shanghai about three weeks. The Vice-Consul, Dr. G. Pirajno, has been left in charge of the Italian Consulate-General. While Mr. de' Rossi is away Mr. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, will act as Senior Consul.

DR. John Kirk, a member of the Executive Committee of the China Medical Association and former president of this organization, now in charge of the New Zealand Presbyterian Hospital in Kong Tsun, Kuantung, left on Monday for South China. Dr. Kirk represented the South China Division of the China Medical Association at the conference held by this organization last week.

PUPILS of the Shanghai Ballet School, whose principal is the talented ballerina, Mlle. J. P. Svetlanova, will give two performances (matinée and evening) at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday, May 29. This school had for its foundress a dancer and teacher of ballet dancing who was formerly famous on the Petrograd stage—the late Mme. K. M. Koulichevskaya.

MR. John R. Freeman, JR., of the Bureau of Standards of the American Government, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. Freeman for a week's stay. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are stopping at the Majestic Hotel while they are here. Mr. Freeman holds the unique position of being an expert in measurement of the standards of gold currency. He is the son of Mr. J. R. Freeman, SR., who was formerly connected with the Whangpoo Conservancy Board here.

A PLEASANT ceremony took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Public School for Boys when in the presence of all the school, Mr. A. C. Clear, President of the St. George's Society, presented Walter Roberts with the Society's scholarship which he won in the recent examinations. Mr. Clear, in a short and well chosen speech, urged his audience to strive to "speak good English, read good English and write good English." The tremendous applause which greeted the presentation testified to the popularity of Robert's success.

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Share Report for Week Ending May 14, 1926.

No. 26/19

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET, SHANGHAI"
Codes:
Broomhall's Imperial Combination,
A.B.C. 5th and 6th Editions,
A1. Lieber's
Bentley's Complete Phrase;

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.
Telephones No. Central 171 & 174.

Throughout the week the local share market has been very dull with very little business transacted. There has been only a fair demand for "Rubbers" at quoted prices, and few sellers. Cottons are quiet at unchanged rates. Industrials generally are very quiet.

London quotations remain steady and the following are the latest quotations cabled to us during the week :—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£68.	7.	6	(Middle Price)
" " " " " " " —F.I.	65.	0.	0	(Middle Price) Cum. B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " —R.I.	64.	12.	6	(Sellers) " "
" " " " " " 1912—	61.	15.	0	" " "
" " " Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	31.	0.	0	" " "
" " " Tientsin Pukow Rly. Sup. Loan	40.	2.	6	" " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	2.	0.	6	(Middle Price)
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est., Ld. Fully Paid	2.	2.	6	" "

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange :—

MAY	8th		10th		11th		12th		13th		14th	
	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
RUBBERS												
Anglo-Dutch Java Plant., Ld. Tls.	..	..	6.80	..	6.80	..	..	..	6.80	..	..	..
Chemor United R. Co., Ld. "	..	..	3¼	..	..	..	3.30	..	3.30	..	3¼	..
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zianghe Rub. Co., Ld... .. "	..	..	9.35	..	9½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alma Rub. Est., Ld. .. .. "	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam Rub. Est., Ld... "	..	..	..	..	1.65	..	1.65	1.72½	1.65	..	1.70	..
S'hai Malay R. E., Ld. (Ord) "	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	2.10	..	..	2.05	..	..	..
Amherst R. E., Ltd. .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¾	..	..	..	1.60xd	..
Repah Rub. Est., Ld. .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.05	..	..	..
S'hai Seremban R. E., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	1.45	..	..
Sumatra Tob. Co., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Rub. Est., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11¼	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Exploration & D. Co... Tls.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69½	..
New Eng. & S. W. Ld. (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld... "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108½	..
COTTONS												
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (old) Tls.	52½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (new) "	27½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 6%, 1925 Debs. ...Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98½	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1926.

May 27, Thursday; June 22, Tuesday; July 27, Tuesday.

RUBBER PRICES.

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day.

	London	Singapore	New York
Spot	1/11d.	—	G$0.48
June	—	—	G$0.47½
July/Dec.	—	—	G$0.45½
Market	quiet		Dull with downward tendency

London stock 19,338 tons on 11/5/26.

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.—A 1st Interim Dividend of 15 candareens per share has been declared payable to shareholders on and after May 18, 1926.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 12 to 18, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.—A Second Interim Dividend of 10 candareens per share has been declared payable to shareholders on and after May 18, 1926.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 12 to 18, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.—The Ordinary General Meeting will be held in the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotels, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, May 29, 1926, at 11 a.m.

The Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 9A Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 3, at 5.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20 to June 3, 1926, both days inclusive.

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.—The 24th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Monday, May 31, 1926, at 2.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 24 to 31, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The 3rd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, May 26, 1926, at 11.45 a.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23 to 26, 1926, both days inclusive.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 66,112,000 and $67,600,000. These figures include Tls. 13,890,000 and $41,030,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 4,232 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—

631 bars from America
59 " Japan

690 bars

Shipments:—

2,124 bars to Nanking
1,564 " " Hangchow

3,688 bars.

Sycee

There were no movements during the week.

Dollars

Arrivals:—

$500,000 from Tsingtao
100,000 " Changchow
100,000 " Soochow

$700,000

Shipments:—

$400,000 to Hongkong
350,000 " Ningpo
200,000 " Chefoo
200,000 " Amoy
200,000 to Shaoshing

$1,350,000

Silver

The lowest price during the week was 29 11/16d. ready and forward on 10th, the highest 30 1/16d. ready and forward. The market has again been erratic under the influence of the strike in the United Kingdom and has responded immediately to operations on India and China account. The market closed at 30 1/16d. ready and 29 15/16d. forward, quiet and steady, with America inclined to buy.

Exchange

The market continues to be dominated by extensive speculative operations, and there has been little merchant business doing.

Cash sellers T.T. 2/11 5/16d. ready and 2/11 3/8d. forward. U.S.$71½ ready and forward. Buying 4 m/s L/C 3/0½d. and U.S.$73¼.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	d 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	6-3-25	T99	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	6-4-26	T96½	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	6-4-26	T96½	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	6-4-26	T96½	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	6-4-26	T96½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	6-4-26	T96½	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	6-4-26	T96½	756,300	6	do.
	1913	10 to 50	..	T90†	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	..	T90†	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	20-4-26	T90†	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	10-4-26	T97	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	12-4-26	T100	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	10-4-26	T100	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	14-4-26	T100	2,240,000	7	do.
	1920	10 to 30	28-12-25	£102	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	22-2-26	$105	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	19-4-26	T106½	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	20-4-26	T102	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	12-4-26	T98	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	12-4-26	T98	T5,000,000	6	do.
	1925	do.	27-3-26	T98	T(a)	6	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	17-3-25	T91	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	10-4-26	T105	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	10-2-25	T93½	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.	28-1-26	T100	T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks	1921	10 to 30	14-4-26	T106	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	10-4-26	T101	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas	1909	5 to 10	25-3-26	T95	800,000	6	do.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment	1905	5 to 20	9-1-25	T98½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	6-4-26	T96	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.			250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	"	do.	1-2-26	T96½	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	"	do.			250,000	6	Jan.-July
	1912	do.	6-4-26	T96	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	"	do.	31-8-25	T94	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	"	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	6-4-26	T96	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	13-10-24	T88½	237,600	5½	do.
	1992	do.	20-4-26	T98	750,000	6	Mar-Sept.
	1922	do.	29-9-24	T100	500,000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club	1901	Perpetual	19-2-24	T87	139,000	6	do.
Lane, Crawford	1914	5 to 20	11-9-25	T94†	130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invests	1911	do.	9-2-25	T98	300,000	6	June-Dec.
	1924	do.	8-2-26	T96½	440,500	6	do.
Tel. Co.	1909	5 to 15	20-1-25	T96	h T350,000	6	do.
Race Club	1923	25	6-4-26	T100	1,200,000	6½	Mar.-Sept
Cultty Dairy Co.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k $313,402	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co.	1922	5 to 20		—	l T500,000	7	Jan.-July
American Club	1922	20	6-3-26	T100	T750,000	5	August

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment. †Nominal

a—Now Issuing. Redeemed or Unissued: b—Tls. 65,100: c—Tls. 51,100: d—Tls. 34,100: e—Tls. 68,500: f—Tls. 262,400: g—Tls.189,800: h—Tls. 92,300: i—$18,900 j—Tls. 500,000: k—$29,119: l—Tls. 468,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company		Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity	Standard Production	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-12-25	1926 Jan.	1926 Feb.	1926 Mar.	1926 Apr.
					lb.		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls.	630,000	30-9-25	265,500	450,000	9.82d.	94,100	44,000	34,000	34,000	35,900
Amherst (New)	"	98,945	31-10-25	206,166	a) 210,000	d)12.62d.	66,073	27,406	20,099	24,642	21,985
Anglo-Dutch	"	1,575,000	31-12-25	802,000	..	—	..	65,000	60,000	75,000	60,000
Anglo-Java	"	2,093,011	31-12-25	1,680,000	b) 2,676,500	—	..	158,000	165,000	175,000	169,000
Ayer Tawah	"	218,790	30-9-25	296,297	463,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	"	400,000	31-12-25	214,182	325,992	10.46d.	..	29,800	29,600	32,700	27,300
Bukit	"	408,650	31-3-25	318,204	441,879	9.79d.	316,119	36,400	24,600	24,900	29,000
Bute	"	300,000	31-12-25	195,628	288,400	9.22d.	..	18,500	16,800	16,800	17,600
Chemor United	"	360,000	31-12-25	318,204	435,961	8.45d.	..	42,800	27,100	30,000	33,400
Chempedak	"	232,177	31-10-25	158,100	243,306	9.11d.	38,500	17,000	11,200	11,200	16,000
Cheng	"	274,875	30-6-25	143,600	240,828	10½d	183,079	16,500	14,500	11,500	11,000
Consolidated (1914)	"	281,250	31-12-25	595,169	914,524	8.35d	..	80,200	69,500	60,800	58,100
Dominion	"	166,745	31-12-25	352,411	687,350	9.8d.	..	41,958	30,172	32,783	37,979
Gula-Kalumpong (Fully pd. / 10/-pd.)	£	465,000 / 100,000	31-12-25	1,517,680	1,819,480	..	..	220,000	154,000	112,000	112,000
Java Consolidated	Tls.	650,113	31-12-25	612,292	b) 797,300	c) 6.61d.	..	69,700	72,100	83,600	69,600
Kapayang	"	148,000	31-12-25	135,476	201,719	e) 31.57c.	..	..	..	..	..
Karan	"	250,000	31-3-26	72,806	134,980	1/0.19d.	34,360	..	..	..	..
Kota Bahroe (1921)	"	390,000	30-6-25	201,614	388,424	12.96d.	128,726	34,211	27,753	25,552	29,512
Kroewoek	"	475,000	31-12-25	696,897	b) 715,800	..	..	70,000	63,000	75,000	64,000
Langkat	"	..	..	..	a) 960,000	..	990,321	90,154	80,000	75,173	55,886
Padang	"	500,000	30-4-25	178,129	287,451	11.10d	141,430	28,600	12,550	16,100	17,100
Pengkalan (1921)	"	90,000	31-3-25	103,000	181,600	9.21d	90,185	10,700	10,500	11,115	..
Permata	"	226,585	31-10-25	99,588	..	25.50c.	31,840	13,540	10,331	11,885	..
Repah (includes Bee Kee)	"	450,000	31-12-25	376,364	559,765	9.56d	..	43,400	33,600	43,500	42,000
Samagaga	"	411,000	30-9-25	248,246	340,589	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	"	300,000	31-12-25	185,426	270,720	10½d.	..	19,009	20,000	31,000	20,000
Senawang (1921) Ord.	"	285,000	31-1-26	316,300	530,172	8.53d.	..	..	26,300	26,900	32,400
12% Cum. Pref.	"	33,943									
Shanghai Kedah	"	300,000	30-9-25	275,426	461,360	9.32d.	100,049	38,667	30,802	31,900	30,050
S'hai-Klebang	"	213,613	31-12-25	142,927	182,693	8d.	..	15,500	12,200	13,200	13,000
S'hai-Malay (ord.)	"	300,000	31-12-25	468,938	494,623	7.66d.	..	56,100	41,600	39,700	39,900
8% (pref.)	"	275,800									
S'hai Pahang	"	200,000	30-6-25	166,500	290,905	16½d.	110,500	17,900	14,000	19,640	20,579
S'hai Seremban	"	225,000	31-12-25	167,579	223,300	8.13d.	..	18,900	16,800	16,800	15,800
S'hai-Sumatra		..	31-10-24	..	a) 680,000	..	691,736	56,640	50,675	47,138	36,484
Sua-Manggis	"	270,000	31-12-25	141,200	239,879	..	48,951	..	..	..	..
Sungala	"	100,000	31-3-25	85,445	164,720	..	41,491	15,138	8,753	11,920	..
Sungei Duri	"	340,000	30-6-25	211,251	404,640	11.22d.	136,099	33,500	26,450	15,315	27,936
Talping (1913)	"	200,000	31-12-25	87,926	130,000	44.50c.	..	9,473	6,085	7,527	..
Tanah Merah	"	1,300,000	31-3-25	..	1,132,991	..	475,621	77,000	57,000	57,000	67,000
Tebong	"	710,000	31-1-26	850,000	1,175,483	7.97d.	..	..	81,000	78,000	73,000
Ziangbe	"	1,030,043	31-12-25	814,547	b) 910,209	—	..	92,000	85,900	99,000	78,300

a) No restriction, estimated output present financial year. b) Restricting output voluntarily. c) F. O. B. cost. d) Excluding Debenture Interest.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 14, 1926.

STOCK		Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
London	£	130								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	$	1150	1140	...	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £5 (mkg. £8, 1925)	1-3-26
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. London	£	19 13/16	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d. Free of I/T (mkg. 20/3d., 1925)	1-4-26
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld. ...	H $	290	287½	...	200,000	111,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1923 Work, a/c., Interim 24s. ex. 1924 Work a/c.	29-5-25
North-China Insurance Co., Ld. ...	T	125	125	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1923 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1924 Works a/c ...	27-7-25
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld....	$	35	37½	...	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$2.25 ex 1924 Works a/c	24-6-25
Fur Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1924 Work a/c	23-6-25
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	600	625	...	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) ex 1923 Work, a/c Interim H$18 ex 1924 Work, a/c...	14-5-25
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H $	600	550	...	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$38 ex 1924 Working a/c	26-3-26
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	160	170	...	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$7 and Bonus H$3 ex 1923 Work a/c ...	29-5-25
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	455	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	.....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G $	300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	.....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H $	38	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H$2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil ...	7-5-24
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. def. ord.... ...	H $	40	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. ord.	'B'	£4:13:1½	...	...	30,000,000	19,401,644	£1	Dec.	2s./-free of I/T, 1925 (Coupon 46) ...	5-1-26
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. 5% cum. 1st pref.	£	...	...	...	300,000	200,000	£10			
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	...	...	...	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary	T	70	75	...	40,000	Issuing	T25	Dec.	Ord. T6 on 20,000 shares	15-3-26
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. 7% pref.	T	47½	51	...	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1925	15-3-26
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ...	H $	4½	...	2½	200,000	100,000	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924	.....
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T	106½	105½		55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	Final T6.75 (mkg. T10.50, 1924-25) ...	31-7-25
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ...	H $	60	...	60	60,000	60,000	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. and Shipbuild. Works, Ld. ordinary ..	T	6	5.90	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.75, 1924	25-2-25
New Eng. and Shipbuild. Works, Ld. 8% cum pref.	T	5.10	5.10	...	500,000	300,000	T5		Pref. T0.40, 1925	12-3-26
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	T	180	180	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1925	16-3-26
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ...	H $	128½	128	...	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$6 and Bonus H$2 (mkg. H$8 1925)	24-2-26
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer)	T	13½	13¾	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1		Final 1s. free of I/T (Coupon 27) mkg. 2s. 1924-25	2-12-25
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. London	£	...	£1:19:9	£2:1:3	...	...	...	June		
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld....	T	160	162	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T2 (mkg T8, 1925)	16-3-26
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	67	...	64½	240,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4 1925)	28-1-26
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld....	H $	13¾	15¼	...	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1925 ...	22-2-26
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	8	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1925	26-2-26
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ...	T	133½	145	...	18,000	15,000	T100	Feb.	Final T5 (mkg, T9, 1925-6)	23-3-26
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ...	T	110	...	110	4,000	4,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924	18-2-25
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld. ...	H $	8	...	...	1,000,000	756,972	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ...	8-4-25
Carlton, Ld.	T	16	...	...	400,000	398,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	.....
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ...	M $	100	...	...	8,582	...	M$100	Dec.	Interim 7% a/c, 1926	26-2-26
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ord.	G $	10	...	...	1,000,000	325,400	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925...	20-2-26
Raven Trust Co., Inc. pref.	G $	10	...	...	...	320,350	G$10		Pref. 7%, 1925 (paid quarterly)	31-3-26
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld....	T	14½	14½	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T1, 1926	30-4-26
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	1.60xd	...	...	500,000	98,945	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld....	T	6.80	...	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Final T0.65 (mkg. T1.20, 1925)	12-3-26
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	11¼	...	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.70 (mkg. T1.70, 1925)	10-3-26
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	5¾	6	...	30,000	21,879	T1	Sept.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1925-26)	21-4-26
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Est., Ld. ...	T	1.70	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.25, 1925)	19-4-26
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ...	T	3.20	2.95	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	3rd Interim T0.20 (mkg. T0.27½ 1925-26)	9-1-26
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	1.85	1.80	...	5,00000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1925)	4-2-26
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ...	T	3¼	3¼	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg, T0.40, 1925)	7-4-26
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ld. ...	T	20½	20½	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	T2, 1924-25	15-1-26
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld....	T	2.05	...	...	675,000	376,875	T1	June	Interim T0.10, 1925-26	5-2-26
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T	4.80	4.60	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.60), 1925	29-4-26
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	6	6.20	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.83, 1925)	13-4-26
Gula-Kalumpong R. E., Ld. Fully pd.	T	13.30	13	...	750,000	465,000	£1;465,000	Dec.	Final 2s/6d. (mkg. 4s/- 1925) less I/T 4s/1½ d. in £ (Coupon 24)	30-3-26
do. 10s/- pd.	T	6.65	...	...	...	200,000	10s.200,000			
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ...	T	25½	25	...	85,000	75,000	£1 at 2/3 11/16	Dec.	Final T2.25 (mkg. T4.50, 1925)	31-3-26
Kali Gildik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	7	5½	...	100,000	100,000	T6	Dec.	T1.50 on 70,000 old shares	8-4-25
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ...	T	28	25	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. (T4, 1925)	8-4-26
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. ...	T	2.10	...	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Interim 1925-6, T0.15, ...	1-4-26
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ...	T	35	34	...	70,000	55,000	£1 (T8,60)	Dec.	Final T4.50 (mkg. T7.50 1925)	19-3-26
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	10	...	...	50,000	50,000	T10	Apr.	T0.50, 1925-26	22-1-26
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T	3	3	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	3rd Interim T0.30 (mkg. T0.45, 1925-26)	28-1-26
Permata Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	6	7.60	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Interim T0.50, 1926	30-4-26
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. ...	T	3.05	2.95	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.45, 1925)	9-4-26
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1¾	...	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	1st Interim T0.10, 1925-26	10-2-26
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	1.90	1.70	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1925)	20-4-26
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ordinary... ...	T	4¼	4.15	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.65, 1925-26) ...	26-4-26
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. 12% Cum. pref.	T	...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ...	T	3.15	...	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.25, 1924-25) ...	16-12-25
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld....	T	1.35	...	...	350,000	350,000	T1	...	... ...	.....
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	1.15	...	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1925)	31-3-26
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ld. ord.	T	16	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Ord. Final T2.50 (mkg. T3, 1925)... ...	9-4-26
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ld. 8% cum. part, pref.	T	17	16	...	30,000	27,380	T10		... ...	.....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	2.65	2.90	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	1st Interim 1925-26, T0.15	18-12-25
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ...	T	1.40	1.30	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20 1925)	16-3-26
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.... ...	T	29½	29	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final T2 (mkg. T3, 1924-25)...	19-2-26
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	8	7.75	...	56,000	54,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T1.25, 1925)	19-3-26
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	2¾	...	...	100,000	100,000	T1	Mar.	3rd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1925-26)	20-4-26
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	16	16¾	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	1st Interim T0.50, 1925-26	11-2-26
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld. ...	T	1.40	1¼	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1925)	8-4-26
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ...	T	2.05	2	...	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Interim 1925-26, T0.10	11-12-25
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	4¼	...	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.65, 1925-6)... ...	7-5-26
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	9¼	9.20	...	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.70, 1925)...	17-3-26
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ordinary ...	T	9.90	10.30	...	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1925	12-3-26
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. do. 8% cum. pref.	T	102	...	...	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1925	12-3-26
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ord.	T	3	2¾	...	500,000	484,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. pref.	T	...	...	...	5,000	Nil	T100			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shang-	T	52½ (old)	52½	...	80,000	80,000	T50			
hai Boshoku K.K.	T	27½ (new)	28	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Oct.	T3.50, 1922-23	24-3-23
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	9.90	9¼	...	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.50, 1924-25	30-9-25
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. ordinary ...	£	5 11/16	5⅝	...	18,000,000	16,046,070	£1	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T	11-1-24
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. 5% cum. pref.		...	...	...	8,500,000	8,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ...	T	350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1924-25	.....
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	28	26	...	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1922	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25	...	...	5,000	3,757	T25	Feb.	T1.75, 1924-25	30-9-25
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. old	H $	12	13	...	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$ 0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. new		3	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10.666 on new shares, 1925	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat ...	T	12½	12¼	...	250,000	250,000	Fls.10	Oct.	T1.25, 1924-25	19-3-26
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	6.95 (comb. T22¾)	... (comb. T)	... (comb. T)	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1925	2-2-26
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	5	...		600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	... ...	.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5	...	...	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	... ...	.....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	16	...	...	25,000	9,800	T10	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	52	53	...	24,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1925)	25-3-26
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Regd	T	200	190		60,000	33,530	£20	Dec.	Final 30s. & Bonus 5s. at Ex, 2/11⅞ (mkg. 45s., 1925)...	31-2-26
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Bear	T	200	190		...	...	...	Dec.		
STORES.										
American Drug Co.	M $	10	...	...	10,000	8,328	M$100	Dec.	... ...	.....
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5.10	6½	...	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	$2, 1917-18	1-4-21
J. Llewellyn Co., Ld.	$	30	...	...	1,200	1,200	$60	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	$	50	...	...	10,000	6,168	$50	Mar.	Interim 1924-25, $2.50	30-11-25
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	5	4¾	...	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld....	$	103	105	...	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	T5, 1924-25	18-6-25
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	10	...	...	10,000	10,000	T10	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22	30-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B"	T	17½	17¼	18				Dec.	2nd Interim 1925, 3% less I/T 4/1½ (Coupon 30)	1-2-26
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. London	£	£2:8:9	£2:9:6	£2:12:0	40,000	40,000	£1			
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ...	T	11.30	...	...	100,000	50,000	T10	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	.....
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ...	T	50	...	...	5,400	5,400	T50	...	T4, 1925	7-5-26
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ...	T	69½	68½	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.50 (50,000 shares), 1924-25	16-6-25
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100	...	...	840	840	M$100	Mar.	$10, 1922-23	5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy on the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors and omissions

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MEETINGS

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR

Annual General Meeting: Tribute to the Late Dr. Pratt

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld., was held last Friday afternoon at the company's offices at 36 Bubbling Well Road. Mr. J. Ambrose was in the chair and was supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill and G. H. Purcell. There were represented 978 shares.

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—Before commencing the business for which this meeting has been called, I would like to refer to the very recent and most lamentable death of our late Secretary and General Manager Dr. S. W. Pratt who died at Worthing on the 2nd instant.

You are all doubtless aware that Dr. Pratt had been in a very serious condition for a long time past, and that under the advice of his medical advisers here he left for England to consult a specialist, but unfortunately he did not have the opportunity of doing so, his death taking place too soon after his arrival in England.

The late Dr. Pratt joined this company in 1910 and from then until his departure for home has been intimately associated with this company which, by his death, has lost a good servant. He was a man favourably known to all your clients and to the staff with whom he was in complete sympathy and harmony, and by his death they have lost a very good friend.

Dr. Pratt was an old and personal friend, he being a "towny" of mine. I knew his parents and his elder brothers and sisters quite well, so that I have lost not only a business but a personal friend by his death, and I would suggest that a letter of sympathy to his surviving relatives from the company would not be out of place.

Reduced Profits

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1925, having been in your hands for the best part of two weeks, I shall, with your permission, follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

Your directors regret that the result of the year's working is not equal to that of the previous year; we, however, feel sure you will already have realized that the reason for the reduction in the net profit is due to the almost complete cessation of our Chinese business, which took place after the lamentable May 30 incident. It will serve no useful purpose to enlarge on this subject, I would only like to point out that a business such as yours, which deals in what is to a great extent an article of luxury, cannot but be adversely affected by a situation such as that of last summer.

Furthermore, the profit of the year under review has been somewhat reduced by a charge to working account of the depreciation in value of the second-hand cars which have been written down by Tls. 5,851.55, and finally the Peking agency, which was closed about the middle of the year, caused a further and final loss of Tls. 5,277.97; which brought the total loss on that agency from its inception in 1923 to Tls. 14,964.78. The loss on this agency was dealt with by me last year, and I am pleased to say that we have no agency of our own in the North, and that we can congratulate ourselves on this in view of the troublesome times which have prevailed and are still prevailing there.

Not Unsatisfactory

Considering the three main factors which I have just mentioned, namely, the political situation during the months, which are ordinarily the best business part of the year, the depreciation on second-hand cars and the loss contracted through our Peking agency, I hope you will find the final result for the year not too unsatisfactory.

Turning to the accounts you will see that the interest on our overdraft has been reduced to Tls. 14,413.26 as against Tls. 19,101.91 for 1924, or a reduction of Tls. 4,688.65, and that our overdraft with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has been reduced from Tls. 230,061.18 as at the end of 1924 to Tls. 116,831.34 at the end of 1925 or a reduction of Tls. 113,229.84, which has accomplished without in any way impairing the efficiency of your business.

The "Griffin Loan Account" with the Bank, of Tls. 21,834.68, is the amount which various dealers owed us as balances of their accounts at the end of the year has now been entirely settled.

Whilst general reserve remains unchanged at Tls. 75,000.00, bad debts reserve stands at Tls. 19,277.34, and you will later be asked to increase this by Tls. 722.66, thereby bringing it up to Tls. 20,000.00, which your directors think is quite ample for this item.

Results of Political Situation

Stock reserve, as you will notice from the accounts, your directors have considered it expedient to write down stocks by Tls. 27,284.05 thereby reducing this reserve from Tls. 100,415.30 as at December 31, 1924, to Tls. 73,131.25 as at December 31, 1925. The stocks written down are solely cars, and in addition to the amount of Tls. 27,284.05 mentioned, Tls. 5,851.55 were debited to motor garage working account, as depreciation on cars, or a total depreciation on cars for the year of Tls. 33,135.60. Your directors regret that this depreciation was considered necessary, as at our last meeting I expressed the opinion that we had "cleaned the slate" as regards the value of cars in stock both new and second-hand, but this has unfortunately not proved to be the case, partly owing to the political situation making a market already overloaded with second-hand cars much more difficult than was anticipated, besides making sales to outports increasingly difficult, but in this connection you will be pleased to know that second-hand cars traded in and re-sold in 1925 resulted in a loss of less than Tls. 200.00, after deducting all expenses and commissions, and your directors have therefore every reason to hope that it will not be necessary in future to make extraordinary provision for depreciation on second-hand cars.

Sundry creditors, Tls. 113,102.20 have all been paid.

Profit and loss account shows a net profit for the year of Tls. 33,924.30, to which must be added Tls. 20,134.31 brought in, or a total of Tls. 54,058.61, and your directors in the report before you propose how this should be disposed of.

The Land Account

Turning to the asset side of the balance sheet you will see that land stands in our books at Tls. 118,595.27, or an increase of Tls. 454.10 during the year, which is accounted for by your company having acquired and filled in half of the ditch which formed the western boundary of our Gordon Road property. The assessed value of our several lots is Tls. 375,670.00, or a difference in our favour over that at which it stands in our books of Tls. 257,074.73.

Buildings after the usual yearly depreciation stand at Tls. 136,968.25. They have all been kept in good repair during the year, the cost of which having been charged to working account.

Furniture and fittings stand at Tls. 2,138.51 and machinery and plant at Tls. 3,544.92 after 10 per cent. depreciation on both, and I need hardly say these amounts are only a fraction of their real value, as they are in every respect up-to-date and in the best of condition.

Electrical fittings stand at the purely nominal value of Tls. 87.54.

General stocks—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews have again this year taken the physical stocks item by item and the stock lists have all been certified by the general manager. These stocks were as at December 31, during the past four years:—

1922.	.....	Tls. 509,275.58
1923.	.....	„ 473,960.40
1924.	.....	„ 367,008.27
1925.	.....	„ 297,774.28

Your Directors feel sure you will appreciate this reduction which has contributed materially to the reduction of our bank overdraft without in any way lessening the efficiency of the company.

Sundry debtors, Tls. 139,608.56, includes the accounts for December and, therefore, not payable before January. These amounted to Tls. 54,675.61 leaving due for payment as at December 31 Tls. 84,932.95, and out of the total amount of sundry debtors nearly Tls. 70,000.00 has up to date been collected. The total of these show a reduction of Tls. 28,255.90 as compared with December 31, 1924.

Although, as already stated, the result of the year's working has not been quite so satisfactory as your directors would have liked, you will be glad to know there is no falling off in the business, and that your directors are satisfied that the staff of the company has given your business every care and attention, and it is for that reason you will be asked to vote the members of the staff a bonus.

The Resolutions

These are all the comments I wish to make on your business of the year, but I will do my best to reply to any questions any shareholder may wish to put.

There being no questions the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That the reports and accounts as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by Mr. J. M. Ambrose; seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

(2) That Mr. G. H. Purcell be elected a Director in the company. Proposed by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke; seconded by Mr. A. J. Hayim.

(3) That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the coming year. Proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayim; seconded by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke.

The meeting then terminated.

THE TEBONG RUBBER ESTATE, LD.

Declaration of Final Dividend: Increased Planting

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld., was held last Friday at the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ld., 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Messrs. W. Wakeford Cox, E. T. Byrne (directors) and C. J. L. Stewart (secretary). There were 104,405 shares represented.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period and, with your permission, I propose to follow the usual custom and to take them as read.

The year's working has resulted in a profit of Tls. 512,739, or slightly over 10 times the profit earned during the preceding year. This profit is all the more satisfactory when one remembers that it has been earned on an output of rubber representing only 74 per cent. of the standard production, a selling price of 2/7.8 per lb. and a production cost of 7.97 pence per lb. This latter figure includes the debenture interest and all Shanghai expenses and, being over 1½ pence per lb. cheaper than the cost for the previous year, reflects great credit upon the management.

For the current year we shall be permitted to expert at least 1,175,493 lb. of rubber, or 325,493 lb. more than for the year under review, the estimated cost of producing this quantity being about 7¼d. per lb. while 362,880 lb. have been sold forward at an average price of $1 per lb., so that it is necessary for us to realize 1/11 per lb. for the quantity that still remains unsold, if we are to earn the same profit for the current year as was earned during the year under review.

In the profit and loss account I think that the only item that requires explanation is Tls. 2,713.21 spent under the heading of preliminary expenses. This sum really represents the amount of stamp duty payable to the Straits Government on the transfer of the title deeds from the old company to the present company.

You will have noticed that, after having paid three interim dividends totalling 45 cents per share, the remaining profit available for distribution is Tls. 195,408.94, equivalent to 27½ cents per share, out of which your directors now recommend that a final dividend of 20 cents per share be paid, that Tls. 30,000 be placed to reserve, Tls. 5,000 be paid as a bonus to the subordinate staff, and that Tls. 15,144.96 be written off certain fixed assets. As regards the proposed bonus to the subordinate staff, the appropriation recommended represents approximately 20 per cent. on their annual salaries and I feel sure that you will agree with your directors that the very satisfactory result of the year's working amply justifies some tangible recognition of the valuable services rendered to the company by all members of the estate staff. If you pass the recommendations now before you, the company will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets amounting to Tls. 118,737.73, which of course includes the debentures with a face value of Tls. 49,300 which have been bought at cheap prices but which, so far, have not been cancelled.

As regards estate matters, the company still owns some 264 acres of reserve land that are suitable for rubber growing and your directors have given instructions to clear and plant this area during the current year. When this has been done, our planted area will be 3,855 acres in one compact oblong block. The planting and upkeep of this extension is estimated to cost $26,400 in the coming year. The weeding of the existing areas is reported to be in order and during the year silt pits were dug over a further 220 acres, thus bringing the total area treated in this manner up to 1,020 acres. The benefit to the trees from this form of cultivation is said to be very marked: 1,058 trees were thinned out during the year and this work will be continued in accordance with the index of yield from individual trees.

Pests or diseases, as usual, gave very little trouble, the loss from these causes being only 169 trees. In common with most other estates in the Peninsula, a certain amount of trouble was experienced from a shortage of labour towards the close of the year, many coolies being enticed away by the prospect of higher wages elsewhere. At the present time there are 22 recruiters in India, but until sufficient fresh coolies have arrived it will be necessary to employ Chinese tappers for any areas that are brought into the tapping rounds. The health of the labour force, I am glad to say, continued to show an improvement throughout the year, malaria being much less prevalent than formerly. Tapping continues to be well and carefully done and the consumption of bark is kept within the prescribed limits; the rate of bark renewal and the reserves of bark are also satisfactory.

Mr. McKenzie, our manager, went on a well-earned holiday in March, 1925, and thus, for the major portion of the year under review, the affairs of the estate were under the charge of Mr. Balfour, the first assistant. I think we can safely congratulate him upon the results of his administration and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking him and all others connected with the running of the estate for the good and hard work they have put in on behalf of the company.

That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, but if anyone has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

The following resolutions then were put and carried unanimously:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1926, as presented, be adopted and passed."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox.

"That a final dividend of 20 candareens per share on the issued capital of the company be declared, making 65 candareens per share for the year."—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

"That the appointment of Mr. E. T. Byrne as a director of the company be confirmed."—Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain and seconded by Mr. Ou Zwen.

"That Mr. Chu Pao-san be re-elected a director of the company."—Proposed by Mr. F. S. Wong and seconded by Mr. Chi Ming-yang.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year."—Proposed by Mr. T. R. Anderson and seconded by Mr. C. S. Yang.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

Setting an Example in Teaching the Young Idea: Warm Welcome to Navy

Not such a large attendance as usual, but a satisfied and enthusiastic one, was present at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club, held in the pavilion at the Race Course, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. G. M. Billings.

Reviewing the past season, Mr. Billings referred to several members who had been particularly prominent in attending to a great deal of work on behalf of the club. He hoped Mr. R. Grimshaw was having a pleasant holiday and that he shortly would return to give them the benefit of his experience at Home. Mr. G. F. Forshaw was due for leave shortly and he trusted he too would return invigorated by his holiday and help them still more. They were glad to welcome again Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. D. W. Leach.

Last year they managed to reduce their expenditure, whilst their membership rose from 579 to 614 playing members and from 304 to 326 non-playing members. It was obvious that now they were recovering from the bad years during and immediately succeeding the war. The committee tried the experiment of running a series of entertainments, on which there was a financial loss, but he thought the fun they had was worth the expense.

In spite of the ground being closed for some time during the season, they managed to play off 21 matches, all of which were very enjoyable, especially those at the end of the season when they met naval teams. That was a part of their programme he would like to see extended, for they always were glad to welcome the officers and men of H. M. ships and thought they should be given every opportunity to play when on shore. The club was beaten by both Hongkong and Hankow. Dr. H. H. Morris headed the batting averages and Mr. H. W. Alligon the bowling.

As they knew, Shanghai now had as a visitor Lord Willingdon, who was a distinguished first class cricketer, and they had asked him to become an honorary member during his stay. He was sure, if Lord Willingdon would honour them at the club, the members would be proud to take advantage of his advice and example.

Tennis seemed to be just as popular as ever, but it was the general opinion that the club should have finished higher in both divisions of the League. There were senior members quite willing to coach the younger players and he hoped the latter would avail themselves of the opportunity. There had been some criticism of the new hard courts now being laid down, but the members could not say they were taken by surprise, for the matter had been discussed for 20 years and it was only the question of ways and means that had prevented them being put down before. Now they were an accomplished fact and they would meet the demand of a large section of the club's membership.

It was proposed to throw the cricket ground and tennis courts open on certain days at times when they would not be used by the members, in order to encourage and teach school-boys. The club held a certain position in Shanghai as the largest sporting institution outside the Race Club: they were expected to take the lead in sports and it was up to them to assist the younger generation as much as possible. They had in the club a legacy of good sportsmanship. It was not a pot-hunting arena, but the members came there for recreation and they all desired it to retain that character. It was for the club to set an example and keep the Englishman's privilege of "playing the game" before everything else.

The report and accounts were adopted and the following officers elected:—

President, Mr. G. M. Billings; Vice-President, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett; Secretary, Mr. C. P. Gabbott; General Committee:—Messrs. H. W. Allison, E. G. Barnes, T. A. T. Begg, D. C. Burn, G. S. Dunkley, B. W. Duthoit, D. W. Leach, and W. Mansel-Smith. Balloting Committee:—The above and Messrs. G. H. Mann, W. R. Cockburn, J. R. Harder, E. S. Jones, G. D. Nicholl, J. H. Raikes and F. L. Wainwright.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Old Bill's Easy Grand National Win: Winterton the Sub-Griffin Champion

The racing on Saturday, the last day of the Spring Meeting, was not of a very high order. The Spring Griffins Handicap was fairly open, but the "A" and "B" open handicaps following were very obvious. With Borderland certainly a non-starter and Wheatcroft in at weight for inches, and nothing with 20 lb. off, Bremmer was assured of an easy win and he had it, for the official three-quarters and half-length by which Wheatcroft beat Young Bill and Greenland by no means indicate the ease with which he did it. Similarly, the Winsome & Hasty stable had the "B" Class at their mercy and they scored first and third.

The Grand National was no race at all. There were eight starters but there was nothing in the field to touch Old Bill and that grand pony won just as he pleased. Coppermine and The Harrier towards the end did manage to get near enough to admire the sheen on Old Bill's coat, but they were hard pressed whereas he was scarcely out of a canter.

The Sub-Griffins Champions brought rather an upset when the two very smart candidates from Mr. Hickling's stable—Morning Flight and Mark Over—both were beaten by Winterton, although a careful study of recent form shows the result not to be so very surprising. It was a crowning triumph for McBain, who has come through the meeting as the most successful jockey. For the Crossbred Champions, Warrenfield only was opposed by Dago, Spearmint and Bonnie Scotland, each of whom, on varying lines of argument, could beat him, but it is still open to someone to produce a pony and jockey to defeat Warrenfield and Heard, who have fairly established themselves as the strongest racing combination China yet has seen. Heard accepted the challenge that Dago could beat him and asked Warrenfield to show as near his best as might be necessary. The result was that they broke the mile record and carried on to do the Champions distance in 2 min. 31⅘ sec., which is well under the best crossbred time to date and 2 sec. better than the record time. At that, Warrenfield finished pulling up and still nothing has been seen to make him worry over the last quarter.

The races in detail follow:—

1.—The Spring Griffins Handicap
One mile.
1.—Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Flamingo
Mr. E. B. McBain 160 lb.
2.—Messrs. Beith & Lemarchand's bay Piccolo
Mr. H. Maitland 158 lb.
3.—Miss Billy Coutts's brown Double Zero
Mr. S. B. M. Bremner 159 lb.
ALSO RAN
Toeg's Gordon M. M. Sokoloff 150
Renniks's Half Guinea E. E. Tricker 151
Day's Maoriland J. Edgar 158
Marshall & Pearce's The Duke K. Grant 141
A. V. White's White Rover A. V. White 145
Day's Zululand A. N. Dallas 159
Won by a head; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.

2.—The Spring Handicap, "A" Class
One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. Liddell's grey Wheatcroft
Mr. S. B. M. Bremner 155 lb.
2.—Messrs. We Two's bay Young Bill
Mr. A. J. P. Heard 153 lb.
3.—Mr. Day's grey Greenland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 151 lb.
ALSO RAN
Beith & Lemarchand's Charcoal H. Maitland 151
Bert's Phantom H. E. Heinzerling 150
J. Beudin & M. Speelman's Zouave K. Grant 147
Won by three-quarters of a length; half-length.
Time, 2 min. 44⅘ sec.

3.—The Spring Handicap, "B" Class
One mile and a quarter.
1.—Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Emu
Mr. E. B. McBain 154 lb.
2.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's grey White Ensign
Mr. A. V. White 146 lb.
3.—Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Whinchat
Mr. A. N. Dallas 149 lb.
ALSO RAN
D. Brand's Adelphi C. Knight 145
Miss Billy Coutts's Double Chance S. B. M. Bremner 149
J. C. Bauld's Erith J. C. Bauld 145
G. H. Wright's Jack-O-Lantern R. O'Brien 150
Mailey & Heard's Mad Hatter A. J. P. Heard 148
McBain Bros.'s Magog J. C. Greig 145
Westburn's Perseus A. Hughes 147
Talstern's Red Joss House G. A. Pollock 147
Miss Billy Coutts's The Ace of Cads H. Maitland 145
Ma-ka-lee's The Knut R. Moon 150
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Hill J. Pote-Hunt 146
Won by three-quarters of a length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 38⅘ sec.

4.—The Grand National Steeplechase
Over Morriss' Water Jump twice round and in.
1.—Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill
Mr. S. B. M. Bremner 152 lb.
2.—Messrs. Toeg & Maitland's bay Coppermine
Mr. H. Maitland 145 lb.
3.—Mr. L. Straetmans's black The Harrier
Mr. E. E. Tricker 152 lb.
ALSO RAN
Allan's California P. H. Baker 148
Kenjoy's Jack Flint S. B. McBain 150
We Two's Master Robert Edmund Toeg 145
W. A. Dalgarno's Vanguard K. Grant 148
Fay's Wyvlesfield A. Hughes 148
Won by three lengths; many lengths.

5.—The Shanghai Sub-Griffins Champion Sweepstakes
One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. R. S.'s brown Winterton
Mr. E. B. McBain 152 lb.
2.—Mr. and Mrs. Hickling's dun Mark Over
Mr. H. Maitland 155 lb.
3.—Mr. Hardy W. Fowler's Morning Flight
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lb.
ALSO RAN
Smike J. C. Bauld 155
Pretty Dahlia E. Moller 155
Keeora J. Pote-Hunt 152
Papyrus A. V. White 155
Hystrung E. E. Tricker 155
Howecroft S. B. M. Bremner 158
The Warbler H. E. Heinzerling 152
Won by a short head; the same.
Time, 2 min. 43⅘ sec.

6.—The Shanghai Cross-Bred Champion Sweepstakes
One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. Eve's bay Warrenfield
Mr. A. J. P. Heard 155 lb.
2.—Mr. J. J. Patterson's dun Dago
Mr. H. Maitland 161 lb.
3.—Mr. Day's dun ex Bonnie Scotland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 161 lb.
ALSO RAN
Spearmint E. B. McBain 158
Won by many lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 31⅘ sec.

7.—The Sub-Griffins Nil Desperandum Cup
Half-a-mile.
1.—Messrs. Bailey & White's ches. Sandbank
Mr. J. C. Bauld 152 lb.
2.—Mr. Kungping's skew. Jan Dor
Mr. H. Maitland 152 lb.
3.—Mr. Powhattan's grey Newman Noggs
Mr. R. O'Brien 160 lb.
ALSO RAN
Allan's Arizona P. H. Baker 152
Misses V. & D. McBain's Capacity E. E. Tricker 150
H. & F.'s Caprons Lt.-Cmdr. Grant 147
Purcell's Caragh S. B. M. Bremner 152
Harry White's Don Alfredo J. Edgar 152
Mac's Donny A. Hughes 152
Harry White's Don Sebastino R. E. Geiler 152
McBain Bros.'s Gog E. B. McBain 160
Crombakie's Handy Dandy R. Moon 152
Mogreki's Home Leave G. A. Pollock 152
Misses V. & D. McBain's Indecision E. Moller 155
Purcell's Loch Lomond J. C. Grieg 163
E. Hayim's Prince Rupert A. J. P. Heard 155
Silhol's Sergeant Boy E. A. Silagi 147
Byrne & Stitt's St. Patrick H. E. Heinzerling 155
H. K. Strachan's Sutherland C. Knight 151
Winsome & Harty's The Babbler A. N. Dallas 160
Barupp's The Widower Reid 149
Toeg's Waveney W. G. Crokam 153
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Moor J. Pote-Hunt 155
Kimball's Zizi C. E. Whitamore 117
Won by a length; one and a half half lengths.
Time, 57⅘ sec.

8.—The Manchu Stakes
One mile.
1.—Mr. Kungping's bay Buster II
Mr. E. Moller 135 lb.
2.—Mr. Toeg's dun Gordon
Mr. W. J. Crokam 158 lb.
3.—Mr. Liddell's bay Ashcroft
Mr. R. O'Brien 155 lb.
ALSO RAN
Purcell's Como S. B. M. Bremner 158
Dod's Dinna Despair G. A. Pollock 150
D. Brand's Drury Lane G. T. Read 150
Toeg's Grande de Santiago M. M. Sokoloff 155
Renniks's Half Sovereign J. C. Bauld 144
Allan's Massachusetts A. N. Dallas 152
Fred Elias's Olympus H. Maitland 156
Marshall & Pearce's The Duke A. J. P. Heard 151
Winsome & Hasty's The Kestrel E. B. McBain 155
Robson's The Rustic Bird J. Edgar 150
Lamerton's Vittoria H. E. Heinzerling 153
J. Beudin & M. Speelman's Zircon K. Grant 145
Won by a length; three lengths.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.

9.—The Nil Desperandum Cup
Half-a-mile.
1.—Messrs. McBain & Sokoloff's grey Veterock
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 152 lb.
2.—Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 163 lb.
3.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's grey White Sarnia
Mr. R. Pote-Hunt 158 lb.
ALSO RAN
R. T. Barton's Chaggyford Ian Beith 156
R. T. Geiler's Crusader R. E. Geiler 158
Percival's Gasometer P. E. Newton 153
Misses V. & D. McBain's grey Duck E. B. McBain 152
F. M. S.'s Kuala Lumpur R. O'Brien 158
F. Lobel's Lucky Venture H. Maitland 152
Dod's Mac Nab J. Edgar 152
Bert's Man-of-War H. E. Heinzerling 155
Toeg's Pei-Ho II G. A. Pollock 152
Won by two lengths; half a length.
Time, 56⅘ sec.

10.—The Subscription Griffins Consolation Cup
One mile.
1.—Mr. MacHay's grey Chitabob
Mr. E. B. McBain 155 lb.
2.—Hardy W. Fowler's grey Pochard
Mr. A. N. Dallas 152 lb.
3.—Mr. M. & L. G. W.'s grey Western Dale
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lb.
ALSO RAN
Reinbek's Friedens-Vogel A. Hughes 155
Hoyt & Springfield's Mad Mullah K. Grant 153
Tricolore's Nuits St. Georges J. C. Gregg 155
Beith & Lemarchand's Old Bean H. Maitland 155
Misses V. & D. McBain's Sagacity P. H. Baker 147
H. Veitch's Scots Grey E. E. Tricker 150
Reinbek's Sturm-Vogel G. U. da Roza 155
Alincant's Tea Cup E. Moller 153
Manchester & Percival's Urmston P. E. Newton 147
Toeg's Weaver M. M. Sokoloff 152
Won by a head; three lengths.
Time, 2 min. 07 sec.

11.—The Mafoos' Race
One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Richmond's Bunny 1
Mr. Liddell's Howecroft 2
Mr. Fred Elias' Polydamus 3
Also ran:—~~Astcup~~, Western Hill, Picaroon, The Whinchat.
Won by a neck; half length.

Jockeys' and Stables' Records

The tabulated summaries of the Shanghai Race Club's Spring Meeting this year form something more than a mere record of performances. They make a valuable medium of comparison when discussing the problems with which the local Turf now is faced. Now that we have so many races each day, the record of ponies is not worth publishing, for it occupies a great deal of time and space and for the greater part shows no more than a long list of ponies with but a single second or third, following upon such as Old Bill with two firsts, two seconds, and a third, or Howecroft with an amazing number of places. The jockeys' and stables' record follow:—

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd
E. B. McBain	11	4	3
H. Maitland	9	11	5
A. N. Dallas	9	7	10
S. B. M. Bremner	5	5	7
A. J. P. Heard	5	2	4
E. Moller	2	1	2
A. V. White	2	1	0
J. Pote-Hunt	2	0	3
J. C. Bauld	1	4	1
C. R. Burkill	1	3	0
M. M. Sokoloff	1	2	2
A. Hughes	1	2	0
G. Pollock	0	1	1
E. E. Tricker	0	1	1
W. G. Crokam	0	1	0
Lt.-Cdr. Grant	0	1	0
L. Moses	0	1	0
R. E. Sassoon	0	1	0
R. O'Brien	0	0	3
H. E. Heinzerling	0	0	1
J. Edgar	0	0	1
R. Moon	0	0	1
P. E. Newton	0	0	1

STABLES

Day	8	5	5
Winsome & Hasty	5	3	5
Beith & Lemarchand	4	1	1
R. S.	2	4	0
Liddell	2	3	4
Fred Elias	2	2	4
Campox	2	2	1
Miss Billy Coutts	2	1	2
McBain & Munro	2	0	0
Lalcaca & White	2	0	0
Eve	2	0	0
Toeg	1	3	2
Allan	1	2	2
J. J. Paterson	1	2	0
Hardy W. Fowler	1	1	1
Beudin & Speelman	1	1	1
We Two	1	1	1
Kungping	1	1	0
Sir Paul	1	0	1
G. H. Stitt	1	0	1
McBain Bros.	1	0	1
Bert	1	0	1
F. B. Marshall	1	0	1
E. A. Silagi	1	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0
MacHay	1	0	0
Bailey & White	1	0	0
McBain & Sokoloff	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling	0	3	0
Powhattan	0	2	2
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White	0	2	2
Purcell	0	1	1
Bailey & Heard	0	1	1
Mur-Hol	0	1	1
C. R. Burkill	0	1	0
Miss Law	0	1	0
J. C. Bauld	0	1	0
Kimball	0	1	0
Westburn	0	1	0
G. C. Purdue	0	1	0
Toeg & Maitland	0	1	0
L. Straetmans	0	0	2
M. and L. G. W.	0	0	2
Hy. Morriss	0	0	1
Ma-ka-tee	0	0	1

HOME CRICKET

Australians v. Essex Stopped by Rain: Double Century by Woodfall

London, May 6.

Seven thousand spectators watched the match at Leyton to-day between the Australians and Essex.

The weather was fine but cold and the wicket was in good condition.

The Australians gave an exhilarating display, scoring 532 for eight wickets.

Woodfall hit up 201 in four hours without a chance. The chief feature of his innings was superb driving. He hit 14 fours.

Macartney made 148 in two hours and a half, chiefly by means of crisp cutting and wonderful wrist work.

Hendry made 71 not out.

In a county cricket match at Manchester, Lancashire beat Worcestershire on the first innings. Worcester made 194, Parkin taking five wickets for 76. Lancashire replied with 282 for seven wickets. Makepeace made 55 and E. Tyldesley 87. Rain prevented any play from taking place on the third day.—Reuter.

May 7.

The match between Cambridge University and Yorkshire ended in a draw. In the first innings each side made 176, Dawson being top-scorer for Cambridge with 62.

Second innings Yorkshire made 185 for nine wickets, Oldroyd contributing 54.

The match between Surrey and Glamorgan at the Oval was drawn. Rain prevented play on the first and third days. On Thursday Glamorgan made 264, the top-scorers being D. Davies 82 and E. Davies 60. Fenley took eight wickets for 69. Surrey had made 196 for four wickets when the match was abandoned, out of which Shepherd made 17.

The match at Leyton between the Australians and Essex was abandoned as a draw owing to rain. Only a few minutes play was possible before and after lunch to-day. The Australians, who had made 532 for eight wickets, declared their innings closed at 538 for nine. Hendry was dismissed without adding to his overnight score of 71.

Essex had lost two wickets for five runs when rain put an end to the match.

May 8.

Ten thousand spectators were present at the Oval to-day to witness the opening of the match between the Australians and Surrey.

The wicket was soft after rain.

Collins won the toss and decided to bat.

At the close of the day's play the Australians had made 301 for six wickets. Bardsley made 34, Macartney 53, Taylor 76 and Woodfull 87 not out. Taylor batted for ten minutes under two hours but only hit four fours. Woodfull batted patiently for three hours but his performance was a meritorious one considering the tricky wicket and smart fielding.—Reuter.

The 8-Ball Over

Melbourne, May 7.

The Inter-State Cricket Conference has decided to admit Queensland into the Sheffield Shield Competition.

The eight-ball over has been retained and the Home State shall decide whether the wicket should be covered.—Reuter.

Small Attendance at Australia v. Surrey Match

London, May 10.

Only 1,000 spectators were present at the Oval to-day to witness the second day's play between the Australians and Surrey. Rain delayed the start till 3.30. The Australians, who had scored 301 for six wickets on Saturday, declared with 395 for nine wickets at the tea interval.

The wicket was soft and lifeless. Woodfull, who played on the defensive, scored 118 runs, adding 31 to his Saturday's score. He batted 3 hr. 40 min. but hit only one four. Hendry scored 68. Lockton took four wickets for 105 runs.

At the close of the day's play Surrey had scored 64 runs for one wicket, Hobbs being out for 22.

May 11.

The matches between Worcestershire and Somerset, Warwickshire and Hampshire and Leicestershire and Glamorgan have all been abandoned as drawn, no play being possible on the second and third days owing to rain.

In the match between Worcestershire and Somerset at Worcester, the homesters scored 223 (M. Foster 58, Jewell 67) and the visitors 14 for two wickets.

At Birmingham Warwickshire made 266 (Parsons 171: Boyes 5 wickets for 53) and Hampshire 16 for two.

At Leicester Leicestershire scored 195 (Ryan 5 for 55) and Glamorgan 37 for one.—Reuter.

Australians v. Surrey Ended in a Draw

London, May 11.

The cricket match at the Oval between Surrey and the Australians ended in a draw.

When play was resumed this morning the weather was cold and overcast and only 3,000 spectators were present.

The wicket was dead when Surrey, who had made 64 for one wicket, continued their innings. They were all out for 265, Sandham being top-scorer with 84 and Peach making 39.

The Australians had made 74 for two wickets when stumps were drawn.

Score: Australians 395 for nine and 74 for two wickets, Surrey 265.

At Lords, Middlesex beat Essex by four wickets. Essex made 246 (Freeman 62, Russell 122 not out: Durston five wickets for 57, Stevens five for 81) and 185 (Freeman 60.) Middlesex replied with 202 (Hendren 90) and 232 for six wickets (Stevens 97).

At Ilkeston, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire on the first innings. Yorkshire scored 170 and 133 for five wickets, while Derbyshire made 109 (Macauley six for 34, Kilner four for 25).

At Nottingham, Notts beat Sussex on the first innings. Notts made 232 (George Gunn 114: Tate five wickets for 71) and Sussex made 195 (Tate 53, Williams 52; Larwood four wickets for 45).

The match between Gloucestershire and Lancashire at Gloucester had to be abandoned owing to rain without a ball having been bowled.—Reuter.

Australian Tour and the Strike

Adelaide, May 11.

In connexion with the strike in Britain the Australian Board of Control has cabled Sydney Smith, manager of the Australian team, to the effect that in the opinion of the Board the advisability or otherwise of continuing the tour is a question that should be left entirely with the M. C. C.—Reuter.

Australian XI v. Hamphire

London, May 12.

The match between the Australians and Hampshire opened to-day at Southampton before 4,000 people.

Collins won the toss and elected to bat. At the close of play to-day the visitors had made 364 runs for nine wickets, Bradsley contributing 43, Taylor 73 and Gregory 128 not out.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEST MATCH CAPTAIN

London, May 12.

Mr. Warner, Chairman of the Committee of Selectors, announces that Carr has been appointed captain of the test matches eleven.—Reuter.

CLAY PIGEON CLUB

The opening shoot of the Clay Pigeon Club was held on Sunday, the competition being for the President's Cup presented by Mr. J. Ambrose, and Mr. Tuxford was the winner. The conditions were 50 birds, Leggett trap, with average handicap. The scores follow:—

	Score	Handicap	Total
I. Tuxford	36	4	40
C. R. McBain	39	0	39
F. Schwyzer	36	3	39
A. P. Nazer	36	0	36
E. I. M. Barrett	27	6	33
H. B. Bates	28	3	31
McGregor	21	10	31
K. H. Martin	17	12	29
D. B. Clark	14	12	26

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THE YACHT CLUB'S EXCITING DAY

Several Upsets and a Seamanlike Rescue: Promising Attendance at Opening Cruise

There were happenings during the *Shanghai Yacht Club's* opening cruise on Sunday that will make it a long-remembered day. A fine fleet of nearly 20 racing boats, about half-a-dozen cruisers and several houseboats and motor craft fell in behind the Commodore's Violet in the early morning and started for the Seven Mile Reach in a breeze that promised exciting sailing. The Foam in tow, with many members unable to get places in the sailing boats, followed later.

The fleet had not long been under way when the Tweetie encountered a gust that was too much for her and she capsized, but with no damage done. All the boats had one reef and some were double-reefed, but even with this precaution they had an exciting trip up to the selected moorings. There they moored around the Foam, on board which the Commodore (Mr. E. T. Byrne) proposed the usual toasts, which were drunk with the customary enthusiasm, the proceedings being enlivened by the unexpected arrival of the Commodore and officers of the Rutland and Kansas Yacht Club, resplendent in very smart uniforms, even though they did not have any boats.

The prolonged beat up the river and the essential tiffin interval did not leave much time for racing, but one race over a triangular course was arranged for each class. Unfortunately the Byrne boats had a poor muster, for one upset, another ripped her mainsail on the bowsprit of a boat at anchor and yet another had her mainsail blown out. The Gnome, sailed by Mr. Willie Neil, and the Spook, in charge of Mr. Frank Gates, got away on their own and had a rattling race to the first mark, her skipper's clever tactics giving the Spook a lead of several lengths.

A Smart Rescue

It was necessary to do a gybe and the Spook's owner, in attempting to swing the boom over, was swept overboard. Mr. Gates brought the Spook round in masterly fashion and passed out the butt end of a boat-hook, but the speed of the boat was such that the man in the water could not hold on. Though a reasonable swimmer, being weighted with his clothes and contending with rough water, he was very nearly exhausted when the Gnome came tearing up, neatly dropped a life-buoy into his hands, put up into the wind and hauled him on board.

The rescued man barely had a leg over the side before the two boats shaped up until they were on equal terms and then made off for the finish. There was some most exciting jockeying for the advantage and the Spook eventually got in by 20 seconds. It is by no means unusual for a yachtsman to be swept overboard during a gybe, but there was considerable satisfaction in his being rescued in such a seamanlike manner, and it was quite exceptional for an owner to sit in the rescuing boat and see his own beat her. The lavish hospitality of the Lintilhac family on the Sister Anne also was almost worth the ducking.

While all this was going on, the miscellaneous class started another race behind, which the Commodore won with the Violet and then the whole fleet sailed for home, voting it one of the best days in the club's history.

BILLIARDS

Big Break by Mr. R. C. K. Johnson

In view of the forthcoming billiard match, which is now being arranged with Mr. Claude Falkiner to take place at the Union Club of China, it is interesting to note that Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, amateur champion of Shanghai, has recently put the tables into good shape and last Friday evening made a break of 118. He is satisfied that Mr. Falkiner will find the table to his liking and the members and their friends should not miss the opportunity of seeing Mr. Falkiner wizarding with the cue.

CHINA'S BIGGEST PONY RACE

First National Championship Closed with Fourteen Entries: Warrenfield in

Racing men were all excitement some months ago when the first announcement was made regarding the National Championship to be run at Kiangwan on June 12. The idea was that, by putting up a really valuable purse, the best ponies in training, whether cross-bred or the supposed genuine survivors of the allegedly once-existent China pony, would be attracted, that they would go all out and that then it would be possible to form some idea as to the difference between classes, if any. Men spoke of a double row across the Kiangwan course for the start, but as the weeks passed it became evident that the entry would not be so very formidable, despite the fact that second and third to Warrenfield would receive quite useful prizes.

The entries closed on Wednesday and the following nominations were sent in:—

Fengal, 13.1. Gen. F. A. Sutton.
Black Prince, 13.3. Haimovitch.
Bonnie Scotland, 13.3. Day.
Dago, 13.3. J. J. Paterson.
Grand Warship, 13.3. T. T. Chow & Co.
Grey Morn, 13.2. Dyer & Beith.
Lady Love, Rhoda.
Leadership, 13.2. Edward Sheng.
Local Option, 13.2. John Peel.
Orange William, 13.3. Allan.
Pretty Polly, 13.2. Toeg & Priestley.
Reinforcement, 13.2. Edward Sheng & Co.
Rosebery, 13.2. Toeg & Priestley.
Warrenfield, 13.1. Eve.

It these ponies all are fit, it is quite possible all will face the starter, although there are said to be doubts as to whether Bengal will be sent down. However, if General Sutton follows his own fancy, Bengal may be counted a sure starter, for he issued a challenge for a match against Warranfield before the conditions of this race were made known and the satisfaction of a good race is all that concerns him.

The conditions of the race follow:—

The First National Championship Race.—Winner $10,000, 2nd pony $2,000, 3rd pony $1,000. For all China ponies, irrespective of class and sex, being *bonâ fide* properties of a member or members of any recognised race club in China or Hongkong, whose height does not exceed 13 hands three inches (fractions of an inch to count in favour of pony). Weight for inches as per scale (140 lb. for 12 hands, with an additional 3 lb. for every inch above the height). To be ridden by members of any recognised race club in China or Hongkong who have won at least five flat races. Any jockey to whom permission to ride has been refused by the Stewards of any recognised race club is not allowed to ride in this race. A starter's fee of $100 shall be paid for each pony entered in addition to an entrance fee of $100, which shall go to the club. Entrance $100.—One and a quarter miles.

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP

Annual Competition Open to All Comers: For Decision This Month

The annual Shanghai .45 calibre revolver and pistol championship competition, open to all comers, will be held during the month of May. Competitors may provide their own weapons and ammunition or make use of the club's weapons. The competition calls for 20 shots to be fired at the standard American target (10 shots at 15 yards and 10 shots at 20 yards), two re-entries allowed.

The first prize is a gold medal, and the 2nd and 3rd prizes, silver medals, whilst the winner is transferred to the championship class in all future .45 calibre championship competitions and can compete for the gold bar only, thereby giving every one an equal chance of becoming champion for the year. The following are in the championship class:—

1919—Paymaster E. H. Cope, U.S.N.
1920—T. O. C. Freeman.
1921—C. F. Fisher.
1924—E. A. Sykes.

Entries should be sent to Mr. T. O. C. Freeman, 151 Avenue Haig.

THE DAVIS CUP

Belgium Defeated by Holland

Noordwyk, May 9.

Holland eliminated Belgium from the Davis Cup to-day, by three matches to two.—Reuter.

Poland Eliminated by Great Britain

London, May 10.

At Harrogate to-day, in the second round of the Davis Cup, Great Britain defeated Poland, Turnbull beating Czetwertynski 6—0, 6—2, 7—5, and Wheatley defeating Keleinadel 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

The two other singles were won by Great Britain last Saturday.—Reuter.

Britain's Plenary Win Over Poland

London, May 11.

The doubles match of the Britain v. Poland tie in the Davis Cup competition was played off to-day at Harrogate. Crole-Rees and C. H. Kingsley beat Steinert and Kleynadel, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Britain has thus won by five matches to nil.—Reuter.

WITH the establishment of the Office of the Shanghai and Woosung Special Municipality the Headquarters of the Martial Law Forces will be abolished, says the Chinese press. Martial law, however, will remain in force until June 1. Gen Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary has been appointed by the Director-General of the Shanghai and Woosung Special Municipality head of the Department of Peace Maintenance.

INTER-HONG GOLF

Win for Wayfoong over Taikoo

On Sunday over the new course at Szekingjao the annual match between Wayfoong and Taikoo took place. The encounter resulted in a win for the Bank by 10 points to five, the scores being as follows:—

SINGLES

WAYFOONG		TAIKOO	
G. H. Stitt	0	C. M. Forrest	1
H. B. Roe	1	R. W. Wallace	0
T. J. J. Fenwick	1	T. R. Chassels	0
R. Bruce	1	R. C. Law	0
F. E. Beatty	—	W. E. Leckie	—
H. M. Cook	—	O. Moor	—
C. Holland	0	A. J. Wood	1
A. S. Adamson	1	W. Wallace	0
W. Thomson	—	K. E. Wingfield	—
E. J. V. Baumgartner	0	J. V. White	1
W. C. Cowan	1	W. C. Bond	0
J. B. Stewart	1	M. M. Macfarlane	0
	6		3

FOUR BALL MATCHES

Stitt and Beatty	0	Leckie and Forrest	1
Fenwick and Bruce	1	Law and Chassels	0
Cook and Baumgartner	1	Moor and White	0
Holland and Thomson	1	Wood and Wingfield	0
Roe and Cowan	1	Bond and Wallace (R. W.)	0
Adamson and Stewart	0	Wallace and Macfarlane	1
	4		2
Grand Totals	10	Grand Totals	5

LAW REPORTS

SEQUEL TO A GAMBLING RAID

Prosecution in the Portuguese Consular Court: Settlement Limits and S. M. Police Function: Question of a Search Warrant

On April 30 a raid was effected by officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police on premises situated in an alleyway off North Szechuen Road in consequence of which a number of Chinese were arrested and brought before the Japanese Assessor, Mr. Tajima, in the Mixed Court on May 1. The tenants of the house being Portuguese subjects, a letter was received by the Mixed Court claiming Portuguese interest in the case and in consequence thereof the case was remanded before the Portuguese Assessor.

An application was subsequently made to the Portuguese Consular authorities for a summons against the two Portuguese tenants of the houses, Wong Wo-ching and Dzun Tsou Gai on a change of "unlawfully aiding and abetting in keeping a gaming house and did game therein contrary to law."

The case came up for hearing on Thursday before the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Britto, sitting as Consular Judge. Mr. Maitland prosecuted and both accused were represented by Dr. O. Fischer.

Evidence was given by Inspectors Hermitage and Coghlan, who conducted the raid under the instructions of Asst.-Com. Major Wainwright, and in their cross-examination Dr. Fischer raised the point that the houses raided were beyond the limits of the International Settlement and, therefore, he would like the Court to decide first the question of jurisdiction in accordance with the rules of precedure of Portuguese Criminal Law. As both inspectors denied any knowledge as to how the warrants were obtained, and as the question of the right of the Shanghai Municipal Police to effect a search outside the limits of the International Settlement was involved, Dr. Fischer applied to subpœna Major Wainwright whom, however, Mr. Maitland voluntarily called to Court.

An Old Practice

Major Wainwright stated that he had obtained a Mixed Court warrant, thinking that the house was occupied by Chinese, and subsequently had it visaed by the American Court, expecting to find an American there. He afterwards obtained a warrant from the Portuguese authorities as he was informed that the tenant was of Portuguese nationality. Cross-examined on the right of the Shanghai Municipal Police to effect searches in territory beyond the limits of the International Mixed Court, Major Wainwright said that it was an old practice of the Police to do so, especially as the Chinese Police had no access to the houses raided, Nos. 104 and 105 off North Szechuen Road.

In further cross-examiation Major Wainwright stated that the information was not obtained by him and that he had not himself made inquiries from the Revenue Department to find out who were the tenants of the two houses before applying for the warrants. The warrants authorized a search in No. 104, the first house entered by the Police, but nothing was found there. A search was also made in the adjoining house, where certain gambling paraphernalia was found and removed.

After conclusion of Major Wainwright's evidence, Dr. Fischer applied to the Court for dismissal of the case on the ground that the evidence was illegally obtained and the search effected by the Shanghai Municipal Police, who had no right whatsoever to function.

The Land Regulations

Dr. Fischer drew the Court's attention first of all to the tax receipts issued by the S. M. C. Revenue Department for the two houses Nos. 104 and 105, North Szechuen Road, which clearly stated that two different tenants had paid taxes at the special rate of 12 per cent. for the same and that the said houses were situated "outside Settlement limits." He furthermore pointed out that the Land Regulations clearly stated "the boundaries of the International Settlement" and that it was repeatedly stated in the regulations and by-laws that the control of the Council, etc., only could be exercised within the limits. This fact had also been clearly emphasized in the letter of Mr. John Goodenow, American Consul-General and Senior Consul, sent on October 17, 1904 to Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of the Municipal Council. Dr. Fischer felt sure that the Portuguese authorities would not lend their hand to this practice as the boundaries of the Settlement were clearly stated in the Land Regulations, and even the fact that the Police had occasionally functioned outside the Settlement limits could not deprive the Chinese Government of its rights, for treaties could not be interpreted to the prejudice of the sovereign power.

He quoted the provisions of the Portuguese Law, according to which a criminal case filed on the basis of evidence obtained by an incompetent authority, had to be dismissed by the Court.

Dr. Fischer at the same time pointed out that he was instructed by his clients to institute proceedings in the Court of Consuls for the illegal manner in which the warrants were obtained and executed by the Police. He also applied for return of the property illegally seized in the premises of one of the defendants.

Mr. Maitland did not address the Court in reply to Dr. Fischer's arguments.

The Court's Decision

The President of the Court, Consul-General Britto, in summing up at length all the circumstances of the case, pointed out that there were two questions which were raised by the defence and which he had to decide. First, his warrant was granted for the searching of No. 104 North Szechuen Road and the charge was brought against the defendants under this address, whereas the gambling paraphernalia, was seized by the Police in No. 105 North Szechuen Road, for which he had not given any warrant. But he certainly would have given it had the Police applied for it and he, therefore, did not consider this point of great importance. The position was, however, different with regard to the question raised by the defence as to the right of the Municipal Police to function in Chinese territory outside the limits of the International Settlement, which point was, in his opinion, clearly decided as far back as 1904 by the letter of the Senior Consul Mr. Goodenow to the Municipal Council.

Portuguese law did not allow him any choice in this matter as it was binding on the Court and clearly stated that evidence obtained by an authority who had no right to function in a criminal case would render the whole criminal proceedings null and void and the Court was incompetent to try the action. He felt in sympathy with the Police in their effort to suppress gambling, and they always would have his hearty co-operation for this purpose, but it had to be done in a legal manner. As a priest he possibly would not give absolution to the defendants, but, as a judge, he was bound by the law and had to dismiss the charge and the property illegally obtained would have to be returned to the defendants.

Mr. Maitland sunsequently raised the question of the return of the wheel to the defendant, to which the Court replied that, leaving aside the question of jurisdiction, the Police had not proved that public gambling was going on, which would have to be proved to obtain a conviction. There was not much difference in his opinion between a little game in a private house amongst friends and the playing of poker in clubs, which was also a hazardous game.

JUDGMENT for $460 was given on Monday in H. M. Supreme Court by his Honour Judge Peter Grain in the case of Dalip Singh v. Kapur Singh.

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Defendant said that he did not deny he owed some of the money claimed but he did not admit the whole of it.

The Judge:—Your best application would be that the result of the other case might put you in a better position to pay. It seems to me rather a foolish suggestion that because the plaintiffs are witnesses in the other case it will prejudice you to go on now.

Defendant:—Rather than examine him to-day, I will accept liability for the whole debt.

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Mr. G. M. Gillard represented the defendants and stated that on the night of March 23 thieves broke into the shop and stole about $150 worth of goods. Bishan was supposed to be on duty, but was asleep at the time. The Indian was dismissed two days later and was not allowed his month's salary, amounting to $25.

Bishan Singh went into the witness box and denied being asleep. He said that nothing was stolen from the shop. A Chinese policeman drew his attention to the fact that one of the outside doors was open, and witness spoke to the policeman. He also claimed that there was due him $25 for not giving one month's notice of dismissal.

His Lordship told Mr. Gillard that he could bring into Court a police report and if this stated that Bishan was asleep on duty, he was of the opinion that the watchman could not collect the extra month's wages. Plaintiff, however, could collect the money due him for services already rendered, his Lordship believed.

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Mr. E. T. Maitland, who prosecuted for the Police, said that the charge was made by Madame Guignard, who conducted a boarding house in Route Cardinal Mercier. The defendant was staying there for some time last year as a paying guest. "I mean to say an alleged paying guest." During October he asked the complainant for the loan of a typewriter and this was granted him. Neither the typewriter nor the accused had been since seen by the complainant.

Madame Kate Helen Guignard testified that during last October the accused asked for the loan of a typewriter. Previous to this he had been a boarder at the house, but had disappeared without paying his board. Some of his property was left in the house when he went away. When he came back and asked for the loan of the typewriter he said he would only keep it ten minutes as he had an important letter to write. He said that he was going to Nanking and had been offered an important position with a high Chinese official and was to receive $1,000 a month. He stated that the official was Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and he had been appointed legal adviser to this official, but requested witness to say nothing about it to anybody as it had to be kept secret. She lent him the typewriter and that was the last she saw of him. The machine belonged to a Mr. Ashley, who had gone away for a time, and it had been left in her charge.

Accused—Would you mind telling the Court how you came to be in possession of the typewriter?

Witness—Mr. Ashley asked me to look after it whilst he was away. He also asked me to look after some clothes of his at the same time.

A coolie employed at the house stated that he remembered the accused going to the house and later leaving with a typewriter. He could not prevent the accused leaving with the machine because he had received no instructions from his mistress. The typewriter belonged to some other guest and had never been returned.

His Worship—Do you deny that you took the typewriter?

Accused—I am not compelled at this stage either to deny or admit it, I think.

His Worship—Do you say that the typewriter was yours?

Accused—I do not say anything at this stage except that the typewriter was lent to me and had actually been in my possession for two or three months before I went to borrow it.

His Worship—What then is your defence?

Accused—The prosecution has not yet finished its case, I understand, and I have nothing to say at this stage.

A remand was granted.

On Monday morning Mr G. W. King sentenced Norman W. Bowler, to two months' imprisonment.

Bowler made an eloquent plea for mercy, in which he said that he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the British Court in Peking, at the conclusion of which he was to be deported. After some little talk, he made it clear to his Worship that he would like to have the sentences run concurrently so that at the expiration of his first sentence, in August, he would be able to return to England. He believed that at Home he could make a fresh start. Mr. King accordingly ruled that the present sentence should run concurrently with the one which he was now serving.

In giving evidence, Madame K. H. Guignard, who owns the boarding house on Rue Cardinal Mercier, said that accused had disappeared without completing the payments on his board bill. He left some of his property. In October Bowler returned and asked for the loan of a typewriter, saying that he had an important letter to write which would require about 10 minutes. He said he was to go to Nanking as legal adviser to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at a salary of $1,000 a month. She lent him a machine, the property of Mr. Ashley. Accused did not return it.

Mr. C. A. Ashley, chartered accountant, said that he knew accused under the name of Norman Barrymaine. He had previously lent defendant the typewriter, but when he (witness) went on holiday, he left the typewriter with Mrs. Guignard.

In reply to Mr. King, witness said that he did not authorize Bowler to take the typewriter away. He was under the impression that the accused had gone for good. Had they both lived in the house, he would have been willing to allow accused to use the machine.

Accused, the prosecution having closed their case, said that he had taken the typewriter to Peking. It was there now. It had been taken over as part payment of a debt. In reply to Mr. King, Bowler said that the machine had been taken from the house in which he had been living, it had been commandeered. He could not get it back. At the time he took the typewriter, he fully intended to bring it back, to which statement the Magistrate replied, "there is an old saying that there is a certain place paved with good intentions, isn't there?" At the conclusion of defendant's explanation, he was sentenced as mentioned above.

A JUDGE, A COURT AND A CHRISTENING

A debtor sued by two of his creditors in H. M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, left a telephone message with the Marshal to say that he had in his pocket sufficient money to pay both accounts, but he had to go to a christening that morning and so was unable to pay the money in before the hour set for hearing the cases. This was explained to Judge Peter Grain by the Marshal.

The Judge—Very well, I will adjourn both cases until to-morrow. He may be coming here as soon as he has christened whatever it is.

A SIKH AND HIS MONEY

Chanan Singh appeared on Monday in H.M. Supreme Court before his Honour Judge Peter Grain seeking to recover $100, which he alleged defendant, Kunda Singh had taken from him after assaulting him.

Plaintiff said that two Indians were implicated in the theft. One of them had a turban over his face and was unrecognizable, but he could identify Kunda Singh. He said that he had the name of a foreigner who saw the assault and that he had also reported the matter to the police.

His Honour adjourned the hearing to allow Chanan to bring evidence. He also said that he thought possibly the matter might be one for criminal instead of civil action.

Chanan Singh, two cases later on, appeared as defendant in a judgment summons in which Bara Singh was plaintiff. His Honour noted that since Chanan had been allegedly the victim of a robbery it might be impossible for him to pay the judgment as soon as he otherwise might. His Honour then adjourned the summons for one month and told plaintiff that should Chanan not pay any money during that period plaintiff could bring up the matter again without payment of extra Court fees.

VARIETY IN LIFE

A charge of disorderly conduct while drunk was preferred against E. P. White in the U. S. Court for China last Thursday. It was stated that defendant had been in court twice before on similar charges, once in 1922 and once before in this year. He was discharged from the army in the Philippines in 1921, and from then until 1923, when he left his ship, he was working as a ship's cook. From 1923 until his arrival in Shanghai last January, he had been employed in coal mines in Indo-China. He arrived in Shanghai with $75 and has been living at the Hanbury Institute.

His Honour sentenced defendant to 60 days in the American gaol.

DUPLICATE MOTOR LICENCES

The Question of Giving Information to Police

In H.M. Police Court, on Wednesday Mr. J. B. Taylor appeared on an adjourned summons for failing to give immediate information which would lead to the identification of a driver alleged to have committed a breach of traffic regulations. At the previous hearing it was stated in evidence that some person unknown to the police had made wrongful use of a trade licence issued to Mr. Taylor, the car concerned being driven on the Bund at the Jinkee Road corner at midday on April 23.

Mr. J. E. Jensen said that, at 5 p.m. on April 23, drove a car with Mr. Taylor's trade licence, but he did not go out of the French Concession. He did not use the licence at mid-day and he did not drive a car on the Bund at Jinkee Road corner that day.

The Magistrate—Well, is there anything more to be said about this rather mysterious use of a licence at 1 p.m.? What is the explanation, for apparently the licence was wrongly used at 1 o'clock.

Defendant—That I have not been able to find out. If it was used, it was without my permission.

The Magistrate—Is it an offence for this licence to be used by another person? Can it be used by the garage at any time or only for one particular car?

A Licensee's Duty

Inspector Eva—It is used for demonstration purposes only on trade cars. The traffic regulations call for an immediate answer when information is requested, and really it is up to the licensee, if he is going to conform to the regulations, to keep a diary. There is an offence according to the regulations. This is a French licence and it should be used in the French Concession only. The offence is not so serious that we think Mr. Taylor was deliberately misusing the licence.

The Magistrate—Surely this regulation was designed to deal with people who try to shield other people who commit a breach of the traffic regulations?

Inspector Eva—Some person has wrongly used the licence and thereby has committed a breach of the traffic regulations and that person is going free.

Defendant said that he was charged with not giving immediate information. He was written to on April 27, he at once made inquiries and he replied on the 29th.

The Magistrate—I do not say that you were unreasonable, but the regulation says that it is your duty to give immediately information.

Mistake or Duplication

Defendant—My No. 1 has the licence locked up and he insists that it was not taken out at the time alleged, and I believe him. I think the policeman made a mistake. It has been proved before that there are duplicates in the French Concession.

The Magistrate—There seems to be some confusion of evidence. I had proof certain in another case that there has been a duplication of licences. It was the case of a motor-cyclist running into a policeman. I don't think the policeman was hurt as to his body, but he was hurt in his feeling. The motor cycle was outside this Court, with the number mentioned in the case, but the police admitted it was not the same rider. I believe in this case there was a duplication of numbers and, therefore, the defendant must have the benefit of the doubt.

IN the United States Court for China on Tuesday, Herbert L. Rhodes, bluejacket, was charged with assaulting a Shanghai police constable, on the evening of May 8. It was shown that Rhodes was so completely under the influence of liquor that he did not recall having made the assault. Judge Purdy fined Rhodes $15 or in lieu thereof 15 days in the American gaol, and administered a reprimand to him for having come ashore, filled up with bad liquor and then getting himself in the foregoing disgraceful situation.

END OF COTTON MILL SUIT

Collapse of Case Against Andersen, Meyer & Co. in U. S. Court

The case of the Heng Dah Cotton Mill against Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ld., the trial of which started in the United States Court on May 6, collapsed last Friday when an order was entered by the Court giving judgment for Andersen, Meyer & Co. and dismissing plaintiff's complaint. The damage claimed by plaintiff in its complaint amounted to upwards of Tls. 360,000, and was based on loss occasioned by delays of cotton mill machinery and the precipitate fall of exchange in the year 1920.

Both Mr. Chalaire and Mr. Franklin, of the firm of Messrs. Chalaire & Franklin, appeared for the successful defendant, Anderson, Meyer & Co., while Mr. Holcomb, of Messrs. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder, acted for plaintiff.

During the course of the trial in the American Court it was evident that the Heng Dah Company was unable to prove, from the testimony of Mr. S. C. Moh, its managing director, that there had been any late delivery or that Andersen, Meyer & Co. had not followed instructions concerning the settlement of exchange.

The case is an echo of bitterly contested litigation between the same parties in the Mixed Court two years ago, Mr. Chalaire at that time obtaining substantial judgments in favour of Andersen, Meyer & Co. who were then in the position of plaintiffs. On March 11, 1924, the Mixed Court gave judgment for the American Company in the sum of G.$48,569.97 and Tls. 7,180.41, and on May 15, 1924, a further judgment for G.$181,420.47 and Tls. 2,552.58, a total of approximately G.$235,000 with interest. Execution on those judgments was held up pending the determination of the cases in the United States Court. It is understood that the parties are now engaged in negotiations looking to a payment of the judgments rendered by the Mixed Court.

THE DESTROYED WILL.

Attempt to Obtain Accounting from Husband Unsuccessful

In connexion with the estate of Norah Inez Hilton, which has concerned the United States Court for China for some time, Mr. S. Moss on Monday made application to Judge M. D. Purdy that claims, attorneys' and administrators' fees should be paid. Associated with Mr. Moss was Mr. M. A. Brown, of Messrs. White Cooper & Harris. Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for Mr. Hilton.

It will be recalled that last week his Honour decreed that Mrs. Hilton, who was killed in the big Japanese earthquake, had made a will, which in the main transferred her property from her husband to other relatives. Further it is to be remembered that Japanese courts had appointed Mr. Hilton as administrator of the estate in the absence of a will—lacking at the time of the hearing in Japan.

The main point in yesterday's hearing had to do with certain properties which, as Mr. Moss admitted in open Court, had come legally into Mr. Hilton's possession under the decree of the Japanese Court consisting of certain negotiable securities. He contended that, as Mr. Hilton had come into the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China, his Honour could order an accounting.

Judge Purdy asked Mr. Moss whether or not the American Court could draw into its jurisdiction matters which had been adjudicated by the Courts of Japan. The Japanese Courts had decided that the property was at the disposal of Mr. Hilton.

Mr. Schuhl volunteered the information that his client would at any time be ready to submit to either Mr. Moss or Mr. Brown a statement of the estate.

Judge Purdy:—I am inclined to believe that you must reopen this case in the Japanese Courts and show that a will has been admitted to probate in the U. S. Court for China. I doubt if I have any authority to force Mr. Hilton to give any evidence on the disposition of the property. I will deny the application for an accounting.

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Mr. E. T. Maitland, who prosecuted for the Police, said that the charge was made by Madame Guignard, who conducted a boarding house in Route Cardinal Mercier. The defendant was staying there for some time last year as a paying guest. "I mean to say an alleged paying guest." During October he asked the complainant for the loan of a typewriter and this was granted him. Neither the typewriter nor the accused had been since seen by the complainant.

Madame Kate Helen Guignard testified that during last October the accused asked for the loan of a typewriter. Previous to this he had been a boarder at the house, but had disappeared without paying his board. Some of his property was left in the house when he went away. When he came back and asked for the loan of the typewriter he said he would only keep it ten minutes as he had an important letter to write. He said that he was going to Nanking and had been offered an important position with a high Chinese official and was to receive $1,000 a month. He stated that the official was Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and he had been appointed legal adviser to this official, but requested witness to say nothing about it to anybody as it had to be kept secret. She lent him the typewriter and that was the last she saw of him. The machine belonged to a Mr. Ashley, who had gone away for a time, and it had been left in her charge.

Accused—Would you mind telling the Court how you came to be in possession of the typewriter?

Witness—Mr. Ashley asked me to look after it whilst he was away. He also asked me to look after some clothes of his at the same time.

A coolie employed at the house stated that he remembered the accused going to the house and later leaving with a typewriter. He could not prevent the accused leaving with the machine because he had received no instructions from his mistress. The typewriter belonged to some other guest and had never been returned.

His Worship—Do you deny that you took the typewriter?

Accused—I am not compelled at this stage either to deny or admit it, I think.

His Worship—Do you say that the typewriter was yours?

Accused—I do not say anything at this stage except that the typewriter was lent to me and had actually been in my possession for two or three months before I went to borrow it.

His Worship—What then is your defence?

Accused—The prosecution has not yet finished its case, I understand, and I have nothing to say at this stage.

A remand was granted.

On Monday morning Mr G. W. King sentenced Norman W. Bowler, to two months' imprisonment.

Bowler made an eloquent plea for mercy, in which he said that he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the British Court in Peking, at the conclusion of which he was to be deported. After some little talk, he made it clear to his Worship that he would like to have the sentences run concurrently so that at the expiration of his first sentence, in August, he would be able to return to England. He believed that at Home he could make a fresh start. Mr. King accordingly ruled that the present sentence should run concurrently with the one which he was now serving.

In giving evidence, Madame K. H. Guignard, who owns the boarding house on Rue Cardinal Mercier, said that accused had disappeared without completing the payments on his board bill. He left some of his property. In October Bowler returned and asked for the loan of a typewriter, saying that he had an important letter to write which would require about 10 minutes. He said he was to go to Nanking as legal adviser to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at a salary of $1,000 a month. She lent him a machine, the property of Mr. Ashley. Accused did not return it.

Mr. C. A. Ashley, chartered accountant, said that he knew accused under the name of Norman Barrymaine. He had previously lent defendant the typewriter, but when he (witness) went on holiday, he left the typewriter with Mrs. Guignard.

In reply to Mr. King, witness said that he did not authorize Bowler to take the typewriter away. He was under the impression that the accused had gone for good. Had they both lived in the house, he would have been willing to allow accused to use the machine.

Accused, the prosecution having closed their case, said that he had taken the typewriter to Peking. It was there now. It had been taken over as part payment of a debt. In reply to Mr. King, Bowler said that the machine had been taken from the house in which he had been living, it had been commandeered. He could not get it back. At the time he took the typewriter, he fully intended to bring it back, to which statement the Magistrate replied, "there is an old saying that there is a certain place paved with good intentions, isn't there?" At the conclusion of defendant's explanation, he was sentenced as mentioned above.

A JUDGE, A COURT AND A CHRISTENING

A debtor sued by two of his creditors in H. M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, left a telephone message with the Marshal to say that he had in his pocket sufficient money to pay both accounts, but he had to go to a christening that morning and so was unable to pay the money in before the hour set for hearing the cases. This was explained to Judge Peter Grain by the Marshal.

The Judge—Very well, I will adjourn both cases until to-morrow. He may be coming here as soon as he has christened whatever it is.

A SIKH AND HIS MONEY

Chanan Singh appeared on Monday in H.M. Supreme Court before his Honour Judge Peter Grain seeking to recover $100, which he alleged defendant, Kunda Singh had taken from him after assaulting him.

Plaintiff said that two Indians were implicated in the theft. One of them had a turban over his face and was unrecognizable, but he could identify Kunda Singh. He said that he had the name of a foreigner who saw the assault and that he had also reported the matter to the police.

His Honour adjourned the hearing to allow Chanan to bring evidence. He also said that he thought possibly the matter might be one for criminal instead of civil action.

Chanan Singh, two cases later on, appeared as defendant in a judgment summons in which Bara Singh was plaintiff. His Honour noted that since Chanan had been allegedly the victim of a robbery it might be impossible for him to pay the judgment as soon as he otherwise might. His Honour then adjourned the summons for one month and told plaintiff that should Chanan not pay any money during that period plaintiff could bring up the matter again without payment of extra Court fees.

VARIETY IN LIFE

A charge of disorderly conduct while drunk was preferred against E. P. White in the U. S. Court for China last Thursday. It was stated that defendant had been in court twice before on similar charges, once in 1922 and once before in this year. He was discharged from the army in the Philippines in 1921, and from then until 1923, when he left his ship, he was working as a ship's cook. From 1923 until his arrival in Shanghai last January, he had been employed in coal mines in Indo-China. He arrived in Shanghai with $75 and has been living at the Hanbury Institute.

His Honour sentenced defendant to 60 days in the American gaol.

DUPLICATE MOTOR LICENCES

The Question of Giving Information to Police

In H.M. Police Court, on Wednesday Mr. J. B. Taylor appeared on an adjourned summons for failing to give immediate information which would lead to the identification of a driver alleged to have committed a breach of traffic regulations. At the previous hearing it was stated in evidence that some person unknown to the police had made wrongful use of a trade licence issued to Mr. Taylor, the car concerned being driven on the Bund at the Jinkee Road corner at midday on April 23.

Mr. J. E. Jensen said that, at 5 p.m. on April 23, drove a car with Mr. Taylor's trade licence, but he did not go out of the French Concession. He did not use the licence at mid-day and he did not drive a car on the Bund at Jinkee Road corner that day.

The Magistrate—Well, is there anything more to be said about this rather mysterious use of a licence at 1 p.m.? What is the explanation, for apparently the licence was wrongly used at 1 o'clock.

Defendant—That I have not been able to find out. If it was used, it was without my permission.

The Magistrate—Is it an offence for this licence to be used by another person? Can it be used by the garage at any time or only for one particular car?

A Licensee's Duty

Inspector Eva—It is used for demonstration purposes only on trade cars. The traffic regulations call for an immediate answer when information is requested, and really it is up to the licensee, if he is going to conform to the regulations, to keep a diary. There is an offence according to the regulations. This is a French licence and it should be used in the French Concession only. The offence is not so serious that we think Mr. Taylor was deliberately misusing the licence.

The Magistrate—Surely this regulation was designed to deal with people who try to shield other people who commit a breach of the traffic regulations?

Inspector Eva—Some person has wrongly used the licence and thereby has committed a breach of the traffic regulations and that person is going free.

Defendant said that he was charged with not giving immediate information. He was written to on April 27, he at once made inquiries and he replied on the 29th.

The Magistrate—I do not say that you were unreasonable, but the regulation says that it is your duty to give immediately information.

Mistake or Duplication

Defendant—My No. 1 has the licence locked up and he insists that it was not taken out at the time alleged, and I believe him. I think the policeman made a mistake. It has been proved before that there are duplicates in the French Concession.

The Magistrate—There seems to be some confusion of evidence. I had proof certain in another case that there has been a duplication of licences. It was the case of a motor-cyclist running into a policeman. I don't think the policeman was hurt as to his body, but he was hurt in his feeling. The motor cycle was outside this Court, with the number mentioned in the case, but the police admitted it was not the same rider. I believe in this case there was a duplication of numbers and, therefore, the defendant must have the benefit of the doubt.

IN the United States Court for China on Tuesday, Herbert L. Rhodes, bluejacket, was charged with assaulting a Shanghai police constable, on the evening of May 8. It was shown that Rhodes was so completely under the influence of liquor that he did not recall having made the assault. Judge Purdy fined Rhodes $15 or in lieu thereof 15 days in the American gaol, and administered a reprimand to him for having come ashore, filled up with bad liquor and then getting himself in the foregoing disgraceful situation.

END OF COTTON MILL SUIT

Collapse of Case Against Andersen, Meyer & Co. in U. S. Court

The case of the Heng Dah Cotton Mill against Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ld., the trial of which started in the United States Court on May 6, collapsed last Friday when an order was entered by the Court giving judgment for Andersen, Meyer & Co. and dismissing plaintiff's complaint. The damage claimed by plaintiff in its complaint amounted to upwards of Tls. 360,000, and was based on loss occasioned by delays of cotton mill machinery and the precipitate fall of exchange in the year 1920.

Both Mr. Chalaire and Mr. Franklin, of the firm of Messrs. Chalaire & Franklin, appeared for the successful defendant, Anderson, Meyer & Co., while Mr. Holcomb, of Messrs. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder, acted for plaintiff.

During the course of the trial in the American Court it was evident that the Heng Dah Company was unable to prove, from the testimony of Mr. S. C. Moh, its managing director, that there had been any late delivery or that Andersen, Meyer & Co. had not followed instructions concerning the settlement of exchange.

The case is an echo of bitterly contested litigation between the same parties in the Mixed Court two years ago, Mr. Chalaire at that time obtaining substantial judgments in favour of Andersen, Meyer & Co. who were then in the position of plaintiffs. On March 11, 1924, the Mixed Court gave judgment for the American Company in the sum of G.$48,569.97 and Tls. 7,180.41, and on May 15, 1924, a further judgment for G.$181,420.47 and Tls. 2,552.58, a total of approximately G.$235,000 with interest. Execution on those judgments was held up pending the determination of the cases in the United States Court. It is understood that the parties are now engaged in negotiations looking to a payment of the judgments rendered by the Mixed Court.

THE DESTROYED WILL.

Attempt to Obtain Accounting from Husband Unsuccessful

In connexion with the estate of Norah Inez Hilton, which has concerned the United States Court for China for some time, Mr. S. Moss on Monday made application to Judge M. D. Purdy that claims, attorneys' and administrators' fees should be paid. Associated with Mr. Moss was Mr. M. A. Brown, of Messrs. White Cooper & Harris. Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for Mr. Hilton.

It will be recalled that last week his Honour decreed that Mrs. Hilton, who was killed in the big Japanese earthquake, had made a will, which in the main transferred her property from her husband to other relatives. Further it is to be remembered that Japanese courts had appointed Mr. Hilton as administrator of the estate in the absence of a will—lacking at the time of the hearing in Japan.

The main point in yesterday's hearing had to do with certain properties which, as Mr. Moss admitted in open Court, had come legally into Mr. Hilton's possession under the decree of the Japanese Court consisting of certain negotiable securities. He contended that, as Mr. Hilton had come into the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China, his Honour could order an accounting.

Judge Purdy asked Mr. Moss whether or not the American Court could draw into its jurisdiction matters which had been adjudicated by the Courts of Japan. The Japanese Courts had decided that the property was at the disposal of Mr. Hilton.

Mr. Schuhl volunteered the information that his client would at any time be ready to submit to either Mr. Moss or Mr. Brown a statement of the estate.

Judge Purdy:—I am inclined to believe that you must reopen this case in the Japanese Courts and show that a will has been admitted to probate in the U. S. Court for China. I doubt if I have any authority to force Mr. Hilton to give any evidence on the disposition of the property. I will deny the application for an accounting.

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CHINA PRESS SUED

Suit for Alleged Breach of Contract Dismissed on Motion for Non-Suit

On Wednesday in the United States Court for China before his Honour Judge Milton D. Purdy the case was heard in which Mr. H. C. Norman claimed damages on account of an alleged breach of contract in connexion with his employment as advertising manager of the "China Press."

Mr. A. S. Allan appeared for the plaintiff and the defendant company was represented by Mr. Stirling Fessenden.

The Petition

In his petition plaintiff states that he is a British subject residing at Tunbridge Wells, near London, and that defendant is an American company. On October 16, 1924, plaintiff and defendant executed an agreement wherein plaintiff agreed to terminate a former agreement dated April 8, 1924, and its supplement, dated April 10, 1924, to resign from the staff of the "China Press," in consideration of which defendant agreed to pay plaintiff Mex. $1,000, commencing on November 16, 1924, every month up to, and including, June 30, 1929, and to furnish plaintiff and his wife with first class transportation to London, the money to be paid to the International Banking Corporation in Shanghai regularly on the 20th of each month. Plaintiff and his wife sailed from Shanghai on November 6, 1924. Plaintiff, prior to sailing, entered into an agreement with the international Bank to transmit and place the $1,000 to the plaintiff's credit in the London branch of the National City Bank of New York.

The petition further alleges that on May 26, 1925, defendant company, through its managing director, Mr. Arthur Sopher, submitted an offer to plaintiff of Mex. $10,000 cash in full settlement of the outstanding balance of Mex. $49,000. On June 20, 1925 defendant failed to pay to the International Bank the instalment of Mex. $1,000 and, for July, August, September and October, 1925, continued in default notwithstanding plaintiff's demands by cable.

The petition charged breach of contract with the deliberate intention of taking advantage of the distance separating defendant and plaintiff and with the express purpose of depriving plaintiff of money lawfully due him. That from the breach of contract, plaintiff had suffered considerable expense and mental worry and was compelled to release himself from his business undertakings and return to China. Plaintiff claims damages, in addition to the breach of contract, in the sum of Tls. 20,000.

Statement of Defence

In its answer the defendant company admitted the agreement to pay the amount to the International Bank on the 20th of each month, but had no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the other allegations and, therefore, put plaintiff on his proof of these. Defendant admitted failure to pay the bank on the date when the money was due in June, July, August, September and October.

Defendant further alleged that at the time the petition was served, the "China Press" was not in default of payment of any of the instalments, but had paid in full, and that all instalments had been received by an authorized representative. Defendant further alleged that prior to the filing of the action, plaintiff never served on defendant, either personally or through counsel, notice that he regarded the contract as terminated. Further, that at no time by filing did defendant notify or inform plaintiff that it did not intend to carry out the contract, or that it considered the contract terminated. Therefore, no cause of action existed on the part of the plaintiff against defendant and that the contract of October 10, 1924 was in full force and effect between the parties. Defendant asks for dismissal of the action and costs.

After outlining his case, Mr. Allan asked to be allowed to read the deposition of Mr. Norman, taken before Mr. Norman left Shanghai for England. This evidence corroborated the points brought out in plaintiff's petition.

Mr. Allan's Testimony

Mr. Allan then gave evidence. He said that plaintiff left for Home in November, 1924 and instructed witness to keep him advised regarding the contract. Witness then said that on May 23, 1925 he received a telephone message from Mr. Sopher of the "China Press," saying that he had an important matter to talk over. Witness went to Mr. Sopher's office.

Relating the conversation that took place, witness said: "Mr. Sopher said that the decision was to be handed down in the case of Webb v. the "China Press" on May 29 and that they expected application to be made for immediate execution. 'We have no money to pay,' Mr. Sopher told me. I asked him what that had to do with my client and he said, 'You'll see what it will have to do.'

"He (Mr. Sopher) said that liquidation and re-organization of the 'China Press' was very probable and that he would like an offer from Mr. Norman to settle in cash and that he wished me to wire Mr. Norman immediately. I cabled Mr. Norman and received an anwer that he would accept £4,500 if they would pay the counsel fees.

Offer of $10,000

"I went personally to Mr. Sopher and delivered the message. His brother was at a desk near by. Mr. Sopher ridiculed the offer and said, 'I will give $10,000, and if you don't accept I will go into liquidation and re-organize and Norman will get nothing.' Both visits to his office were anything but pleasant for me. I again cabled Mr. Norman that his offer would not be accepted. This was during the latter part of May.

"On August 11, I took the matter up with the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the 'China Press' and insisted on the instalments being paid. On August 13, I got a letter from Mr. Fessenden, in which he said that he did not concern himself in the minor affairs of the 'China Press.' He asked me not to take up Norman's affairs with him, but to go to Mr. Sopher. Acting on Mr. Fessenden's reply I continued negotiations with Mr. Sopher. I couldn't get any satisfaction and he said that he was going right on ahead.

"In view of the repeated statements of re-organization, on September 23 I wrote a letter to Mr. Sopher, in which I said that any attempt to re-organize the paper so as to deprive my client of his money would be protested strongly by me. I asked immediate payment and was informed that the August instalment would be paid on October 6." In this letter witness said that Mr. Sopher expressed surprise as to how he came to the conclusion that the re-organization of the "China Press" was in order to deprive his client of his money.

Instalments Paid to Date

Continuing, witness said: "On October 20 I got a telephone message from Mr. Sopher informing me that he understood that Mr. Norman had come back to Shanghai. 'What did he come back for?' Mr. Sopher asked. I told him he (Mr. Sopher) probably knew better than I. He asked me to whom he was to make the payments and I answered that he should just carry out the terms of the contract."

On October 24 Mr. Sopher wrote a letter to Mr. Allan saying that he had paid to the International Bank $2,000, bringing all the instalments up to date.

Witness then said: "When Mr. Norman arrived in Shanghai I called up Mr. Sopher and said that something must be done. He said: 'I will do nothing. I would be only too pleased to have a fight with Mr. Norman.' "

Cross-examined by Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Allan said that he communicated with Mr. Sopher about seven or eight times and each time Mr. Sopher threatened re-organization of the paper if Mr. Norman would not accept $10,000 to settle the contract. He also said that all of the payments were not made before Mr. Norman left London for Shanghai.

Non-Suit Asked For

Following this evidence plaintiff rested his case. Mr. Fessenden then made a motion for non-suit on the ground that there was no default in the payment at the time the suit was filed. Quoting at length from Supreme Court decisions counsel submitted that plaintiff was not entitled to bring action until the time of the payment of the last instalment.

After counsel for both sides had completed their closing arguments, his Honour delivered judgment as follows:

"The plaintiff rests and defendant moves for non-suit. The facts, for the purpose of this motion are all undisputed, and must be taken as far as established by the evidence of the plaintiff.

"The evidence shows that a contract was entered into between the plaintiff and defendant on October 16, 1924, whereby the defendant agreed to pay plaintff a sum of $1,000 monthly from November 16, 1924 until June 30, 1929. There were certain other provisions which are unnecessary to mention for the purpose of this motion.

"Mr. Norman went back to England after the contract was made and he had resigned his position with the 'China Press.' It appears that the contract was complied with until May or June, 1925. The 'China Press' paid Mr. Norman, through the International Bank, $1,000 a month and these were usually made on the 20th of each month. In the month of May it appears that Mr. Sopher, the managing director of the 'China Press,' became apprehensive that the collection of the Webb judgment against the 'China Press' might produce certain financial embarrassments, which might cause the re-organization or bankruptcy of the paper. Anyway, there were financial troubies, and Mr. Sopher made representations to Mr Allan regarding a settlement of the contract, which had four years to run, during which he would have had to pay approximately $48,000.

The Negotiations

"When Mr. Sopher communicated with Mr. Allan he asked him to get into communication with Mr. Norman. Mr. Allan cabled Mr. Norman and the latter made a proposition to settle for £4,500. When this was communicated to Mr. Sopher by Mr. Allan it was rejected, and a proposition made to settle for $10,000 or there would be likelihood of plaintiff not getting anything, as a re-organization was likely to take place.

"These negotiations were followed in June by a default or, at least, a failure to pay the June instalment. Further negotiations took place between Mr. Sopher and Mr. Allan and, when July 20 came, the June payment was made, but not the one for July. The July payment was made in August, but not the August payment. Then it ran on until October when two instalments were paid. On October 6 Mr. Sopher informed Mr. Allan that these would be paid, and they were. Since then all of the instalments have been paid.

"But, in the meantime, Mr. Norman became apprehensive, and he was determined to come from London to Shanghai to settle the matter. He was put to considerable expenses and arrived here in December. On January 21 this suit was instituted and the basis is a breach of the contract of October 16, 1924, and the breach is on June 20, 1925, when defendant failed to pay the instalment, and thereafter in July, August, September and October.

Was the Contract Breached?

"The plaintiff then alleges certain damages which he suffered, and, in his prayer for judgment, asks that the outstanding balance of the instalments be due and payable. These amount substantially to $41,000. He also asks for Tls. 20,000 and counsel fees and costs.

"The first question the Court has to determine is whether or not there has been a breach of contract such as to entitle the plaintiff to recover If there were a breach, what are the rights of the plaintiff and what damage did he suffer on account of the breach.

"It is admitted by the defendant that the June payment was not made when payable. The failure of the defendant to make payment on the precise day does not, in my judgment, constitute a breach. I am of the opinion that time is not the essence of this contract. There might have been a default such as to entitle plaintiff to sue for the amount of the instalment, and one such as might have allowed the plaintiff to rescind the contract. But if the defendant, in a reasonable time, paid the amount owing on the instalment, it seems to me that he would be allowed protection under the contract, and the plaintiff would be compelled to accept this, together with interest.

"But if I am wrong in holding that time is not the essence of this contract, I am quite clear that the plaintiff, by subsequently accepting the instalment of June 20, lost all right to take any action for the alleged breach of contract. The same is true of the other instalments. The plaintiff accepted in a reasonable time payment from the defendant, and having so done, and the plaintiff treating the contract as still existing, the plaintiff waived breach and should be estopped from coming into a court of justice and declaring that there was a breach.

"Another phase that was argued at the bar was that failure to pay any instalment at the time does not render the other payments nil, but that they do not come payable until the specified time. So the action to recover the balance due does not operate.

"So it seems to me that there is no cause of action existing in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant. So I will grant the motion for non-suit."

WIFE'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Allegations of Cruelty Against Former Army Captain

In the United States Court for China on Monday morning Lucille Russell Georges brought suit for divorce against her husband, E. T. Georges. Judge M. D. Purdy heard the petition. Mr. L. W. Hartigan was counsel for petitioner. Respondent was unrepresented.

Petitioner said that she and her husband were married in Washington, D. C., in December, 1919. They had lived together until February, 1925.

"He was cruel and nagging, drank very much and slapped my face often," said Mrs. Georges in reply to counsel, "he threw a soda water bottle, which just missed my head. On one occasion we were playing bridge in the lounge of the Palace Hotel, where we were staying. After he had burned a large hole in a divan, I remonstrated with him, and he threw a glass of water in my face and then stalked off."

Petitioner added that she had not seen her husband for about one year. In December 1924, she went to Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium on Dr. Martin's advice and remained there for one month. She could not eat or sleep, or do her work in the Pacific Mail office as a stenographer. When she left the hospital her physician advised her that she should leave Shanghai, so she went to Japan and stayed there until June. On her return she only saw her husband once, as he walked past her in the hotel lobby.

Questioned by Judge Purdy, witness said that her home was in Atlanta, Georgia. She went to Washington as a wartime stenographer, working in the Department of Justice from 1917 until 1920. While in Washington, she met her husband, who was a captain in the army. He resigned, however, and in 1920 they went to Manila, where he secured a position with the U. S. A. Quartermaster's Department in a civilian capacity. She edited the woman's page of the "Manila Bulletin." Later her husband took a position with a sugar company at a salary of P.800 a month. He lost that position and they came to Shanghai, where, for the better part of a year, she supported him with her earnings. He became so abusive that she had to leave him. To a further question by Judge Purdy, she replied that most of her correspondence from Japan consisted in pleas to her husband to redeem her furniture, which he had pledged to the Palace Hotel management to the extent of $400.

His Honour took the case under advisement.

SIX armed men held up two passers-by on Baikal and Kinchow Roads corner on Tuesday evening, taking a long gown from one and $7. At 11.20 a.m., according to the statement of a shroff employed by Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ld., three men, two carrying what he thought were imitation pistols, stopped him. He had just left the house situated at 430A Burkill Road where he had collected the rent. After they took from him $1,216 in coin and orders, they made off in rieshas, he making no effort to raise an alarm.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS

Successful Prosecution by the Dunlop Rubber Co.

The bicycle trade mark case, in which Wong Foh-kee and Ah Lien, 1325 Kashing Road, were charged with selling and using bicycles, which an infringement of the trade mark rights of the Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ld., was concluded on last Friday in the Mixed Court before Mr. A. J. Martin (British Assessor) and Magistrate Kuan. Mr. Tajima (Japanese Assessor) watched the proceedings, since Japanese interests were involved.

Mr. A. E. Seddon appeared for the complainants, Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr. represented the first accused and Dr. O. Fischer the second accused.

The complainants' general manager, Mr. F. S. Gibbings, gave evidence of the registration of the trade mark of the "Selby" bicycle with the Bureau of Registration in Peking. He then said that he had sent three persons to buy the alleged infringed goods. He did so as he had heard that bicycles with his company's trade mark were being sold at a low price. His evidence was corroborated by his Portuguese clerk, Mr. F. C. Remedios, and several Chinese employees.

Mr. Bryan based his defence on article 13 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, which states that a person cannot be convicted of a crime which be committed unintentionally. He stated that his client got the bicycles from a Japanese named Kawai, who brought them to Shanghai from Osaka. His client corroborated these allegations and denied that he had ever sold bicycles with the complainants' trade mark, but under the trade mark "Glide," which the Japanese seller claimed were made in Japan. In cross-examination by Dr. Fascher, it was brought out that the accused had sold six bicycles with complainants' trade mark and that first accused had sold a "Selby" bicycle to the second accused (his client). The second accused examined, said that he had bought the bicycle from the first accused.

In his closing argument, Mr. Seddon informed the Court that from the evidence given by the second accused, he was convinced that the second accused was innocent, and wished to withdraw the charges. As for the first accused, he brought out in evidence that this dealer knew that he was selling goods with an infringed trade mark.

The Court then dismissed charges against the second accused and imposed a maximum fine of $100 on the first accused. Their Honours remarked that, since this was the first offence, they would not impose a gaol sentence.

After sentence was passed, Mr. Seddon asked that the bicycles be confiscated. The Court was of the opinion that this matter was one for civil action.

SHARP SENTENCE ON MORPHINE TRAFFICKER

A Russian named T. Sokolsky was charged last Friday inthe Mixed Court with importing into Shanghai 500 grammes of morphine. Accused was arrested at the Whangpoo Wharf by Sgt. Blenkinsop and the drug found in his handbag.

Accused told the Court that he was the victim of a trick. He came to Shanghai about a week ago and met two men, who told him he could make money by taking morphine back to Dairen. He bought $400 worth of the drug and was expecting to get $600 for it in Dairen. The friend also said that he was going to Dairen on the same ship, but failed to show up when the ship sailed. Accused admitted the offence and said that he knew it was a crime. He said he was sorry and would not do it again.

Messrs. Whitamore and Zau sentenced accused to nine months in gaol.

A FACTORY foreman at Dijon is to be charged in a French court with having stolen a locomotive engine. It is not so bad for a beginning. When he has served whatever sentence is considered appropriate, it is thought of inviting him over to London to see if he will take a fancy to the Albert Memorial or the Charing Cross railway bridge.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

STRIKE IN BRITAIN ENDED

Unconditional Surrender of General Trade Unions: Resumption of Negotiations on the Mine Question

EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Disorders Diminished Day by Day: Food Supply Good and Public Services Maintained

While the organization in defence of law and order improves daily, the forces of revolution redouble their efforts.

Labour indignantly denies that its aims are political and says it is fighting purely for the miners. In contrast with this assertion, the "British Gazette" records growing attempts to stop food supplies and evidence of an organized attack on the whole constitution.

Lord Oxford and Asquith in a public message says that this attack must first be defeated at all costs. Viscount Grey endorses this, but pleads for early stoppage of the strike and resumption of negotiations. The Christian Churches plead for conciliation on both sides.

Meanwhile newspapers are appearing again in increasing numbers and trains and buses are running with encouraging frequency.

But the "British Gazette" warns its readers that the climax has not yet been reached.

Special constables are being largely enrolled all over the country. But enough volunteers for the mounted police in London have been obtained.

The Situation Satisfactory: Ample Supplies of Food

London, May 8.

It is officially stated that the situation throughout the country is satisfactory. There are ample supplies of foodstuffs in practically every district.

The country is quiet and there have been no disturbances during the last 24 hours except for a few minor incidents.

Regent's Park has been closed to the public and police are guarding the entrances to it.

Return to Normal Shipping Conditions

A return to normal shipping conditions is gradually being made both at Liverpool and at Southampton, says the "British Gazette." The position at Liverpool has improved to such an extent that 18 vessels docked and 10 undocked on Thursday. Volunteer labour continues to pour in. Sixteen vessels were discharged on Friday by 3,000 men. Many dock strikers have now reported for duty. Ships' crews are continuing to sign on in large numbers.

A sufficient supply of volunteer labour is available at Southampton.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Columbus and the Cunard liner Ascania sailed according to schedule. Many ships are discharging.

The cross-channel boats are running as arranged.

The Union Castle liner Kildonan Castle is fully bunkered and stored and ready to sail.

Later.

Three hundred and five passengers who landed at Southampton from the Leviathan left for London by charabancs. Twenty-eight hundred bags of mail were also despatched.

May 9.

The Government appeals for recruits for the "Civil Constabulary Reserve" which will be a paid whole-time force of special constables, organized in units and wearing plain clothes, supplied with armlets, steel helmets and truncheons. They will be formed from ex-service men. The age-limit is 50.—Reuter.

Support for Strikers from Continent: Canada Very Cautious

Ostend, May 8.

Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Luxembourg and Czecho-Slovakia are represented at the meeting of the International Miners' Committee. The British representatives, Messrs. Richardson and Frank Hodges, arrived to-day by aeroplane. They explained the situation in Britain.

It was announced that the decision of the recent Brussels conference that no coal should be exported to Britain had been fully carried out by other countries.—Reuter.

Berne, May 9.

A meeting at Olten of the Committee of the Swiss Union of Syndicates decided to appeal to Swiss workers to support the strike in Britain. The Unions have undertaken to contribute at least a franc per head of their members for the British strikers.—Reuter.

Douai, May 9.

At a meeting with delegates of the miners of Nord and Pas-de-Calais the representatives of coalmining companies agreed to increase by 10 per cent. the wages of the miners and by 15 per cent. the cost of living bonus.—Reuter.

Ottawa, May 8.

The Trades Labour Council after a heated discussion, in which objection was taken to the general strike in Britain, decided to offer their "moral" support to the British strikers.—Reuter.

Amsterdam, May 8.

The Netherlands Trade Union Congress have voted £5,000 to the British strikers, payable in three weekly instalments.—Reuter.

ORGANIZED PLAN TO WRECK STATE

Order Well Maintained: Communications Improve

London, May 7.

A *communiqué* states that there have been no serious disorders in any part of the country. The work of feeding the people and maintaining light and power and essential communications has been successfully accomplished. Over 2,000 trains ran yesterday, nearly double Wednesday's number. A substantial improvement is recorded on the main lines and suburban services are being arranged. Protection of the London motor-buses has been very satisfactorily carried out. They are constantly increasing in numbers.

The situation, however, is becoming more intense and the climax has not yet been reached. Orders have been issued by the leaders of the railways and transport unions to do the utmost to paralyse and break down the supply of food and the necessaries of life.

Intimidation by disorderly crowds and picketing have occurred in many places and may soon occur in many more, the *communiqué* goes on. The Government has directed the authorities to repress and overcome these criminal obstructions.

Enrolling Special Constables

Recruitment of special constables all over the country is vigorously and rapidly pressing forward. It is proposed to raise as soon as possible 50,000.

Other important measures to increase the forces at the disposal of the Government to enable widespread protection are also being taken.

An organized attempt, the *communiqué* concludes, is being made to starve the people and wreck the State.

Three important London hospitals lack electricity owing to the Stepney power station cutting off its supply.

In this connexion the "British Gazette" says that it shows the incompetence of the Trade Union Congress, who promised that there would be no interference with hospitals.

Numerous strikers have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for interfering with the police.

Food, Power and Transport Effectively Served

Later.

The Home Office this afternoon announced that the situation was unchanged. The country generally was quiet. Concerted action by the strikers in London to prevent transport of food on the road continued, but the situation was being dealt with. Attempts had been made in the provinces to cut off electricity and essential services by calling out the men in the power stations but the strikers had been successfully replaced. The position of 74 power stations in London was quite satisfactory with the exception of those at Battersea, Bermondsey, Poplar, Stepney and West Ham. More engine crews had resumed on the Great Western Railway. A fuller train service was running. There was an increase in the train, bus and tramway services in Lancashire.

Lyons, the caterers, have posted up a notice at their London headquarters warning "the staff not reporting for their duties before noon on May 8 that they will have their jobs filled."

Outgoing Australian, Indian and South African mails this week will be delivered.

Parliament Servants Called Out

A significant statement was made by the Speaker of the House of Commons to-day, arising from an inquiry by Colonel Gretton (C) as to whether arrangements would be made to enable the House to continue in session notwithstanding the absence of the regular staff responsible for the ordinary services of the House. The Speaker replying regretted that it was a fact that men engaged on the staff of the principal services of the House had been withdrawn.

He assured the House that he would not allow it to be disabled from proceeding with its work by the action of any body of men (Cheers). If it became necessary he would conduct the House without any printing or electric light.—Reuter.

FORCES OF LAW

Mounted Police Enough: No Troops Yet Called Out

London, May 7.

The Civil Commissioner of London announces that no further volunteers are required for the mounted police.

There was further trouble at Hull to-day which resulted in a police baton charge. Several strikers were injured, seven having to be treated at the infirmary.

Failing to suppress an attempt by strikers to interfere with a volunteer bus at Cardiff, the police charged with their truncheons. Some women were trampled on in the stampede. Two persons were injured. One of the strikers was arrested.

The Government has broadcast an intimation to all ranks of the armed forces of the Crown that any action they may find necessary to take in an honest effort to aid the civil power will receive now and afterwards the full support of the Government.

The War Office states that no troops have yet been called up to aid the civil power except as guards at vulnerable points.—Reuter.

PRESS RESUMING

Many Papers Defeating Strike: "British Worker" Short of Paper

London, May 7.

The press situation continues to improve.

The following London papers published emergency editions to-day: The "Times," "Daily Telegraph," "Daily Express," "Daily Mirror" and "Daily Mail," while the "Evening News" is publishing a special emergency edition this afternoon.

Provincial newspapers are reappearing.

The Newspaper Society has issued a statement saying:

"The provincial press has vigorously replied to the attempt to muzzle it. Nearly every provincial newspaper from which information has been received is publishing and in very many cases editions and sizes are normal. In several important centres it is reported that the printing staffs refused to act unconstitutionally and either remained at work or returned after a brief absence."

Twenty-one leading suburban newspapers in London published to-day practically in their usual form.

Later.

The "British Worker" appears half its yesterday's size and declares that the Cabinet has stopped the supply of newsprint.

A further indication of railway improvement was revealed by a special train bringing 550 passengers from a liner from Plymouth to London this afternoon.—Reuter.

STRIKERS DENY CONSTITUTIONAL AIM

Trade Unions Always Ready to Treat: Defence of Miners the Sole Object

London, May 7.

The "British Worker" to-day publishes district reports to the effect that the stoppage is complete. The workers are calm and orderly and their solidarity is unprecedented, it claims.

The journal gives prominence to a declaration by the Council of the Trade Union Congress repudiating statements that trade union leaders had attempted to reopen negotiations to end the general stoppage.

It declares that complete control of negotiations has been vested in the General Council, who have had no direct or indirect communication with the Government. The Council are ready to enter into preliminary discussions regarding withdrawal of lockout notices, but these must be free from any condition.

The journal concludes that it is fantastic of the Prime Minister to pretend that the trade unions are attacking the Constitution. The sole aim of the Council is to secure for the miners a decent standard of life.

Later.

A Trades Union Congress official statement states that local strike organizations are authorized to meet employers and offer to supply light and power for houses, streets, shops and social services. The statement emphasizes that the Council do not challenge the Constitution and are not desirous of undermining parliamentary institutions.

Trip to Ostend Cancelled

Messrs. A. J. Cook and Frank Hodges will fly to Ostend to-morrow to attend the International Miners' Conference.

Later.

The trade union leaders have cancelled their Continental engagements. Mr. Cook is not going to Ostend.—Reuter.

EFFECT ON TRADE

Dutch Coal Freights Slump: Lancs. Cotton Mills Stop

Amsterdam, May 7.

Coal freights to the Mediterranean have been reduced 15 per cent. Freights slumped in spite of the rush and the vast tonnage available.

The price of bunker coal at New Waterway for ships in ballast has risen to 24/6 and for loaded ships to 26/-.—Reuter.

London, May 7.

Several cotton mills in the Preston district closed to-day. Others are expected to follow.—Reuter.

MONETARY HELP FROM MOSCOW

Cheque Returned by Trade Unions

London, May 7.

Reuter's Moscow correspondent telegraphs a report that the Soviet General Council of Trade Unions have transferred Rls. 2,000,000 to the Trade Union Congress as the second instalment of a collection among Soviet unions.

Mr. Poulton, publicity chairman of the Trade Union Congress, states that the Council have heard nothing about Red International financial assistance. It is impossible to say, he adds, what the attitude of the Council would be if a gift were offered.

May 8.

The official organ of the Trades Union Congress, the "British Worker," states that the Council of the Congress has declined the offer of aid from Russian Trades Unions to whom the cheque has been returned.

German and Danish Help

Berlin, May 7.

The General Federation of Trade Unions has decided to render financial support to the British strikers as far as possible by means of voluntary contributions from workers in Germany.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, May 7.

The Executive Committee of the Danish Trade Unions to-day gave the Employers' Association preliminary notice of a strike to support the British strikers.

Later.

It is explained that the Danish sympathy strike cannot be fixed for a week and will not began for a fortnight at the earliest.—Reuter.

Manila, May 8.

The Labour Federation has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the British strikers. It also resolved in favour of abolition of the Philippine Legislative Assembly and substitution of a Unicameral People's Assembly, as well as withdrawal of the American Army any Navy.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 9.

The Korean Labour League representing about 80 Korean labour organizations have cabled the British Labour Union promising moral and financial support. They contemplate collecting subscriptions.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS SEE REVOLUTION

Confidence in Britain Winning

Paris, May 8.

Comments in the French press with regard to the general strike in Great Britain emphasize its political aspect and consider it a step towards a social revolution, but they are of the opinion that Britain's resistance to it will be victorious.

The Communist paper, *"L'Humanité,"* publishes a manifesto by the General Confederation of Labour

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announcing a decision to open a national subscription in support of the British strikers.—Reuter.

TRAIN ATTACKED AT LEVEL CROSSING

Government's Promise to Those Who Continue Working

London, May 8.

The Miners' Executive met Mr. A. J. Cook, the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, to-day, who declared that there was no change and no sign of any peace moves.

The Berwick-Newcastle train was attacked last night.

The driver noticed at a level-crossing that the gate was foul of the line so he slowed up.

Suddenly a mob of 300 to 400 men appeared on both sides of the line and bombarded the train with heavy stones. A big stone smashed the glass of the drivers' cabin, grazed the driver's neck and hit the stoker.

The "British Gazette" officially notifies all workers that every man doing his duty by the country during the present crisis will be protected by the State from reprisals and from the loss of benefits or pension and that legislation for that purpose will be proposed at an early date.—Reuter.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN GLASGOW

Telegraph Wires Cut in the North: Numerous Arrests

London, May 8.

Further disturbances took place at Glasgow last night, 48 arrests being made up to midnight.

Pickets stopped petrol lorries at East Standford-le-Hope. Three arrests were made.

A number of telegraph wires between Newcastle and Hexham were cut.

Strikers employed at the Yarmouth Corporation electricity power-station have resumed work.

In the City of London to-day it is almost like Sunday. Many offices and shops are closed in order to give the employees a rest, many of them having had to walk long distances.

An improvement in the railway situation is further indicated by the fact that the numbers of trains running yesterday were:

London, Midland & Scottish Railway	769
London and North-Eastern	760
Great Western	479

The Ulster Government have issued a proclamation declaring that a state of emergency exists in North Ireland.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE AT VLADIVOSTOK

A private telegram from Vladivostok states that a sympathetic strike, organized to assist the Labour Unions in Great Britain, has been declared there. One British steamer loading an important cargo has withdrawn outside the harbour in consequence, and it is doubtful whether she will be able to take aboard the produce destined for her and now lying at the wharves.

In view of the attitude at Vladivostok, certain other British steamers which had been consigned thither have been diverted from the port.

Numerous factories are beginning to feel the lack of raw materials, causing short-time work.

A destroyer has gone to Manchester, where two foodships cannot be unloaded. A patrol of naval motorboats has been arranged.

Three hundred Combine omnibuses are running in London.

The Trade Union Council has informed trade unions that shipments from North Ireland to Britain should cease.

Isolated cases of hooliganism are proceeding, but the miners' conduct has been exemplary. The transport workers only are troublesome.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY POWERS ACCORDED GOVERNMENT

Debate Continued in the House of Commons: Regulations Confirmed After Labour Members Leave the House: Bitter Labour Comment

London, May 6.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were again present in the Peers' Gallery of the House of Commons to-day when the debate on the motion authorizing continuance of the Emergency Regulations was resumed.

A warm discussion ensued over a Labour objection to the regulation dealing with protection of property.

Mr. Batey (Labour) saw in the regulation an attempt to enable the coalowners to fill the pits with blacklegs. He warned the Government that this would lead to trouble.

Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, replying, said that the suggestion that people should not be allowed to carry on business because a body of trade unionists had forbidden it was the best justification for this regulation (loud Ministerial cheers and angry Labour cries).

A Scrap of Paper

Mr. Mardy Jones (Labour) hotly said that the Miners' Federation took up the Attorney-General's challenge and declared that every miners' member would do his utmost to prevent the mine owners working blackleg labour. The regulations were a scrap of paper as far as the miners were concerned.

Mr. Jack Jones (Labour) likewise warmly condemned the regulation: "do your damnedest; we are prepared to fight."

A Labour amendment to the regulation was rejected by 317 votes to 95.

The Labour Party adhered to their policy of moving the rejection of successive clauses of the Emergency Powers Bill, but the amendments were rejected by overwhelming majorities following a short debate on each clause.

Mr. Lansbury (Lab.) moved the deletion of the regulation prohibiting acts likely to cause the disaffection of His Majesty's forces, the police, the fire brigade or the civilian population or to impede the distribution of food and other vital supplies and essential transit or locomotion. He provoked ironical Ministerial laughter by declaring that already men were being interfered with because they were acting as pickets.

An East End Threat

Mr. Thurtle (Lab.) sought to obtain the erasure of Regulation Twenty-two, empowering the Home Secretary to prohibit meetings or processions where there was reason to apprehend that they might provoke disorder.

Mr. Thurtle indulged in dark threats. He said that the West End was now in the ascendant but when the East End came into the ascendant "for every turn of the thumbscrew you give to-day, we will give ten."

Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney-General, paid a tribute to the exemplary patience and tact of the police in difficult circumstances. It would be unfair avoidably to increase their burdens. Nobody could doubt that scenes of disorder might easily be produced by irresponsible processions.

The House signified its agreement by voting in favour of this regulation by 299 votes to 89.

The same fate befell further clauses, notably one authorizing entry into premises suspected of being used for producing seditious publications.

After this the Labour members left the House.

The House of Commons in the end confirmed the Regulations without a division, only one Labour member being present.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON ILLEGALITY OF UNION POSITION

Legal Authority and Sympathizer with Labour Warning Insurgents They Are Breaking the Law and In Danger of Grave Results

London, May 8.

Towards the close of the debate on the emergency regulations in the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir John Simon made a speech which led to a lively discussion in political, especially Labour, circles, with regard to the future of Trade Unionism.

Sir John Simon, whilst not denying the workers' right to stike, said that the present general strike, which disregarded all contracts of employment, was not lawful and from the viewpoint of the future of trade unionism created a tragic situation. Labour leaders were abusing the power given them by the Trade Dispute Act and unless they were careful there might be a terrible reaction.

Worthy of note in view of the sensation caused by Sir John Simon's speech is the following official statement signed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, which was broadcast to-night:

"Every man doing his duty by the country by remaining or returning to work will be protected by the State against loss of Trade Union benefits, superannuation allowances and pensions. The Government will take the necessary steps whether parliamentary or otherwise, for this purpose."

Strikers Liable to Be Sued

Sir John Simon's speech has attracted much attention in political circles, in view of Sir John's position as legal authority and his past championship of trade unionism.

The Cardiff "Western Mail," one of the prominent provincial papers, whose eight-page production has been largely circulated in London, in an editorial article says that, as a result of the speech, Trade Union officials concerned in the general strike must understand that they are liable at any moment to be sued in the Courts by persons whom they wronged and whose trade they are seeking to injure.

The article goes on to say that probably seventy-five per cent. of the strikers struck unwillingly and these are now assured by Sir John Simon that the protection of the law will be accorded them if they have courage enough to disobey the unlawful and tyrannous orders of the Trade Union officials and return to work.

"British Worker's" Reply

Sir John Simon's speech has evoked a reply from the "British Worker" official strike news bulletin in the shape of a double column black-typed manifesto headed "Misleading the Nation" which declares:—"There is no attack on the community: no attempt to set up a rival government and no challenge to the constitution. The workers exercised their legal and long-established right to withold labour in order to protect the miners against degradation of their standard of living which is a menace to the whole world of labour. If, in exercise of that right, contracts have been broken, that incident, as Sir John Simon must be well aware, cannot, with any show of reason, be used to give the present struggle the sinister character which he has chosen to ascribe to it."

The manifesto, after emphasizing the origin and object of the struggle as being purely industrial, says that the struggle will continue until the Government is willing to resume negotiations for an honourable termination of the mining dispute.

MOSCOW'S HELP RETURNED

Trade Union Claim to Be Acting Constitutionally

A statement issued by the Trades Union Congress says that reports from the greater part of the country to-day show that solidarity is being maintained and that men are still coming out in "our second line of defence."

It expresses the opinion that the argument of Sir John Simon and the Cabinet that the Trades Union Congress is attempting to overthrow the Constitution and undermine parliamentary institutions is a wilful, deliberate attempt to confuse the issue.

It goes on to say: "An attempt is being made to confuse and prejudice the position of the Trades Union movement by the allegation that we have received money from Moscow. This morning a cheque arrived from the All Russian Central Council of Trades Unions at Moscow running into some thousands of pounds. We have fully and carefully considered the matter and decided to send a courteous reply expressing appreciation but inability to accept the cheque, which we have returned."

The statement then points out that the Secretary of the Free Church Council has refuted the statement that that organization has placed itself at the disposal of the Government.

It says that their London pickets report that 90 per cent. of the goods coming to London are coming by road and not by rail.

Intimidating Workers

The Trades Union Congress has decided to instruct the Union that all men working are liable to five per cent. of their wages being taken as a strike levy.

The Council is appealing to Trades Unions and sympathizers abroad for financial help.—Reuter.

THE STRIKE PURELY POLITICAL

"British Gazette's" Exposure: No Consultation of Workers: Bevin the Autocrat

London, May 7.

The "British Gazette" contends that the fact that the "British Worker" is published entirely by trade unionists proves that the strike is purely political and aimed at newspapers whose opinions the Trade Union Congress disapprove. It states that apart from the miners the strikers do not exceed a million, of whom vast numbers were ordered to strike and not consulted.

The issue, says the journal, has ceased to be industrial; it has become political.

The constitutional chief apostle of the Labour General Headquarters, Mr. Bevin of the transport workers, the paper asserts, is the real commander-in-chief of the general strike.

The "British Gazette" was the subject of a discussion in the House of Commons to-day initiated by Commander Kenworthy (Liberal), who alleged that the "British Gazette," of which he understood Mr. Winston Churchill was the editor, was not publishing a fair summary of the proceedings in Parliament. He also complained that the "Gazette" was "reproducing opinions of obscure newspaper correspondents abroad saying what the Fascists would do in this case." He said that this was an official paper and it should attempt to give news fairly. It should not try to inflame passions. There were hooligans on both sides. The trade union leaders were keeping the hooligans at Hull and in the East End quiet and nothing should be put in this official organ to inflame the passions of hooligans of the right to acts which would bring reprisals and lead to things which we would regret in calmer times.

Mr. Scrymgeour (Independent) and Mr. Jack Jones (Labour) supported Commander Kenworthy's plea. The latter declared that the Government was using public money to libel trade unionists. The workers, he declared, would stop "this poison gas factory."—Reuter.

LORD ASQUITH AND VISCT. GREY

Public Denunciation of Strike as Aimed at Life of the Whole Community

London, May 7.

Lord Oxford and Asquith has sent a message to "The British Gazette" saying that, while strikes and lock-outs may often as a last resort be justifiable and even necessary, the challenge now thrown down and taken up is totally different.

He says that the present general strike is directly aimed at the daily life of the whole community. The people suffering least are the capitalists and plutocrats. The real victims are the workers, who in the long run will bear the burden and pay the price. We should have lost all sense of self-respect if we allowed any section of the community, for whatever motives, to bring to a standstill the industrial and social life of the whole nation. This would be to acquiesce in the substitution of a dictatorship for free government. This the British will never do.

Lord Oxford concludes by saying: "We desire a resumption of negotiations at the earliest possible moment, but the anti-social weapon must first be sheathed."

Ordered Govt. Now the Issue

"The issue now is not what wages miners should receive, but whether democratic, parliamentary government is to be overthrown," says Viscount Grey in a message to "The British Gazette."

He declares that the alternatives are Fascism and Communism, which are both hostile and fatal to liberty.

Meanwhile, he says, every day the strike is making the future worse for everybody.

"Two things are clear," his message goes on. "The first is that the community must work together at all costs to avert a revolution and preserve constitutional methods, while the second is that the only counsel to save our industries is 'end the strike and get back to negotiations.'"

APPEAL BY CHURCHES

Stop the Strike and Employ Spirit of Conciliation

After a full conference of the Christian churches in Great Britain, the Archbishop of Canterbury appeals to all parties in the present crisis to resume negotiations, urging simultaneously and concurrently:

(1) That the Trade Union Congress shall cancel the general strike;

(2) That the Government shall renew its offer of assistance to the coal industry for a short period; and

(3) That the coalowners shall withdraw the new wages scale recently issued.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FROM THE KUOMINTANG

Message to Strikers from Local Branch

In sympathy with the London strikers the local Kuomintang has despatched a telegraphic message to its comrades in the West: a translation of which in part reads as follows:—

"Our Party and the four million Chinese citizens, formerly under the leadership of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, express our 'unlimited' sympathy with you. The present general strike does not only tend to improve the treatment of the labourers but also to indicate the breaking down of international capitalism. China has greatly suffered from the aggressive capitalists of whom the British are the worst. Under the leadership of our Party our present sole duty is to break the iron chain of the international capitalism, this doesn't mean a self motive on the part of China, it means permanent peace in this world and the welfare of the human beings at large."

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NO SIGNS OF PEACE YET

Premier's Insistence that the General Strike Must be Called Off Before Negotiations Can Begin: Earl of Balfour's Weighty Warning: Serious Rioting in Glasgow

London, May 9.

The nearest approach hitherto made in the direction of resuming negotiations occurred during the week-end. Mr. Stanley Baldwin on Saturday night personally broadcast a message to the nation emphasizing that the Government was not fighting to lower the workers' standard of living.

The Premier repeated that the general strike must be called off before the Government can re-open negotiations.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion that it would be a thousand times better to accept this than to continue the struggle which would only increase the misery and disaster.

The Premier added that he was a man of peace, longing, working and praying for peace, but he could not surrender the safety and security of the British Constitution to threats of violence.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress published a reply to-night reiterating their previous contention that any resumption of negotiations should be based on the position as it was on April 30 when negotiations were broken off. "If that door is open the Premier should make it clear that the coal lockout notices should be withdrawn as well as the general strike cancelled."

London, May 9.

His Majesty held a Council at Buckingham Palace this evening. The Earl of Balfour, the Attorney-General (Sir Douglas Hogg) and the Home Secretary (Sir W. Joynson-Hicks) were present.—Reuter.

FOODSTUFFS UNDER CONVOY

Imposing Procession of Flour-Laden Lorries and Armoured Cars

London, May 9.

The greatest astonishment and enthusiasm was aroused everywhere yesterday by a convoy of 104 flour-laden lorries with an escort of 16 armoured cars, cavalry and mounted police which extended about two miles and which marched from London Docks to Hyde Park from where the contents of the lorries were distributed to districts where supplies were shortest.

Two battalions of Guards and 500 volunteers were sent down to the docks on Friday to help load the lorries yesterday morning. Large crowds cheered the convoy, the sight being as popular as the Lord Mayor's procession.

The spirit prevailing throughout the country was exemplified at Plymouth yesterday when a football match was played between a team of strikers and a team of police, the former winning by two goals to one. The wife of the Chief Constable kicked-off.

Reuter learns that the week-end did not produce any approach towards the Government on the part of the Trades Union Congress in the direction of acceptance of the Government's decision that the general strike must be called off before negotiations are resumed.

The chief task of the week-end has been to keep open the docks. The process which began on May 7 with the removal, *inter alia*, of over 100 lorry-loads of flour and 700 tons of sugar is being successfully pursued.

More Direct Action

Latest reports show intensification of a tendency of more direct action on the part of the strikers especially as regards food and particularly flour mills, but no appreciable effect has been felt up to the present except in isolated districts such as Smithfield and parts of the dock areas.

With regard to the allegation that the Government is holding up the "British Worker" paper supplies, the position appears to be that the strikers attempted to stop the paper mills and hold up supplies and since supplies are limited the question that has arisen is how to distribute the available supplies.

Baton Charges at Newcastle

London, May 9.

Six thousand special constables are enrolling daily.

Yesterday's armed convoy of flour was repeated to-day, when 150 lorries, with armed soldiers sitting on the flour sacks and flanked by armoured cars with a squadron of cavalry in the rear, passed through the inflammable dock area peacefully and dumped their cargo in Hyde Park.

Newcastle police were hurriedly reinforced last night in order to deal with a disorderly crowd of 10,000 who were attacking the specials. The crowd was broken up into sections and dispersed with batons.

Four baton charges were made at Preston when a crowd of 4,000 were trying to rescue a man arrested for throwing a missile.

Two constable and 17 civilians have been taken to hospital and 16 arrests were made at Hull yesterday when rioters damaged trams and buses. Police charges continued until midnight.—Reuter.

Pickets Cajoled to Work: Warning Against Violence

London, May 9.

Pickets outside the Portsmouth Corporation Electricity Works yesterday endeavoured to persuade men not to go in, but they themselves were finally cajoled to work.

A prominent Communist at Doncaster named Brown, who has recently returned from Moscow, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for making a seditious speech.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in a letter to a meeting at Canterbury, says that every day the conflict lasts must increase the danger of an outbreak of violence, which would have to be met by the armed forces of the Crown, the consequences of which it would be impossible to foresee.

The famous picturesque mounted sentries of the Horse-guards at Whitehall have been replaced by dismounted men in service dress bearing rifles.

A similar change has been made in the guards at Buckingham Palace.

Efforts were made yesterday to rush the London, Midland & Scottish Railway office at Crewe owing to the Railway refusing to pay the strikers' wages.

Police dispersed the crowd and no damage was done.—Reuter.

THE OFFICAL COMMUNIQUE

No Change in England: Improvement in Scotland

London, May 10.

An official *communiqué* states that the general situation is unchanged. Obstruction by pickets has been more effectually overcome. There is complete confidence that order will be maintained in the London dock area where the loading and unloading of vessels by volunteers is proceeding and is increasing. It is intended to keep the Port of London regularly opened.

The situation in Scotland has also improved.

The food and fuel position is everywhere satisfactory.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S ATTEMPT AT BLOCKADE

Unfavourable Reception by Transport Workers' International

Ostend, May 10.

The Transport-workers' international is not enthusiastic with regard to the proposal of the British delegate, Mr. Milford, that loading and unloading of every ship flying the British flag should be prohibited in all continental ports whatever her cargo.

The Belgian delegate pointed out the impossibility of complying with the proposal especially in connexion with the unloading of cargoes destined for local consumption.

It was eventually agreed that consignments of coal destined for Britain would be prevented from leaving all continental ports.

The International Miners' Committee has announced its solidarity with the British workers declaring its readiness to take still further steps to assist them and expressing conviction that lasting peace in the mining industry will be only possible through the establishment of co-operation and international control.—Reuter.

EARL OF BALFOUR ON THE ISSUE

Grave Warning of the Results of Strikers' Success: Weighty Message to Press

London, May 10.

The Earl of Balfour in an article in the "British Gazette" says that 238 years have passed since there was a revolution in this country with the object of securing the supremacy of parliamentary government and the traditional liberties of the British people. "But," he says, "we are now threatened with a very different kind of revolution the methods of which consist in depriving the people of food, transport facilities, employment and a free press. He points out that no revolution in Great Britain, no matter how triumphant, is going to diminish competition in neutral markets, augment the demand for coal at Home, hasten the changes recommended by the Coal Commission, or compel the mineowner to carry on his industry indefinitely at a loss. Revolutionary methods would be completely powerless except for evil."

Lord Balfour declared that if the revolution were successful the community would be ruled by a relatively small body of extremists who would regard Trade Unions, not as the machinery for collective bargaining within our industrial system, but as a political instrument whereby the industrial system may be utterly destroyed.

He says that any such policy would be eventually fatal in any country. In Britain it would bring ruin, swift, complete, and irresistible. "We live on industry: industry lives on credit and enterprise. What credit, financial or political, what enterprise would remain with us were we driven by such methods as would dispossess our people of their parliamentary liberties, and hand over our national heritage to be squandered, amid incalculable suffering, by violent irresponsible doctrinaires? From such a fate may the courage and resolution of our countrymen save the civilization of which they are trustees."

Serious Rioting in Glasgow

Serious disorder occurred at Glasgow during the week-end. Many shops were looted on Saturday morning and there were several conflicts between the police and rioters in the eastern district, particularly Bridgeton, which necessitated the rushing up of strong reinforcements the struggle was very wild, pots and pans, iron bars, pick-heads and hammers being used. Fortunately none of the police received injuries. There were 60 arrests.

The looting was renewed in the evening in the south and west areas. Bootshops suffered more. Police and specials were engaged in fierce encounters with the rioters until early on Sunday morning. Many baton charges had to be made. Seventy-two arrests were effected.

Later fierce rioting broke out in the southern area, during which two constables and a special, a Greek, were injured and had to be taken to hospital.

The majority of the rioters who were brought up were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS

Zurich, May 8.

A joint sitting of the International Socialist and Labour Bureau and the Commmittee of the International Federation of Trades Unions is being held at Amsterdam on Tuesday to discuss the international situation in relation to the strike in Britain.—Reuter.

SITUATION REPORTED EASIER

Different Stories Told by Government and Strikers: Under-Graduates Working as Dockers

London, May 10.

The week opened with an appreciable all-round improvement in transport. This is shown by the improved train schedules posted at the railway stations. Motor-buses are running on most routes, their capacity being in no way over-taxed.

Volunteers are arriving everywhere in gratifying numbers.

Official announcements show that the situation in London and in the Home counties has not changed. Ample transport is available for all sub-centres.

Three hundred Cambridge undergraduates went to Hull yesterday to assist in unloading ships at the docks.

The London area is generally quiet though a police sergeant was struck with a hammer and a special constable was stabbed in the back at Nine Elms.

Transport is moving satisfactorily in the North-Western Division. There have been no developments in regard to the proposed strike in the Birkenhead flour mills, but on the whole the situation is easier.

The Northern Division is fairly well supplied with food and it was not necessary for the haulage committee to provide transport on Sunday.

The South-Western Division is normal and well-furnished with newspapers. A number of strikers are drifting back to Plymouth. Some transport workers of Bristol who were called out from private flour mills applied for work elsewhere where they were not known.

With regard to the North-Eastern Division, all is quiet at Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, York and other large towns.

Volunteers are freely responding in the Midland Division and there is an improved train service in the North-Midland Division. There is ample volunteer labour for road transport. Ships laden with food are being unloaded at Grimsby, their contents being despatched without difficulty.

In the South-Midland Division road transport workers remained at work on a considerable scale except at Southampton.

Volunteers are coming in in such numbers that the supply available for electrical and mechanical work exceeds the present needs. A number of Oxford under-graduates are working at the docks.

All is quiet in the Eastern Division. A demonstration of 20,000 strikers at Norwich was peacefully conducted. There were no inflammatory speeches.—Reuter.

London, May 10.

Marjorie Pollitt, wife of the Communist leader, Harry Pollitt, was charged at Bow Street to-day with unlawful possession of documents containing false statements the publication of which would be a contravention of the Emergency Regulations, and likely to cause disaffection among the civil population.

She was remanded on bail.

A seaman was sentenced to three months hard labour at Greenwich for urging a big crowd to set about the police. The Superintendent said that the accused's conduct led to 15 arrests and was the origin of the trouble on Saturday night, necessitating the calling out of a hundred police. Bricks and bottles were thrown and plate-glass windows smashed.

Three others were sentenced from one to two months.

Cases were heard to-day at the London, Nuneaton, Middlesborough, Chesterfield and Newcastle Police Courts of rioting, impeding the police and circulating false news. The sentences ranged from one to three months hard labour.

Alexander Auld, local secretary of the General Workers' Union at Shap, Westmoreland, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for issuing appeals to workers not to join the special constabulary.—Reuter.

Communists in New York

New York, May 11.

Communists here are distributing circulars urging seamen, longshoremen and marine workers to stand by the British miners, alleging that international financiers are planning an extensive shipment of coal to Britain from America and other countries and calling on American workers to join the workers of Germany, France, Mexico and Russia to checkmate such a move.—Reuter.

CONFLICTING COMMUNIQUES

THE OFFICIAL STORY

More Railwaymen Going Back

London, May 10.

An official *communiqué* states that the situation throughout the country has been well maintained. Arrangements for the distribution of milk, food and petrol have been more successful than on any other day of the strike and promise to improve continuously.

The unloading and transportation of commodities is approaching normality, and it may be generally stated that the Government's emergency arrangements have settled down and are working thoroughly.

The position as regards the supply of light and power is satisfactory.

Railway services have improved. One-fifth of the regular staffs of the railway companies are working.

Disturbances are few, but where they have occurred they showed signs of becoming sharper. Nevertheless, there is no cause for anxiety. The police are in complete control. —Reuter.

THE WORKERS' REPORT

Denial That Men are Returning to Work

London, May 10.

A Trade Union Congress *communiqué* states "the front remains unbroken" and the difficulty is to keep other men in pending any decision to call them out.

The *communiqué* quotes a message from the National Union of Railwaymen which declares that reports that men have returned to work in different centres have proved to be entirely without foundation. The *communiqué* also quotes a message from the Union of Transport Workers which states that all are solid and their spirit is wonderful.

The Trade Union Congress adds that it has received a message from the Master of Balliol and the Master of Oxford University (*sic*) earnestly hoping for future peace and unity in the country and that nothing may be allowed to stand in the way of an attempt to resume negotiations. The senders state that the resolution was signed by 58 fellows and 130 other graduates.—Reuter.

FOREIGN HELP FOR STRIKERS

All Centres Asked to Open Relief Funds: £5,000 from Dutch Workers

London, May 10.

The Trade Union Congress announces that the International Federation of Trade Unions has requested all centres to open relief funds for the British strikers.

The Dutch Federation has sent a first contribution of £5,000.—Reuter.

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GOVT. CONTROL OF NEWSPRINT

Questions on Non-Publication of Archbishop's Appeal for

London, May 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, arising out of the question of the Government provisionally commandeering supplies of newsprint which Mr. Churchill described as being necessary in order to safeguard the dissemination of news throughout the country, Mr. Lloyd George drew attention to a refusal on the part of the broadcasting authorities to issue an appeal signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury which was formulated at Lambeth Palace on May 7 on behalf of the Christian Churches of the country which embodies a resolution stating that the time for conciliation has arrived and suggesting that the general strike be cancelled, the Government's offer of assistance to the coal industry for a definite period renewed and the mine-owners' notices withdrawn.

Mr. Lloyd George complained that the foregoing had not been published in the British "Gazette" whereupon Mr. Churchill pointed out that many important things were perforce omitted which the Government did not object to having inserted.

The Chancellor gave an assurance that the Archbishop's appeal would be inserted in the British "Gazette" at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

STRIKE SPREADS TO IRELAND

Irish Trade Unionists' Agreement to Withold Shipments to England

London, May 10.

The Irish Trade Unionists have complied with the request of the Trade Union Congress to hold up foodstuff shipments for Great Britain, and the port of Dublin is at a standstill.

Prices of farm produce have considerably fallen in the Irish Free State.

The English mails which reached Kingston on Friday night were held up owing to the dockers refusing to handle them, but they have now been taken off by volunteers under police protection.

The Belfast dockers have struck.

Three railway accidents, the first since the commencement of the strike, occurred to-day.

A passenger train at Edinburgh crashed into a goods-train. Three passengers were killed and seven injured.

A goods-train collided with a stationary passenger train at Bishop Stortford. One man was killed and one injured.

The express from Edinburgh was derailed north of Newcastle. There were no fatalities but one passenger was seriously hurt.

The British "Gazette" says that the derailment of the express from Edinburgh is believed to have been due to foul play by strikers. A fishplate has been removed. There were 500 passengers on the train but only one was injured, in the leg.

The "Gazette" says that bolts were removed from the line near the level-crossing at Egham on Sunday.

Lloyd's Idea of the Risk

London, May 10.

At Lloyd's the cover against damage due to civil commotion is quoted at half-a-crown to 10/- per cent.

Twenty-five guineas per cent. is quoted for insurance against total loss of pay in the event of the strike not being called off by the Trades Union Congress within four weeks from May 7, 30 guineas per cent. if it is not called off within three weeks, 50 per cent. for two weeks and 75 per cent. for a week.—Reuter.

MORE HELP FOR STRIKERS

Paris, May 10.

In conformity with the decisions reached at Ostend during the week-end at the meetings of the Transport Workers' International, the National Federations of Maritime Unions and the Port and Dock Labourers' Union have issued instructions forbidding unemployed seamen to serve on British ships, and ordering French seamen to refuse to work on French ships carrying coal to England and dockers not to coal or victual British vessels.—Reuter.

Soviet Refusing Denial

Moscow, May 11.

The General Council of Soviet Trade Unions announces that in consequence of the British Trades Union Congress's refusal to accept the proffered Rbls. 2,250,000 the money will be returned to the subscribing Russian trade unions but collections will be continued and deposited to the credit of a special relief fund for British miners and placed at the disposal of the Trades Union Congress or the Miners' Federation. The Soviet Council adds that the special agreement for a united front by British and Soviet trade unions has been strengthened by the creation of an "Anglo-Soviet Unity Committee".—Reuter.

Danish Aid for Strikers

Copenhagen, May 10.

The Danish Trade Union Congress has decided to send the British Trade Unions Knr. 50,000 weekly as long as the strike lasts.—Reuter.

STOP HELP FOR STRIKERS

Prohibition of Payment of Remittances Sent by Foreign Sympathizers

London, May 12.

A new Emergency Regulation was issued to-day empowering the Government to prohibit payment of money transmitted from abroad to the United Kingdom "for any purpose prejudicial to public safety or the life of the community."—Reuter

New York, May 11.

The first financial assistance in aid of the general strike in Great Britain from an American labour organization consists of an initial gift of $1,000, sent to the Trades Union Congress strike fund by the United Cloth-cap Makers' Union.

Meanwhile, the National Socialist Party of Chicago is appealing for similar contributions.—Reuter.

STRIKE AT VLADIVOSTOK AT AN END

Telegrams were received in Shanghai yesterday to the effect that the sympathetic strike which had been declared in Vladivostok on Saturday had apparently come to an end, and that the work of loading British steamers is being resumed.

Rotterdam Making Hay

Rotterdam, May 10.

Owing to the strike in Britain bunkering stations near Rotterdam which are being worked by unorganized labour are most active. The men have up to the present completely disregarded the appeal of the Trade Unions to refuse to bunker British vessels.

Seventy-eight vessels were bunkered last week compared with 18 the previous week.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRAISE FOR BRITISH

Admirable Calmness Under Difficult Circumstances

Tokyo, May 12.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the Prime Minister, interviewed by representatives of the press, expressed the opinion that the British strike was not likely to affect general economic and industrial circles in Japan.

The Premier stated that he was confident that a solution satisfactory and honourable to both parties would be reached before long.

The Japanese press unanimously expresses admiration of the British characteristics evidenced throughout the present crisis, stating that no other country could retain such admirable calmness under similar circumstances.—Reuter.

A SNUB TO THE SOVIET

No Discussions on "United Front" Wanted with Communists

Amsterdam, May 11.

A joint meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Socialist Bureau considered the latest communication from Moscow on the subject of a united front. It was decided that the present moment was quite unsuited for discussions with the Communist Party.—Reuter.

BRITISH STRIKE ENDED

Eleven Day Struggle Concluded: Significant Sequel to Government Statement: Government's Last Stroke

London, May 12.

The Trades Union Congress denies a rumour that the miners desire the strike to be called off and declares that the strike continues.—Reuter.

London, May 12, 1.15 p.m.

The strike is off.—Reuter.

London, May 12, 11.55 a.m.

The Home Office reports that the position throughout the country yesterday was quieter than any previous day since the strike began. The Government's energetic protective measures, prompt and severe police court action and restraining influence are responsible. Trade Union leaders have suppressed tendencies towards rowdyism. There have been more defections from the ranks of the strikers but the deadlock continues.

A large crowd at Limehouse this morning tried to interfere with a lorry loaded with fish. Stones and bottles were thrown. Foot and mounted police arrived and a man was arrested and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

12.10 p.m.

Thousands have resumed work at the Government factories at Woolwich. There were no pickets and no incidents.

Only a small minority of Teeside shipyard workers obeyed the strike call to-day. Ship repairers at Cardiff and Newport refused to strike.

12.20 p.m.

Representatives of the Trades Union Congress have gone to Downing Street.

12. 12.50 p.m.

The Trade Union Congress met the Miners' Federation previous to going to Downing Street.

Mr. Cook said, after the departure of the Trade Union Congress, that the situation remained quite unchanged as far as the miners were concerned. Mr. Cook added that the miners would not resume work until a conference of delegates had been called.—Reuter.

London, May 11.

An important development in the situation took place to-night concerning earlier reports that tentative peace moves were progressing.

A special meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress was hurriedly held this evening.

It is unofficially stated that the meeting held the view that still further exploring of the position was necessary in order, if possible, to open the door for resumed negotiations and keep it open.

Later.

Great excitement prevailed at Eccleston Square this evening when news of a possible peace move spread rapidly. A considerable crowd collected.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress re-assembled at eight this evening and were joined by the full Executive of the Miners' Federation. The Executive of the Labour Party were also sitting in an adjoining building.

It is stated unofficially that a definite change in the situation is not likely to occur to-night, and whatever moves are being made are essentially of a preliminary character.

May 12.

Following a special Cainbet meeting in the House of Commons lasting an hour and a half, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and other members of the Cabinet conferred till past midnight at 10 Downing Street.

In the meantime, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Executive had been sitting for two hours. Then the latter met the Executive of the Labour Party, with whom they conferred for over an hour.

It is believed that strong efforts are being made to induce the miners to agree on a basis upon which negotiations might be reopened.

It is even possible that the Cabinet and the Council of the Trades Union Congress will meet to-night.

Later.

The Miners' Executive again met the Council of the Trades Union Congress, whom they left at 12.30 a.m., saying that they were going home for the night.

Mr. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, emerged whistling cheerfully. He told Reuter that the situation was unchanged.

The Trades Union Congress sat til one in the morning. It is believed that they desire to meet Mr. Baldwin this morning.—Reuter.

ENCOURAGING VIEW

Official Belief That the Tide Has Turned

London, May 11.

"Without undue optimism we may say that the tide has turned," was the encouraging prelude of an announcement by a Government spokesman to-day at a conference of journalists.

He added that the number of daily trains was 5,503 as compared with 849 on May 5.

The food situation in London and the Home Counties was easier.

Large industries in the same area, however, had been closed down owing to lack of electrical power, denied them by the action of certain local authorities. This had rendered large bodies of men idle.

Three boats were being unloaded at London docks without molestation.

The dock area was quiet. Violence was not expected from the regular dock workers.

With regard to the southwestern division recruiting was proceeding with enthusiasm. Over 24,000 volunteers had enrolled.

The P. & O. liner Mantua had been unloaded by non-union labour at Plymouth and the passengers had proceeded to London by special train as in normal times.

Order and Quiet General

An official *communiqué* issued to-day states that the situation throughout the country shows further improvement.

The distribution of foodstuffs does not give cause for apprehension.

The situation at the ports is entirely satisfactory.

Trades are showing growing confidence in their ability to move goods without direct assistance from the Government. The distribution of petrol is proceeding more rapidly than during the previous period of the strike.

The *communiqué* goes on to say that there is no interruption in the power services and that traffic on the railways is continuously increasing.

Order and quiet reign throughout the whole Island. Practically no attempt at sabotage has been brought to the notice of the authorities since the last official statement.

The number of individuals returning to work is increasing. Considerable bodies of strikers in some cases have applied for reinstatement.

No Signs Yet of a Break

On the other hand, the *communiqué* concludes, there has hitherto been little sign of a general collapse of the strike, while the Trades Union Congress is believed to be making efforts to call out certain trades where the employees are still working.

An appreciation of the situation, broadcast this morning, shows that the whole country continues to be quiet.

Transport facilities are steadily expanding and the Government protection measures suffice.

Defections from the strikers' ranks are principally among the railwaymen.

There has been a considerable increase in unemployment, due to the closing down of industries.

The East End of London is absolutely quiet.

Irish and Dutch Foodstuffs

Belfast dock workers ignored orders to strike when Liverpool and Fleetwood steamers arrived to-day. They unloaded all foodstuffs, which was the main cargo.—Reuter.

Rotterdam, May 11.

Food shipments to England are being resumed as a result of confirmation from the British Government that vessels can be discharged.—Reuter.

STRIKE ILLEGAL

Injunction Against Incitement: Stock Exchange More Buoyant

London, May 11.

In the Chancery Division to-day Mr. Justice Astbury, granting an injunction against certain branch officials of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, said that the so-called general strike, started by the Trades Union Congress, was contrary to law, and those inciting others to strike or participating themselves in it were not protected by the Trade Disputes Act of 1916.

The stock exchange is optimistic. Business to-day is increasing and prices practically in all sections are improving. Home rails are decidedly better.

A Shipping Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., (Liberal), appointed by the Government owing to a request by the Chamber of Shipping, states that the shipowners, working with the port authorities in conjunction with other commercial interests concerned, can maintain a sufficient flow of all essential supplies through the ports, provided that the present measures to protect willing workers are maintained and increased as need arises.

Sir J. Simon's Olive Branch

London, May 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir John Simon (Liberal) announced his intention of putting down on the Order Paper a resolution asking the House at an early date to record the view that when the following conditions were satisfied concurrently the Government ought to announce its willingness for a short period to assist the coal industry:

(1) Unqualified calling-off of the general strike;

(2) Resumption of work at the mines at the old rates;

(3) Spokesmen of the miners and coal-owners to be required definitely to undertake to negotiate on the basis of the Coal Commission's Report without excluding anything therein.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION VIEW

2nd Line of Defence Not Yet Called: Men's Morale Good

London, May 11.

A Trade Union Congress *communiqué* states that as far as engineers and shipbuilders are concerned no second strike call has yet been made, any action that may have been taken with regard to what is known as the second line of defence having been initiated by various unions locally without direct instructions from the T. U. C.

The *communiqué* adds that the men's morale is as great as ever.

Later.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress state that they have received messages from American, Canadian, and French labour federations, and from Austrian and German Trade Unions, promising financial assistance.

The Council adds that reports have reached them to the effect that the Government has placed an embargo on funds from foreign countries coming to the Trades Union Congress.—Reuter.

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KING'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

Strike Called Off Unconditionally by the Trade Union Congress: Miners Dissatisfied at the Turn of Events

London, May 12.

The King in a message from Buckingham Palace addressed "To My People" says that "the nation has just passed though a period of extreme anxiety. It is to-day announced that the general strike has been brought to an end. At such a moment it is supremely important to bring together all my people to confront the difficult situation which still remains. This task requires the co-operation of all able and well-disposed men in the country. Even with such help it will be difficult but it will not be impossible. Let us forget whatever elements of bitterness the events of the past few days may have created, only remembering how steady and how orderly the country remained though severely tested, and forthwith address ourselves to the task of bringing into being a peace which will be lasting, because, forgetting the past, it looks only to the future with the hopefulness of a united people."

An appeal to the country to forget the past quarrel, and to refrain from recrimination as to who started it, was made by the Premier in a message to the people which was broadcast by wireless to-night.

Mr. Baldwin appealed to employers to be generous, to workers to work cordially, and to the whole country to co-operate in restoring Britain's industrial welfare.

The Premier took the opportunity of expressing thanks to all those who had co-operated in keeping the country going under difficulties.

The Trades Union Congress announces that in order to resume negotiations it has been decided that the strike shall end to-day. Telegrams are being despatched to the secretaries of affiliated unions, whose members before acting must await definite instructions from their executive councils.

Downing Street issued a laconic communiqué to-day.

It says: "The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of Labour, the Secretary of State for India, the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary for Mines, received members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. Mr. Pugh, their chairman, announced on behalf of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress that the strike would be terminated to-day."

Reuter learns that the cancellation of the strike is absolutely unconditional, and that the attitude of the miners or the effect upon them was not mentioned at this morning's meeting between the Prime Minister and the Trades Union Congress.

The Cabinet met this afternoon and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Cabinet has not seen Sir Herbert Samuel's memorandum and will begin consideration of the matter to-morrow unhampered by any pledge or understanding, though consideration will without doubt include Sir Herbert's memorandum.

The proclamation of the state of emergency remains in force for the present.—Reuter.

Miners Dissatisfied

London, May 13.

An early survey of the situation in London reveals very small change. Very few strikers have returned to work, emergency services of rains and buses are still operating, the same scramble of workers to reach their business is proceeding and the newspapers are still appearing in attenuated form.

Apart from the dissatisfaction of the miners at the cancellation of the General Strike and the refusal of numerous railwaymen and transport workers to resume, several days will be required for the normal life of the country to recover from the dislocation of the last 10 days. A thorough inspection on the permanent way, the rolling stock and the signalling of the railways will be needed.

An important question to be decided is the re-engagement of the strikers. At least one railway announces that the number of the staff it will be able to employ will be materially reduced.

A further problem will probably arise regarding railwaymen's wages. The Companies in October, 1925, asked the Railway Rates Tribunal to reduce the men's wages. The Tribunal then refused the application in the case of men already serving but provided a lower scale for new entrants. The point now being discussed is whether the railway strikers, by breaking their contracts, have automatically quitted the service and, therefore, may now be re-engaged at a lower scale.—Reuter.

DISINCLINATION TO RESUME WORK

Possibility of Trouble With the Railway Men: Not so Easy to go Back

May 13, noon.

The Transport Workers' Union has decided to respond to Mr. Baldwin's appeal and has advised its members to make satisfactory arrangements with the employers to secure a speedy resumption of the public services and of industries, but reports from London and the Provinces indicate a general disinclination to resume work.

The Railwaymen are still out and at mass meetings at various centres they have passed resolutions declining to resume on the Companies' conditions.

Meetings of all trades affected at Southampton and Liverpool passed resolutions not to return to work without guarantees against victimization.

The printers are still out, although the headquarters of the Printers' Union told the proprietors of both the newspaper and the general printing trade that the men were ready to return.

When the railwaymen at the Stratford Works of the London & North-Eastern Railway arrived in great numbers this morning to resume, they were confronted with a notice saying: "Arrangements are being made to reopen the Works at the earliest possible moment to those men whose services will be required. Such men will be notified by post or other means."—Reuter.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S INTERVENTION

Basis for Settlement Outlined by Chairman of Coal Commission

London, May 12.

Cancellation of the strike was largely due to the intervention of Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, who, following conversations with the Trades Union Congress, wrote a letter to-day formulating the conclusions reached and emphasizing that he was acting entirely on his own initiative. He had received no authority from the Government and was unable to give any assurances on their behalf. He expressed the opinion that the proposals embodied in a memorandum which he had drawn up were suitable for adoption and were likely to promote a settlement of the differenes in the coal industry. He promised strongly to recommend Government acceptance when negotiations were renewed.

Mr. Pugh, chairman of the T. U. C., replied concurring that the memorandum offered a basis for renewal of negotiations and stated that necessary measures were being taken to terminate the general strike, relying upon the Prime Minister's published assurances regarding the steps that would follow and assuming that during the resumed negotiations the subsidy would be renewed and the lock-out notices to the miners immediately withdrawn.

Sir Herbert's memorandum provided (1) that negotiations regarding the conditions of the coal industry should be resumed and the subsidy renewed for a reasonable period, (2) that negotiations were not likely to be successful unless means were provided for settling disputes in the industry other than conferences between miners and owners alone: consequently a national wages board should be established including representatives of the two parties with a neutral element and an independent chairman, (3) that the parties to the board should be entitled to raise any points considered relevant, (4) that there should be no revision of previous wages rates unless there were sufficient assurances that the measures for reorganization which the Commission proposed would be effectively adopted, and (5) that a committee should be established, as the Prime Minister had proposed, including men's representatives whose duty would be to co-operate with the Government in preparing necessary legislative and administrative measures and that the same committee or the national wages board should assure itself that necessary steps so far as they related to matters within the industry were not being neglected or unduly postponed.—Reuter.

THE OBDURACY OF THE MINERS

Objection to Implied Reduction in Wages: Stoppage to Continue

London, May 1.

Mr. Cook, the miners' secretary, announced that the miners' Executive yesterday rejected the draft terms of a settlement submitted by the Trades Union Congress after the latter's meeting with Sir Herbert Samuel. The Miners' Federation was not consulted as regards proposals which imply reductions in wages for many mineworkers. The Federation did not participate in yesterday's discussions.

Mr. Cook added that the T. U. C.'s decision to-day to call off the general strike was taken without consulting the Federation. The matter must be referred to the miners. Meanwhile the miners' stoppage would continue indefinitely.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCES AT DONCASTER

Disappointment at Collapse of General Strike

London, May 12.

Apparently the miners' disappointment at the calling off of the general strike was the cause of serious disturbances at Doncaster this afternoon, as a result of which over 80 miners have been arrested.

A mob of 200 miners held up road traffic, wrecked a newspaper van, tore up the newspapers and looted motor-lorries.

A strong force of police were sent up in motor-lorries. They charged the crowd with their batons. Mounted police reinforced those on foot and dispersed the crowd.—Reuter.

LABOUR PAPER'S VIEW

Fair Deal Ensured for the Miners

London, May 12.

Announcing the termination of the strike the "British Worker" says that the movement came out of a desire to ensure a fair deal for the miners. They (the workers) are satisfied that that can now be achieved.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT ACTION BY NEWSPAPERS

Reinstatement of Strikers a Matter for Consideration

London, May 12.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association have decided that they will not re-engage any members of their staffs who were on strike at noon to-day until the Association have considered the terms of such re-engagement.

In consequence of the foregoing it is problematical whether newspapers in London will publish to-morrow.—Reuter.

CONTINENTAL PRESS VIEWS

Great Success for British Government: Slashing Defeat of Socialism

Paris, May 12.

The calling off of the strike in Britain, which has been followed here with intense interest, has created a sensation and is the chief topic of conversation.

The franc fell slightly.

The evening papers comment briefly on the subject.

"*Le Journal des Debats*" declares that it is "a great success for the British Government and the cause of order generally."

"*La Liberté*" calls it "a slashing defeat for socialism" and adds that outsiders have been chiefly struck by the resistance of the British people and the energy of the British Government.

May 13.

Nearly all the newspapers comment upon the termination of the strike in Great Britain.

The "*Figaro*" congratulates the British on passing through such a "terrible crisis" without bloodshed.

"*L'Echo de Paris*" says that the British social order has emerged from the ordeal triumphant. Subversive elements throughout Europe have had a set-back. The paper specially eulogizes the Premier, Mr. Baldwin.

"*L'Ere Nouvelle*" says that the British Government acted not as a strike-breaker but as the destroyer of civil war. It adds that if the social order in Britain had not been able to cope with the danger the whole cause of law and order throughout Europe would have been jeopardized.—Reuter.

The Danish View

Copenhagen, May 12.

The Danish newspapers unanimously express satisfaction at the end of the strike in Britain. They express the opinion that it is realized all over the world that what is being destroyed is more valuable than anything that could be obtained by either party.—Reuter.

The Failure of Communism

Rome, May 12.

The end of the British strike is acclaimed by the "*Giornale d'Italia*," which says: "The Reds in Great Britain, with communists and philo-communists in trade unions, have had to recognize their impotence to incite the masses to overturn the British political system."—Reuter.

America Satisfied

Washington, May 12.

The strike settlement in Great Britain is greeted in the United States with the greatest satisfaction. The opinion is generally expressed that the British people behaved admirably.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED

Sir Herbert Samuel's Memorandum to be Considered

London, May 13.

The first step towards resumption of the coal negotiations was taken this evening when Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by Earl Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the Minister of Labour, and Lt.-Col. Lane-Fox, Under-Secretary of State for Mines, conferred with the Miners' Executive at Downing Street for three-quarters of an hour. Afterwards it was officially stated that the meeting had adjourned after a general discussion of the present position.

It is learned that the Premier will meet the coal-owners to-morrow and that he will also probably meet the Miners' Executive again in the afternoon.

It is understood that the latter will consider to-morrow morning Sir Herbert Samuel's memorandum, which it is believed contains the germs of a basis for the solution of the problem.

With regard to the railway position, a conference of railway managers and representatives of the three railway unions met this evening but did not arrive at an agreement. Deliberations, however, will be resumed to-morrow.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENTS IN LONDON

Underground and Omnibuses to Resume Running

London, May 14.

At a meeting at the Underground headquarters last night a satisfactory settlement of the strike was concluded between the companies and the unions concerned. It is hoped that a normal service on the Underground Railways, the London General Omnibus Co. and allied tramways will operate to-morrow.—Reuter.

A VICTORY FOR COMMON SENSE

Announcements in Parliament: Dignified Statements in Both Houses: No Time for Recrimination

London, May 12.

In the House of Lords to-day announcing the "great news" the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal, said that there was no note of triumph in his voice. He hoped that there would be no note of triumph elsewhere. The British people had asserted themselves and had returned to the path of legality. The Government would resume the rôle of mediator and its efforts to produce peace in the coal industry without the least delay.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith agreed that it was not a moment of recrimination or exultation. He declared that all classes of the community felt gratitude and satisfaction at the constancy, patience, good temper, and spirit of self sacrifice exhibited in all quarters. But he uttered the warning that "we have not yet ended our troubles in this matter." The exercise of those qualities would still be required in full measure for weeks ahead.

Early Negotiations

The House of Commons assembled to-day in a very crowded and electrical atmosphere. There was a buzz of comments and outbreaks of cheering greeted the entrance of various members. The Prime Minister received a great ovation.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were seated in the Peers' Gallery.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked whether Mr. Baldwin had a statement to make.

Mr. Baldwin said that the Trades Union Congress had called at Downing Street and told him that they had decided to call off the strike forthwith. He had replied to them that it would be the immediate effort of himself and his colleagues to secure resumption of negotiations in the mining industry with a view to the earliest possible settlement.

Mr. Baldwin would only add to the House that he believed that peace had come and the victory that had been won was a victory for common-sense, not for any one part of the country but for the best part of the whole of the United Kingdom.

The Prime Minister added that it was of the utmost importance to the British people to look not backwards but forwards. We should resume work in a spirit of co-operation, putting behind us all malice and vindictiveness.

Mr. MacDonald said that he was anxious not to commit a breach of the good feeling for which Mr. Baldwin had appealed, but many practical details had to be considered. This necessitated discussion. He hoped Mr. Baldwin would make a fuller statement.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he recognized the necessity for a fuller statement as soon as possible but it was impossible to-day. He would keep in touch with Mr. MacDonald.

Three was no demonstration after Mr. MacDonald's question or Mr. Baldwin's statement, after which the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders departed. The House then proceeded to debate the Merchandise Marks Bill.—Reuter.

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AFTERMATH OF THE STRIKE

Disputes Arising over Return of Men to Work: Railways and Docks Unable to Take All Strikers Back: Workers Ordered to Remain on Strike by Unions Pending Settlement

London, May 13.

"In the interests of the public and to safeguard future peace and discipline on the railways," the Railway Managers' Association announce that injury to trade is believed to be so serious that for some time full pre-strike services will not be required. They lay down the following conditions for resumption of work: with regard to men who left without notice and broke their contract of service the companies reserve the rights they possess in the matter; as regards the number of men in positions of trust who struck and others guilty of acts of violence and intimidation the companies propose to examine cases individually.

In the meantime the Association deny a report that they are refusing to reinstate men except at reduced wages.

The railway unions announce that telegrams from branches in all parts of the country state that the men have refused to accept the conditions of the managements and decline to resume except on the terms of the national agreement.

The three railway unions are holding a joint meeting to draft final instructions.

As a result of a formal demand presented after a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day the Prime Minister has agreed to a strike debate to-night in the House of Commons.

The Labourite meeting had received reports from different parts of the country that employers were offering unacceptable terms for re-employment of strikers, amounting, in Labour eyes, to a lockout.

RAILWAY STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Transport Workers Also: Demand for Discharge of Free Labour

A Trades Union Congress manifesto declares that it is imperative that the agreements, undertakings and conditions existing prior to the dispute are maintained. They have received many reports of attempts to enforce humiliating terms. If trade unionism is attacked and employers persist in victimization the unions will resist to the uttermost.

Sixty-eight miners at Doncaster have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for interfering with road transport. The leader was given an additional two months' imprisonment and fined £20.

After a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a statement was issued protesting against "the way the press have provocatively and inaccurately described the action of the Trades Union Congress as unconditional surrender and also the fact that employers in various industries are defying the Prime Minister's appeal and seeking to impose unwarrantable terms on the workers."

The meeting decided to press the Prime Minister immediately to make a statement regarding the real meaning of his declaration of goodwill.

The T. U. C. have circularized the unions urging them to sign no individual agreement but to consult union officials and stand by their instructions. "Your union," they declare, "will protect you. It will insist that all previous agreements are maintained intact."

The executives of the three railway unions have jointly instructed all railwaymen to continue the strike until satisfactory assurances have been received.

Edinburgh railwaymen have decided to remain on strike. They have adopted a resolution demanding unconditional release of all persons arrested in connexion with the general strike.

The Transport Workers' Union have instructed dockers to remain on strike pending an agreement with their employers with regard to complete reinstatement of all members and immediate dismissal of "free" labour.

The Port Employers of London have despatched a letter to the Transport Workers' Union stating that owing to the great dislocation due to the general strike they are unable to guarantee reinstatement of members of the Union but they will take on members for whom work can be found. They are unable to consider immediate dismissal of "free" labour and will do their utmost to fulfil the obligations implied in the Government statement to all who have done their duty by the country by working at this time of national crisis.

WORLD-WIDE PRESS VIEWS

Praise for Steadiness of Nation and Government: "Never Again"

London, May 13.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that never again must the country experience a general strike, which is gigantic, criminal folly and senseless waste. If the strike had not been cancelled yesterday there would, in a few days, have been no strike to cancel, and only sporadic isolated bodies of strikers whose fellows would have prudently resumed work.

The "Times" is of the opinion that trade unionism has been shaken to the foundations by the discovery that no contract with a trade union is worth the paper upon which it is written.

The journal adds that unless the unions set their house in order there will be no hope of future peace or confidence in any business in the land.

The strike has failed decisively, the paper continues. Victory has been won under the Government's determined and efficient leadership and the splendid courage and self-sacrifice of the nation.

The "Times" is opening a National Police Fund as a recognition of the magnificent spirit in which the police carried out their duties.

The "British Gazette" has ceased publication. In its last edition it says that its life may have been a short one, but it fulfilled its purpose of living: "it becomes a memory, but remains a monument."

CONGRATULATORY COMMENT

London, May 13.

Congratulatory comments by the foreign press on the calling off of the British strike are freely expressed.

Both French and American journals recognize that the principle has been established that no combination of unions can dictate to a Government.

The New York "Times" says that the great lesson of the futility of a general strike has now been learned not only for Great Britain, but for all civilized nations.

"L'Echo de Paris" declares that at one stroke, from one end of Europe to the other, all subversive elements have been given a severe setback.

"L'Ere Nouvelle" says that the British Government has not acted as a strike-breaker but as a destroyer of civil war.

French Labour organs do not fail to dwell upon the fact that the economic problem as a whole still remains unsolved.—Reuter.

THE VOLGA IN FLOOD

Huge Damage Done by Unprecedented Overflow

Moscow, May 8.

An unprecedented overflow of the Volga has occurred between Yaroslav and Nijninovgorod, the floods reaching a width of 30 kilometres. The water level is 14 metres over nomal. A number of towns have been flooded and the fatalities reported number 22. The river is bringing down hundreds of carcases of cattle and quantities of *débris*. Houses have been destroyed in large numbers. Detachments of the Red Army in steamers are doing the salvage work.—Reuter.

CHARGES OF CORRUPT PRACTICE IN U.S.

Ex-Ministers Charged with Graft in Enemy Property

New York, May 7.

The Federal Grand Jury has indicted Henry Daugherty, former Attorney-General, and Thomas Miller, former Alien Property Custodian, of conspiracy in connexion with the disposal of the property of the American Metals Company.

The case involved property worth $7,000,000, which was seized during the War, belonging to enemy aliens.

The indictment is that it was a part of a conspiracy to enable Daugherty, Miller and others to receive from the claimants securities amounting to $391,000, which had been paid in putting through a transfer deal.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN WARS RECOMMENCED

Failure of Negotiations at Udja

Udja, May 6.

The negotiations have been ruptured and hostilities are being resumed. The Riffs are reported to be preparing to attack the Spanish zone. The Riffi delegates returned from Abd el Krim without the French prisoners they were expected to bring.—Reuter.

Riff War Resumed

Rabat, May 7.

Early to-day the Riff war started again following the failure of the peace parleys.

French airmen heavily bombed the Riffi positions.—Reuter.

Paris, May 13.

Messages from Rabat state that the latest operations have resulted in a considerable reduction of the disaffected area and in the occupation of all the chain of heights overhanging the Mediterranean so that the heart of the Riff territory can now be overlooked by the French. —Havas.

ROYALIST RIOTING IN PARIS

Over One Hundred Gendarmes Injured: Numerous Arrests

Paris, May 9.

A collision occurred to-day between Royalists and police on the occasion of the celebration of the fête day of Jeanne d'Arc. Several policemen and demonstrators were injured and 20 arrests were made.

Later.

One hundred and eighteen gendarmes were injured in the collision. Thirty-one persons are in custody.—Reuter.

STRANGE CASE IN EGYPT

Decision of Mixed Court in Suit Brought by an American Widow

Cairo, May 10.

The Mixed Court has given judgment in a case in which Mrs. Folk, the widow of an American ex-Senator, recently took proceedings against Zaglul Pasha and Mahomed Mahmoud Pasha, claiming $600,000 for her husband's services in the cause of Egyptian independence.

The Court rejected the claim against Zaglul and Mahmoud personally, but condemned Zaglul Pasha as President of the Egyptian Wafd to pay $55,000 with costs.—Reuter.

GOV.-GENERAL WOOD NOT RESIGNING

Manila, May 11.

Governor-General Wood who is at Baguio, commenting on the reports from Washington saying that he had resigned, said: "There is no truth whatever in the reports of my resignation."

The Governor-General said that he expected to spend a vacation in America late this year or early in the next in order to attend to private affairs. He would return to the Philippines as soon as possible.—Reuter.

GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY PLOT

Scheme to Overthrow Republican Government: Discovered by Berlin Police: Plan to Establish National Dictatorship: Ideas of Confiscation

Berlin, May 12.

A controversy over the recent action of the Government in respect of the national flag led to-day to the Reichstag, by 176 votes to 146, adopting a vote of non-confidence in Herr Luther, the Chancellor. There were 103 abstentions.

The criticism was due to President von Hindenburg, with the approval of the Government, decreeing that German Embassies and Consulates in European and overseas ports should henceforth hoist together with the Republican flag the merchant flag, in the form of the old monarchist colours with the Republican colours in the corner.

Later.

The Cabinet has resigned.

Later.

Overthrow of the Republic and of the Government, a concentrated attack on Berlin, establishment of a "Reichs administrator" with full authority to dissolve all federal and State parliaments are among the objects of a plot unearthed by the Berlin police after a search of the private houses of leaders of several so-called patriotic associations and clubs.

The police discoveries included a mobilization plan for an attack on the capital, and also a political programme which provided, *inter alia*, for the voluntary resignation of the President, Marshal von Hindenburg, and the abolition of the Constitution.

The property of dissolved political parties was to be confiscated, and strikes and lock-outs were to be prohibited under penalty of death. The property of all Jews in Germany was to be confiscated and all Republican leaders banished.

In consequence of these disclosures, the Prussian Government has decreed the dissolution of the extremist sporting clubs, the Werwolf Viking and the Olympia.

The President of the Olympia, ex-Colonel von Luck, has been arrested.

The confiscated documents show that Herr Geheimrat, a class leader of the pan-German League, had been in touch with Bavarian monarchic leaders, and had also written to the ex-Kaiser communicating a report of the League's efforts towards "restoration of the Hohenzollern Empire in a liberated and purified Fatherland." The ex-Kaiser had replied, thanking him, and sending his photograph.

The names of those who were to assume control when the Nationalist dictatorship had been established in Germany were found among the correspondence seized. Dr. Neumann, Burgomaster of Luebeck, was to be Chancellor, Herr Hugenburg, Germany's newspaper king, Finance Minister, and General von Moehl, Minister of Defence.

The death penalty was to be imposed for every offence against the new *régime* and martial law was to be declared all over the country.

Nationalist journals ridicule the alleged plot.—Reuter.

SPAIN—PHILIPPINES FLIGHT

Arrival of Aviators at Manila: Elaborate Arrangements for Welcome

Macao, May 9.

Tests this morning proved satisfactory and Captains Gallarza and Loriga intend to fly from Macao to Manila *viâ* Appari on the morning of May 11. Captain Loriga's plane is following by steamer with both the mechanics.

May 10.

The Portuguese gunboat Republica left for Manila last evening to escort the Spanish aviators along their route to Manila.—Reuter.

Manila, May 10.

Two Army aeroplanes have flown to Appari to escort the Spanish aviators to Manila to-morrow.

Cavite Navy Yard says that a destroyer has been assigned to patrol the waters north-west of the Philippines.—Reuter.

Macao, May 11.

The Spanish airmen have left for Manila.—Reuter.

Manila, May 11.

A wireless message from an unidentified vessel, picked up by the naval radio station at Los Banos, says that the Spanish airmen, who are flying to the Philippines, were sighted at seven o'clock.

A later radio from the Portuguese gunboat Republica, which had been instructed to escort the aviators on their route, states that at the present rate of flight they will arrive at Aparri at about two o'clock this afternoon.

Later.

The Spanish aviators, Captain Gallarza and Loriga, have arrived at Aparri, in the north of the Philippine Islands.—Reuter.

Flying to Manila To-day

Manila, May 11.

The Spanish aviators landed safely at the army aviation field at Aparri at 2.20 this afternoon.

They were escorted by two American army aeroplanes.

On their arrival they were greeted by the municipal and provincial officials and numbers of Spanish residents of Northern Luzon.

They are expected to hop off for Manila to-morrow morning.

Spanish Aviators Detained

Later.

Upon the advice of American Army aviators Captains Gallarza and Loriga, the Spanish airmen, have postponed their departure from Aparri for Manila until Thursday morning at seven o'clock in order to avoid the heavy clouds over the mountains that form in the afternoons.

Captain Loriga in a speech at Aparri said: "Throughout the entire period of her rule here Spain treasured a deep, motherly affection for the Filipinos, and it is my wish to assure you that we shall for ever treasure the recollection of our first setting foot on Philippine soil. I deeply regret that Captain Estevez has not completed the flight. Will you all join me in shouting, "Long live Spain, America, the Philippines!"

Captain Loriga said that the China Sea flight had been accomplished without incident.

May 12.

The Spanish airmen started from Aparri at 7.55 a.m., escorted by American planes. They are due to arrive at Camp Nichols, near Manila, before 11 o'clock this morning. They will be welcomed by a representative of the Governor-General, the Spanish Consul-General, the mayor of the city, and a large delegation of the Spanish community.

From Camp Nichols there will be a procession to Manila to the Cathedral, where the "*Te Deum*" will be sung.

An elaborate reception programme extending over 12 days has been arranged.

The Portuguese cruiser, the Republica, arrived yesterday.

May 13.

The Spanish airmen have arrived.

Later.

The Spanish aviators arrived at Camp Nichols, near Manila, at 11.35 a.m.

A Hearty Welcome

There was a crowd of 10,000 at Camp Nichols as well as the Reception Committee. Sixty Spanish girls hugged and kissed Captains Loriga and Gallarza. The crowd broke the ropes surrounding the field and there were several minor injuries.

The military police were forced to rescue the fliers whom they placed in an army car and took to Manila.

The police were forced to use clubs in order to hold off admirers. —Reuter.

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REVOLUTION IN POLAND

Insurrection of Military to Overthrow New Government: Heavy Street Fighting in Warsaw: Resignation of Cabinet

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OCCUPIED

Berlin, May 12.

Despatches from Warsaw say a military revolt is reported to have broken out in Poland. Officers supporting ex-President Pilsudski are marching on the capital with troops to overthrow the new Government under M. Witos.

Marital law has been proclaimed.—Reuter.

Warsaw, May 12.

As a result of recent agitation some detachments of troops from the region of Remberton refused to obey the Government's orders.

The Government has taken measures to protect the capital and has called on the insurgents to submit. It claims to be master of the situation.

Later.

Precautionary measures of all kinds have been taken.

The Cabinet is sitting continuously.

Government buildings, bridges, telephone stations, etc., are guarded by troops with machine-guns.

Later.

There was heavy street fighting this afternoon. Many persons were killed and wounded.

The anti-Government forces occupied the Castle, the Prime Minister's residence, and the Foreign Office.

The Government has resigned.

The President of the Republic is expected to follow suit.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Session of Committee to Inquire into Composition Opened at Geneva: Position of Italy and Australia

Geneva, May 10.

Viscount Cecil (Great Britain) opened the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the composition of the League Council. Lord Cecil emphasized the importance of the discussions and the necessity for avoiding anything in the shape of a revolution, declaring that the British Government was opposed to any violent changes in the composition of the Council. Lord Cecil suggested a system of rotation for non-permanent members of the Council. Signor Scialoja (Italy) and Senor Palangios (Spain) urged unanimity in the decisions of the Council.

Signor Scialoja, in opposing too great an increase in the non-permanent members, declared that making the League into a superstate must be avoided as this to-day would be an anachronism.

In the course of the general discussion a communication was distributed from the Government of Australia which embodied the views of the Commonwealth with regard to the composition of the Council and suggested that the Council continue to consist of permanent and non-permanent members, but that the permanent seats be restricted to the Great Powers, including Germany. The Australian Government feels that the Council cannot be increased much beyond its present size and proposes that all members of the League, not permanently represented on the Council, shall have an opportunity for participating in its work.

The Commonwealth Government has grave doubts as to whether any advantage would be gained by adopting geographical division in the election of non-permanent members of the Council. Furthermore, the Commonwealth Government is opposed to any modification of the rule of unanimity in respect of the decisions of the Council.

Sessions in Public

M. Motta, Switzerland, was elected chairman of the Committee for the Reorganization of the League Council to-day, and Senor Thomas Lebreton, Argentina, was elected vice-Chairman. The Council decided on the principle of holding sittings publicity.

Covenant to Stand

To-day's proceedings resulted in a general agreement that any modification of the League Covenant is undesirable and that the rule that the Council's decisions must be unanimous should be maintained.—Reuter.

THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE

Three Year Seats for Non Permanent Members: Two Objections

Geneva, May 12.

The Council Reorganization Committee to-day provisionally adopted Lord Cecil's proposal that non-permanent members should be elected for three years, while one-third of their number should be elected yearly.

The Spanish and Brazilian delegates were the sole opposers. They made reservations.

Lord Cecil said that Great Britain opposed extension of permanent members of the League Council with the exception of the admission of Germany.—Reuter.

YORKSHIRE BY-ELECTION

Conservatives Retain Buckrose Constituency

London, May 6.

A by-election in the Buckrose division of Yorkshire, due to the resignation of Sir Guy Gaunt (Conservative), has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Braithwaite (Conservative)	12,089
Sir Harry Verney (Liberal) ..	10,537
Mr. Laycock (Labour)	2,191

The figures in the last election were:—

Sir Guy Gaunt	13,966
Mr. H. A. Briggs (Liberal) ..	10,962

—Reuter.

HEALTH PROMOTION IN THE FAR EAST

Important Work Done by the League of Nations

Geneva, May 7.

The Health Committee of the League of Nations has adopted the second part of the medical director's report on his voyage to the Far East relating to the work of the Singapore Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau and has passed a number of resolutions concerning, amongst other things, the development of the League's Epidemiological Service and the establishment of close contact with Japanese Public Health Service activities.

The report pays a tribute to the notable services of the Bureau to the Eastern Health Administration "especially in having kept them promptly informed with regard to the serious cholera outbreak at several Asiatic ports during the past 12 months."—Reuter.

GERMAN ROTORSHIP

Successful Voyage to New York Through Heavy Weather

New York, May 11.

The Baden Baden, Herr Flettner's new rotorship, arrived to-day from Hamburg. The vessel successfully weathered a storm off Cape Hatteras.—Reuter.

THE NORTH POLE CONQUEST

President Coolidge's Congratulations for Successful Aviator

Fairbanks, Alaska, May 6.

The single-engined aeroplane in which Captain Wilkins proposed to make a 1,000-mile Arctic flight had its right wing torn to shreds, its landing-gear smashed and its propeller shattered through striking a hummock of earth in attempting to rise to-day. This was the second attempt to hop off. The aeroplane's load was lightened after the first unsuccessful run on the field.—Reuter.

Oslo, May 7.

The airship "Norge," which is to attempt a flight to the North Pole, has arrived at King's Bay, Spitzbergen.

May 9.

The American aviator, Lieut. Byrd, started on his North Polar flight from King's Bay, Spitzbergen this morning in fine weather.—Reuter.

The Trip Accomplished

New York, May 9.

The New York "Times" publishes a despatch from Spitzbergen stating that Lieutenant Byrd flew over the North Pole and returned safely to Spitzbergen to-day after a flight lasting 15½ hours.—Reuter.

New York, May 10.

In a statement issued this morning, President Coolidge expressed heartiest congratulations in connexion with Lieut. Byrd's polar flight. The President added that the fact that the flight appears to have been accomplished without mishap remonstrates the high development of the art in the United States.

Lieut. Byrd has sent a wireless message to his mother, who lives at Richmond, Virginia, announcing his safe return. His mother told press representatives that she "is very proud of Dick." Lieut. Byrd's brother, Mr. Henry Byrd, who is Governor of Virginia, expressed himself in similar terms, adding "Dick has been lucky all his life."—Reuter.

Airship Flight to North Pole

Oslo, May 11.

The airship Norge started for the North Pole from Spitzbergen to-day.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP CROSSES THE NORTH POLE

Successful Attempt Made by the Norge: Returning to Alaska

Oslo, May 12.

The Norge crossed the North Pole at two o'clock this morning. Flying conditions were excellent.—Reuter.

Nome, Alaska, May 12.

Captain Amundsen has sent a wireless message to the Norwegian Consul asking him to have a hundred men ready to haul down the Norge as he intends to deflate the airship after the Polar flight and to send her to the United States by steamer.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Messrs. A. B. Parker and B. B. Odell

New York, May 12.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904, at the age of 73, and of Mr. Benjamin B. Odell, ex-Governor of New York, at the age of 72.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE M.P.'S BACK FROM RUSSIA

"We Know What We Know, We Could an If We Would"

London, May 11.

A party of Conservative Members of Parliament, headed by Sir Frank Nelson, who have been visiting Russia returned to London by air to-day.

Interviewed by Reuter, Sir Frank stated that a copy of the report of the visit had been handed to Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain. It would not be published until after the strike but it would make very impressive reading.—Reuter.

THE DANISH FLIERS

Arrival of Lieut. Herschend at Rangoon

Rangoon, May 10.

The Danish airman, Lieutenant Herschend, Lieutenant Botved's companion, arrived to-day from Bangkok.

Owing to engine trouble Lieutenant Herschend was forced to land on April 2, 28 miles from Rangoon. He took his aeroplane to Bangkok for repairs while Lieutenant Botved continued his journey.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MARINES LANDED IN NICARAGUA

Managua, May 9.

American marines have landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American lives and property, the Nicaraguan Government having declared the existence of a state of war.—Reuter.

Paolo Fiorini Violins

The result of generations of skilled craftsmanship traced from the days of

"AMATI," "STRADIVARI," "GUARNERI,"

is pleasingly revealed in the violins of

"PAOLO FIORINI."

These instruments are STRADIVARI MODEL. Slab backs, Cremonese finish, carefully selected, beautifully matched materials, OIL FINISHED, Golden Red Brown Varnish.

A truly wonderful violin possessing a TONE admirably suited to express the genius of an ARTIST.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Emigration Difficulties—British Companies Favoured by Tariff Protection of Oil Prospects—The Breaking of The Drought

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Mar. 31.

The expenditure made by the Australian Commonwealth Migration Department has not brought about the results which might have been expected. The outlay is rather more than such small returns would justify. Not only the various organizations in close touch with the immigration schemes have begun to realize this; but also, private members of Parliament, and even the man in the street is awaking to the importance of migration, and the falling away which is taking is place in the figures of the Department is causing much concern. During the last few days the House of Representatives have been debating on the subject. The case of Mr. Cann was quoted as an instance of inefficiency of organization.

Mr. Cann is an Australian, born in Sydney and is resident as a rule in New South Wales for which State he has done some very excellent work in the capacity of a State politician. He is a well-known man in business and public life. He took a trip to the "Old Country," and while there his description of his native land imbued some of his relatives with a desire to migrate to it. Mr. Cann, in order to aid them to their wish, visited Australian House to see how three of their number could be assisted to go to Australia almost immediately. The adventures of the New South Welshman while trying to find authentic information are too tedious to relate. However, after frequent endeavours at different sources of information which lasted over some months in all he succeeded in finding out that he could not nominate any migrant until back in Australia, and secondly, that in any case only one could be nominated by himself. This information was incorrect to a degree, as two years previous to his inquiries the clause as to the number of nominations had been amended, and made so that one person could nominate two or more migrants. The only trouble was that Australia House Officials had not had time to find it out. After further delays in cabling to his brother in Australia Mr. Cann got his nomination eventually through, and nearly a year later they sailed for the Land of the South.

The publicity given to the experiences of Mr. Cann has given the needed impetus to a scheme for re-organization which has been hanging fire for some considerable time.

It is some time ago since an effort was made to see if the fares could be adjusted to a rate which would put Australia on a more equable basis to other Dominions. The time occupied in the journey overseas makes this a different problem to solve, one cannot lodge and board an individual for six weeks at the same cost as on a three weeks or less voyage; it was found that the present rates were more than reasonable, all things considered. Now it is the general organization that it is proposed to refurbish, and this would seem an action just as likely, if not more so, to bring about a change for the better. There have been certain restriction at all times upon migration which may have at times a detrimental effect on the influx of population. These have been made necessary by the internal conditions of trade, and other domestic affairs. The lack of secondary employers has been one of the factors keeping the absorbtion of migrants from being effective, while droughts have had a noticable effect on the powers of primary industry.

Settlement in the Early Days

During the first years of settlement in Australia, State assisted immigration was one of the important functions of each separate States' government. Then in 1873 Victoria ceased to give assistance to induce an incoming population, in 1886 South Australia followed suit and in 1891 also Tasmania. New South Wales discontinued the policy in 1887, but made provision for the passages of such wives and children whose bread-earners had come out previous to that date. A small number of migrants, 1,994, arrived in 1888 and 1899 after which all assistance was discontinued by the States until 1905. The effect of the South African War was such that the net migration returns for 1900 and the five years previous showed a decrease of 945; The year ending 1900 by no less than 10,546. By 1906 even without State assistance the population had recuperated to the extent of having a net increase of migrants numbering, 26,683. Then once again a scheme for assisted mirgation come into operation.

The net increase of arrivals over departures went steadily up until 1915, when it lost ground under the influence of war conditions. The figures for 1912 were considerably in advance of those of 1925, with the result Mr. Thomas of the House of Representatives has asked, why?—He has told of the adventures of Mr. Cann, and the affairs of the Migration Department are be spring cleaned. Sir Victor Wilson who obtained good results for Australia at Wembley has only a short period in office, till June, when his term in the Senate is ended, but great things are expected of him, when he takes over the direction of migration.

The War of the Motor Trade

Revisal of tariff rates has been one of the most strenuous duties of the Federal Parliament during the last month. Most of the fighting has been between the two sections of the Government's own benches; Those supporting the Ministry and its protectionist policy and the outlaws who numbered six in all, enthusiastic free-traders. The Labour party to a man supported the Government and all protection offered to Australian trades. Many amusing incidents broke the monotony of the debates, and samples of Australian and imported goods were exhibited side by side in the Chamber. All these little shows of goods made quite a change in the usually sombre scene, the only addition needed was a few smart maniquins to show off the textile exhibits.

One of the shortest, and yet most fierce fights was upon the question of motor chassis. The issue lay between the British and American firms as Australia does not make motor chassis. It was argued out in the face of the facts that the average motor chassis coming into Australia pays 12½ per cent., while the chassis assembled in England can be operated upon at cheaper rates by 7½ per cent. It is the general rule for American chassis to be assembled in Australia. The Minister for Customs, Mr. Pratten, speaking upon the proposals said, "These duties are designed to give the British motor industry the maximum of encouragement. We have had a very fair development of American assembling. The margine between their assembled and unassembled chassis under the old tariff being 2½ per cent. In the new one the margin between those cars is 5 per cent. If we have had that great development under 2½, how much greater will be the development under five?"

Mr. Pratten also says that, "He had information, and would show it to any doubter, that the British firms were already assembling here and would assemble much more." Some members demanded that every possible part required in connexion with motorcars, which was made in any degree in Australia, should be highly protected. Tyres were an item specialized in the plea of these honourable gentlemen, as so much interest had been aroused in Australian industrial circles in regard to the motor trade, it may be of interest to other countries to note the total of Australia's motor trade importations, including tyres and acsessories for 1923-24 was £3,575,319 with an increase in 1924-25 of £169,038.

Australia's Oil Fields!

With the Alpine tests for reliability just concluded, and the Motor Show for the trade due at the end of next month, the motor trade and their fuels are receiving more than usual attention. A matter of great importance to Australia, which comes under the provision is oils. Some satisfactory 'preliminary canters' in the way of surveys have been made by experts both in West Australia and Queensland, as well as in New South Wales. Such satisfactory reports were given that the Government is preparing to expend some finance in encouraging the prospecting companies. In result of recent developments in the petrol markets, a Bill to approve a revised agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, as dated March 21, 1926, was introduced by the Prime Minister Mr. Bruce in the House of Representatives on March 25. Provision is made in the Bill for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of the company's increased Capital from £750,000 to £850,000. The Government will retain a majority of the shares in the company.

Mr. Bruce indicated in moving the second reading of the Bill said the new agreement provided for an additional £100,000. The agreement made by Mr. Hughes in 1920 was made when the capital was £500,000 of which the Commonwealth Government subscribed £250,000. The object in view was to have established in Australia refineries capable of dealing with indigenous oil if it were found. Menwhile the Anglo Persian Company undertook to provide crude oil for treatment, at the same time ensuring that Australia could go straight ahead with development should the prospective supplies be forthcoming.

There have been certain trading losses on the proposition, but nevertheless the insurance policy on which it was supported has been achieved, and the Government is well satisfied with its deal. C.O.R., or The Commonwealth Oil Refining Company is gaining ground and is paving the way for a good means of distribution, for the time when the experts prediction of Australia's oil field may come to fruition.

"The Patter of the Rain"

"By the patter of the rain" have the hearts of all Australians been rejoiced. The fears of drought are over, the ploughman ploughs his field and gayly cracks his whip, while the stockman beamingly turns the heads of his flock towards the homestead, and trade has already brightened up in the cities. Sydney is holding its Royal Show during the Easter season, and is one of the most jubilant of all that the rains have come in time to save their important grazing and industrial event from being a failure. Stock may not show to as great an advantage as in the best of years, but it will be a case of "When things are worst they sometimes mend" as our friend Byron was wont to say. The Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce has left Melbourne to attend the industrial festival in Sydney, and give some extra inducement to the none too apathetic populace. Horticultural and agricultural shows always are well patronized in Australia even when the industrial exhibits are not so large as is the case with the Sydney and Melbourne Societies Annual fixtures. There should even be some good exhibits from the sheep and cattle districts, as Western Queensland has received good rains just as stud stock were endangered of being affected by drought conditions.

Other districts right throughout the Commonwealth have also had general rains. From the West across many portions of South Australia, the Riverina and Western New South Wales and practically the whole of Victoria. New South Wales has had experiences of flood conditions, and in Sydney the ferry service was discontinued for some time owing to rough weather. While on the coast vessels had to put in to the first shelter offering, thus delaying the shipping time tables of the New South Wales Capital. Conditions have not been quite so wild in Victoria, but, nevertheless the bush fire refugees had a fairly wet and uncomfortable time. The officialdom which is inclined to rule the distribution of the funds collected, and to which His Majesty King George contributed £100, was not able to disentangle itself from 'red tape' in time to even commence the rebuilding of homes before the rains came upon us.

Fortunately for some reasons, and unfortunately for very many more the rains in the hills were not as heavy as they might have been. It is wonderful how much an act of kindly thought can reach right into the hearts of people. Few of the outside countries and British dominions, and certainly probably not himself, can realize how His Majesty The King's contribution to the Bush fire funds reached the innermost feelings of all Australians. Had it but been a guinea or so, or three fold as much would have made no difference to Australia's people, it is the kindly interest, the thought and the sympathy which lay at the root of the action which is felt to be the factor for deep appreciation.

Seamen's Domestic Troubles

The Seamen's Union looks to be well in rehearsal for the role of the prodigal son. After all the defiance of the Arbitration Courts during last year, they are seeking a more or less dignified manner in which to wend their way back to the old home. There has been a split in the camp. During the time both Mr. Walsh and Mr. Johnson were fighting deportation proceedings all forces were concentrated on one object, their defence. Directly they secured their release from the custody in which they were held by the Commonwealth, both these leaders of the seamen began an internal and personal fight between themselves which looks far more likely to achieve the object of all the deportation proceedings, than the most expansive law procedures could ever do.

Mr. Johnson has asked loudly and in lengthy speeches where some of the funds collected during the late seamen's strike have gone too. No information was forthcoming; But Mr. Walsh challenged Mr. Johnson's right to ask such questions, much less organize a committee for inquiry to meet in Melbourne where it is alleged a considerable sum disappeared in to "smoke." Mr. Johnson, however, took his committee to the Bijou Theatre which he had previously engaged, in Melbourne one Sunday afternoon. Mr. Walsh hurried from Sydney on the Saturday and mainly by force ousted Mr. Johnson from prominence on his own platform taking the meeting under his control. The result of this and similar unfriendly dealings between the Union leaders is that each has secured a following, and each is endeavouring to race the other to gain official recognition from the Arbitration Court. Much as children if hurt when fighting amongst themselves run to a parent for protection and a settlement of their differences.

Farewells to Lord Stradbroke

It seem but the other day that Victoria among other States was bidding goodbye to our well loved Governor-general, now of the past, Lord Forster. Now we are called upon to bid at least Au Revoir to another well made friend Lord Stradbroke, and his popular lady. There is only one compensation in the comparatively frequent changes in the occupants of our highest official positions. It is that Australia and her people have gained so many good and faithful friends. Lord and Lady Novar have proved to have a lasting affection towards us, while Lord and Lady Forster have certainly been faithful to their promise to tell the British of our advantages. If we have come to love Lord and Lady Stradbroke during their sojourn in Victoria, it is obvious they must have given to us some reciprocal affection. Lady Stradbroke at a farewell reception held in her honour last week, spoke of returning to our shores in no very considerable time, on quite a long friendly visit. Needless to say Victoria is only overjoyed that it is but an occasion to bid Au Revoir and not Good-bye; a term which is pregnant of sadness in itself. It is rumoured, but from a quite authentic source that the successor to Lord Stradbroke will be Lord Somers.

Victoria's New Governor

All Victorians fell as if already they have a slight acquaintance with Lord Somers, on account of his being connected by marriage to Lord Apsley who has spoken so encouragingly of us to the people of the 'Old Country.' All the Melbourne debutantes are quite excited among their bright young circle, the daily press having already given Lady Somers a reputation for beauty, youth, and elegant gowns. An attribute which the men appreciate in the new appointment is that Lord Somers is something of a sportsman, and has a reputation in the tennis world. The elder generation are a little inclined to shake their heads sagely in doubt of the wisdom of choosing a comparatively young man, while the lesser burdened with years declare that it is time to show what the man of the 20th century can do.

A YEAR OF EXPLORATION

200 Expeditions Going or Gone: Seven Polar Attempts

No fewer than 200 exploration expeditions and ventures are setting out this year to make discoveries—more than ever before in the history of the world.

Seven attempts to penetrate into the Polar ice will be made by sea and air. Two or three exploring parties are going to Egypt to wrest from the desert sands the secrets of antiquity. And there will be a great number of expeditions to out-of-the-way countries to study eclipses, sunspots, strange animals, and lost civilizations. Oceonographical expeditions to study undersea life and the ocean bed will leave many ports.

One expedition goes to the Gobi desert in Central Asia to search for more dinosaur eggs. Explorers, who were there last year, think it was there that the human race took its origin, but this is a point on which archæologists are far from agreed.

Another ancient civilization to be explored is that of the Maya peoples of Central America. The British Museum contains many fine specimens of the carvings of those people executed in the days of their greatness.

An expedition to Greenland will attempt to find how the ice mountains of that country affect the climate of the British Isles and of Western Europe. Scientists from the Smithsonian Institute in America will disappear into the heart of Asia to measure, if they can, the heat of the sun and how it varies. This investigation will have an important bearing on sunspots and the influence of electronic streams on the world's weather. Astronomers will go to South Africa to chart the skies in the southern hemisphere, and another party will attempt the same task in Chile.

Excavations will be resumed in Egypt, where search will be made for the tomb of the great king Senefru. This tomb was made before the Egyptians learned the art of making mummies. Strange footprints, supposed to be those of prehistoric animals, will be studied in the Grand Canyon of Colorado, and fossils of the Pleistocene age will be sought in Argentina. Other scientists will attempt to reveal the secrets of buried Carthage.

Oxford and Chicago universities will send an expedition to Kish in Mesopotamia to look for the temple of the "Mother Goddess," which is expected to throw light on the early history of the supposed Garden of Eden. A Philistine city in the Jordan Valley will be the objective of another party.

Unknown Alaska will be surveyed this year, and the Canadian Government will have its customary field parties investigating the mineral resources of the Dominion. New "finds" of coal or gold or silver-lead are always possible in so vast a territory.

Expeditions to Central Africa for strange animals and birds for museums and zoological gardens will be more numerous than ever. —British United Press.

IT is understood that an irrigation project of great importance, involving an expenditure of between four and five crores, is now before the Madras Government awaiting sanction. The project will be known as the Upper Bhavani Irrigation Project and contemplates the irrigation of 160,000 acres of first crop and 260,000 acres of second crop.

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OUR AMERICAN LETTER

The Hydra of State and Local Taxation: Automobile Industry's Prosperity: Missionary Work in Asia—Some Criticism: America's Enormously Costly Mercantile Marine

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, April 6.

In a recent letter I expressed a personal opinion on the anomaly one finds in this country of official thrift and public extravagance, and showed how community jealousy often compels towns and cities to spend more money than they can afford in providing things they think are necessary for their own happiness and well-being. Though Federal taxes have been reduced some $2,000,000,000 in the four-year period since 1921, I discover that State and local taxes have increased by the truly terrifying sum of $4,000,000,000. For one step forward, then, in the Federal Government's successful effort to lower the burden, the States have taken two backward. No wonder older countries look with wistful eyes to this land of material wealth.

Persistent aggression of the President and Secretary Mellon has brought substantial progress in the national government in saving for the taxpayer, and I believe we must concede that there has never been a greater economic achievement in all American history than recorded by the present administration in Washington. But wherever one looks he finds this economy at Washington overbalanced by an extravagance that has caused State and local taxes to rise twice as fast as Federal taxes have been reduced, and if the policy is pursued, cutting off one dollar in Washington only to replace it by two dollars in State taxes, it is obvious that a halt must be cried very soon unless financial calamity is to ensue. The hydra of taxation in the United States needs a modern Hercules at the attack. Everyone admits this, yet everyone votes for more and more State and local expenditure on the plea that "progress" demands it.

When signing the Revenue Act of 1926, President Coolidge called attention to "the deplorable State record of extravagance," and "pleaded for State co-operation in the work of putting down the cost of government," but I fear that this practice of shortsighted thriftlessness, caused by the inter-jealousies of small communities and the greed of local politicians, has become so deeply embedded in the subconsciousness of the people, that it will take much more than an appeal from the Chief Executive effectively to curb. As another writer has said, speaking of the local politicians, the only thing these gentlemen can understand is a great popular clamour, a demand for relief from excessive and still growing local taxes. The only hope for relief is to be seen through the vote, and even then I question whether there is enough strength of public opinion to put a stop to this dangerous cult.

Sale of Motor-Cars on Instalment Plan

When one wants to know the state of U. S. trade generally, he takes the pulse from the steel industry. In future, however, it seems that he will have to take it from the automobile industry, for this is fast developing into the premier trade of the country. In 1925, so a report just published shows, the value of automobiles sold on the instalment plan was more than $3,000,000,000. The customary plan, of course, is to collect one-third cash, so that the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000 was left on deferred payments.

Mr. Hanch (general manager of the National Association of Finances Companies) says that he finds so far the bulk of automobile paper has been sound, and that this figure does not alarm him. He admits, however, that in the last 12 months the severe competition for business and the craze to pile up huge sales volumes has resulted in a tendency to depart from the usual, or standard, terms; so that the plain inference is that in the next 12 months the percentage of loss is apt to be considerable, certainly greater than during the past 12 months when the standard terms of more than a year ago were falling due. But both dealers and finance companies appear to have been hit hard enough to compel than henceforward to keep terms within safe limits.

The latest figures I have by men of this year's production is for February, during which the production totalled 364,618 cars and trucks, which meant a gain of 15 per cent. over January and some 27 per cent. over February of last year. This business is incurring such phenomenal sums of money that manufacturers have learned to keep a close watch on consumer demand and are trying to regulate their output accordingly. This "consumer demand" is so great at the present time—the time of the year when buying is quietest—that accumulations of cars against the "peak" buying season (naturally in the spring) are not as great as many observers in the industry feel that they could be with safety. So that the trade generally is in a very excellent condition, being able to bring selling to keep pace with production, knowing that when any accumulation does set in it will easily be removed when the spring and summer demand really begins.

A Criticism of Missionary Work

Many newspapers all over the country have printed what is purported to be a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. M. Zumoto, a veteran journalist and teacher in Japan, delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Tokyo Rotary Club. The speech dealt with the missionary question, and was a sharp attack on the activities of Occidental Christianity in Asia. Christianity was merely an "implied insult" to the moral and cultural civilization of the East, and the attempt of the West to thrust its religion on the East is already breeding discord and strife.

"Christianity (said Mr. Zumoto, who is president of the International Journalists' Association at Tokyo) comes to Asia in a spirit of erroneous superiority and an attitude of narrow exclusiveness. . . . So long as missionaries confine themselves to language teaching, their services are not unwelcome, but as religious teachers their presence is an implied insult to the great moral and religious forces that have built up our noble civilization. The missionary fails (or refuses) to see that the East has its own faith and philosophy which compares not unfavourably with those of the West. . . . It is indeed very unfortunate that the religion of the nations that now dominate the world happens to be a masterful, exclusive, imperialistic type. That religion, consequently, cannot be counted upon as a force making for harmony and peace in so far at least as the relations between the East and the West are concerned."

Mr. Zumoto admitted that many Christians in Europe and America "are working hard in the interests of peace and understanding between the nations," but he declared that "when Christianity steps out of Christendom and comes into contact with peoples of other creeds, the result is not always conductive to peace and harmony."

The Press here—or a great section of it—naturally pounced upon this speech as another indication of the desire of domineering Japan to make war upon the United States, and if I had space I could produce some quite entertaining (though fallacious) reading matter in quoting from editors' comment upon Mr. Zumoto's speech. How these editors, in their clever gymnastics of words, can read into every speech that is delivered in Japan on international matters a deep-lying Japanese desire to strike at the United States passes average comprehension. Their jingoism is vulgar beyond words. It is quite within the right of any Asiatic to express himself upon the great missionary propaganda that Western nations are carrying on in the continent that gave him birth. But when he exercises the right of free speech, in a modest and sincere manner as did Mr. Zumoto, there is not the slightest shadow of an excuse for believing that this veteran writer and philosopher of Japan had in his mind the engendering of strife.

The jingoes who can visualize war in the Pacific between the United States and Japan are, unfortunately, on the increase, and constitute a menace to good feeling not only between the two countries officially, but between their nationals everywhere.

U. S. Shipping Board Fleet

Next to prohibition, the "Shipping Board" and "America's Merchant Marine" constitute the most popular topic among men in the street. Men everywhere are convinced that the United States will, some day, be able to build up and operate with success a mercantile marine, but when one reviews the figures of the United States Shipping Board, from either an expense of operating standpoint, or a building standpoint, he realizes that this country has yet a long way to go.

An analysis of the total property acquired by the Board from the time of its inception and the disposition of its ships as of June 30, 1925, is interesting. The grand total of ships of all types acquired from all sources (whether by construction, purchase or seizure) is 2,544, with a deadweight tonnage of 14,706,217 tons. Of this number 1,105 vessels, with a tonnage of 5,151,916, have been sold. Some 86 have been lost. Ninety ships were transferred to Government departments. Eighteen were scrapped. This left 1,245 vessels (of a total tonnage of 8,563,150) still owned at the end of the last fiscal year.

Of the total number of vessel acquired by the Shipping Board, 2,321 were constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There were acquired by purchase 101, seized from ex-enemies 105, while 17 were transferred by other Government departments.

It is when we come to find out what this has cost the nation, however, that the interest increases. It is a sorry story.

Up to the close of the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923, the U. S. Shipping Board and its child, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, had used of the people's money the detail of $3,442,319,942.66, divided as follows:

U. S. Shipping Board, $3,213,926.82.

Emergency Fleet Corporation, $3,439,106,005.84.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 were $50.4 million, for 1925 $30.3, and for the present fiscal year considerably over $24 million, and the grand total on June 30 next will be $3,547,405,442.66.

Out of this huge expenditure there is left 1,245 vessels, with a total deadweight tonnage of 8,563,150 tons. The Shipping Board, as all the world knows, has been disposing of these vessels to persons who can furnish a satisfactory guarantee that they will be operated over specific trade routes for specified lengths of time in such a way that the capital investment on the part of the purchaser after he has charged off his losses of operation will be about 20 dollars per ton. On this basis, remarks a writer in the "Industrial Digest," the value of this tonnage is considerably less than $200,000,000. This writer further says that "we are not increasing the cargoes carried by American vessels—we are not even holding our own. And it must not be forgotten that we are steadily losing ground in the high priced high freight rate cargoes and are carrying more and more of the skim milk cargoes."

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Research of the Shipping Board show what was carried during the years 1921—1925, which includes Government-owned as well as private-owned. The result is:

	In American flag vessels	
	Imports Carried per cent.	Exports Carried per cent.
in 1921.....	37	29
In 1922.....	28	32
In 1923.....	26	28
In 1924.....	31	28
In 1925.....	30	27

(These figures do not include bulk oil from Mexico, and grain lumber and ore from Canada on the Great Lakes.)

Some Significant Facts

Since the beginning of Shipping Board operations there have been over 350 companies that have operated one or more Shipping Board ships. The greatest number of all operators under all forms of agreement at any one time has been 201 companies (in August of 1920), and the peak of active operations was reached in October of that year, when 180 operators were operating approximately 1,450 vessels. All through the history of the Board, there has been a loss such as no other nation could or would endure. But the question is not, says the writer from whom I quote, a question of national "loss," for

"The fact that since its inception our ocean-going adventure has cost us approximately $3,500,000,000 and that we have left to show for it less than $200,000,000 worth or $500,000,000 worth or even a $1,000,000,000 worth of vessel property is immaterial except that it does not constitute a national loss. If it does then we had better get off the ocean at once and confine our efforts to dry land. If, however, this expenditure and perhaps the expenditure of additional hundreds of millions or even billions will buy for us national advantages which are worth the price, then our sea-going industry should be made a part of our national industrial life without regard to that cost."

This is easier said than done. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the United States cannot run a mercantile marine competitively with other countries, and, let the optimists say what they like, if a mercantile marine is to be sustained it will continue to be an increasingly expensive factor in the economic life of the country.

SUNNY SIDE OF OUR BUSINESS

More Efficient Than We Make Out

BY CECIL CHISHOLM, EDITOR OF "SYSTEM."

At the moment we are being treated to over-much hectoring on American efficiency in the popular Press. Having probably written more in praise of American methods than any other living Englishman, I can say this with an easy mind.

Having created in America the idea that we are down and out; that our business acumen has failed us; that the enterprising Briton is no more—we are now seen hanging on to the skirts of American business in the hope of securing fresh ideas to save our industries.

To do the American "trick" we require a sufficiently large public to purchase the number of, say, vacuum cleaners that must be made in order to get the the price down. To secure this market we must, in the first place, educate the people concerned to desire the goods we make. But, more important still, we must ensure that they have the money wherewith to buy the goods.

Of what possible use would it have been, for example, for Mr. Henry Ford to offer Britain in 1914 a car at £100? The average Briton simply could not have bought it. He could not have sold enough to pay his wagebill. In spite of what has been said to the contrary, therefore, it will be seen that the selling of the goods is as important as their manufacture. And it is here, rather than in production, that British management fails.

Further, it is useless talking of high wages until output has been secured. To make that output possible you require your market and your up-to-date plant, not to mention a willingness on the part of labour to be paid by results.

English Successes.

Now the leading British manufacturers knew all these things 25 years ago. They are the common sense of modern business. The difficulty has been to put them in practice in a small country, next door to a tariff-ridden Europe, with far-flung colonies whose tastes vary enormously.

But the ablest manufacturers have succeeded in all this. After all, the first success in mass production was achieved by an Englishman, A. L. Dennison, in 1849. After he had standardised guns at Springfield, he proceeded to produce a standard watch with interchangeable parts.

When the Waltham Watch Company passed out of Dennison's hands, he came to England. To-day he is the largest manufacturer in Europe of watch-cases—thanks to simplified methods of production.

In every industry mentionable, there will be found British firms who have nothing to learn from American, German, or any other practice. Briefly, they lead the world.

But in some cases an entire industry is a step ahead of competitors. To-day the bicycle industry of the world is dominated by our keen Coventry and Birmingham makers. In 1924 we sold 17 bicycles for every one sold by Germany. In the same way, our motor-cycles have secured the world market.

The real difference between American and British industry is in the length of the tail. In many American industries there are a large number of keen manufacturers who are ahead of all competitors. This is the case in our own textile, motor-cycle, and cycle industries. In others we are merely leading in Europe, viz., in boots and shoes, and in electrical accessories. The tendency is, unfortunately, for English industries to contain only a few very keen pioneering firms, which make world records of efficiency, followed by a tragic tail of poorly-managed and inefficient businesses.

The variations between individual British firms are astounding. They are at the heart of our failure to sell abroad in many cases—for the weakest link in the chain can easily cripple an industry in world trade.

Wonderful Efficiency

Walk into the Morris works, and you will see the last word in motor manufacture. Virtually, the whole plant runs on wheels. Many processes have been whittled down from weeks to days (e.g. painting); from days to hours (e.g. drying of paint); and from hours to minutes (e.g. assembly).

Here you may find an entire motor body sprayed with paint in a couple of minutes; and automatically dried in hot air ovens as it passes over a chain conveyor.

Walk into the Coventry works of a great competing house, and you will meet a scene of business efficiency unparalleled anywhere else in the world. Here is an office working on wheels. Orders in this department were three weeks behind some time ago. The general manager investigated the matter personally. His solution was to replace the slow-paced messengers and the inefficient desks by belt conveyors.

In this mechanically-driven office every clerk has a coloured light on her desk. This light is switched on by the clerk in charge when papers requiring the girl's attention are coming to her. She herself puts on the light when she requires work. In this way orders are recorded and dealt with; the actual goods required are placed with the order in the storeroom; and the order is prepared for dispatch without ever leaving the belt conveyor for more than a few moments. To-day every order goes out on the day on which it is received. Surely a miracle of mechanical efficiency! I have yet to know of any house which can lay claim to such an advance in methods.

Another Aspect

On the other hand, you may walk into half a dozen small motor-car factories in this country and see the simplest processes done by hand; you may watch the whole factory concentrating on the production of a few cars a week; and you may possibly hear something of the financial anxieties of the proprietors.

We are told that ingenious machines cut out nine-tenths of the tiring and arduous clerical work done in the British office. As a matter of fact, I know of no American office which can compare with one of our great dairy concerns. Here a staff of but 135 clerks deals with all the clerical work involved in a turnover of nearly £5,000,000; 2,500 accounts are posted a day—on times and without a hitch.

Actually, the American concern which makes some of the most important of these machines is in the habit of coming to this firm for ideas as to their better use!

Messrs. Lever Bros. have instructed their buying department to buy one of every new time and labour-saving device put on the market. May I suggest that, as some of my American friends, too, insist, "You have got the American business idealized in Great Britain to-day."

All that we require to do in Great Britain is to induce the average manufacturer to follow the methods of the leaders in his own line. Here, indeed, we might follow American procedure with advantage. We might help our manufacturers to help themselves—through a Department of Simplified Practice instituted by the Board of Trade.—"Daily Despatch."

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Well-known Scots Journalist on Expressiveness of the Vernacular in Plays

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Edinburgh, Mar. 31.

In the home lands "the vernacular" has largely come to mean the old Scots tongue; but "vernacular" has a wider application; it is simply the Latin adjective, "home born," and no two peoples have quite the same sort of home born language. But the great point about them all is that, in being essentially spoken, as against written, speech, they are all extraordinarily vivid. They say things in every sense of the term. That is one of the most striking features of Burns. His poems speak and are meant to be spoken, in contradistinction to the sort of poetry which is merely written and meant to be read. Mr. J. M. Bulloch, the well-known London-Scottish journalist, has written a powerful article on this text,—an article which is one of a series contributed by various authors to the columns of an enterprising Glasgow newspaper. Mr. Bulloch's suggestion is that vivid spoken speech goes to the making of thought. Slang, which is a form of vernacular, is the concentrated "pep" of experience in expression; one little word reveals a whole frame of mind on the instant, and country characters using their vernacular dramatize themselves and do not need to be evolved out of the novelist's head. We, of course, have all seen this proposition of Mr. Bulloch illustrated in vernacular plays. It is not that their subject matter is so much better than other plays, but they present it more vitally. It stands for something. It is real. Thus it happens that a vernacular carries conviction even to a people who do not use it themselves, and who even understand it imperfectly. For example, London, which has a very marked vernacular of its own, though not so marked as it was in the days of Sam Weller, takes to any sort of play with a vivid vernacular. We have seen the success of Scots plays like "Bunty Pulls the Strings." The Lancashire play, "Hindle Wakes," made an instant appeal; the Devonshire of "The Farmer's Wife" held audiences for more than a thousand nights; and latest of all, the American play of "Is Zat So?" caught on very quickly, even although a glossary had to be supplied with the programme. At times, indeed, you doubt whether the stage talk is English, or any form of it. But taken as a whole, there is no mistaking what the dramatist is driving at, even if some words get lost. As Mr. Bulloch sums up very effectively, the vitality of a vernacular depends on the fact that it exhibits in full degree under daily use the survival of the fittest. Weak words soon get displaced; strong ones remain, and indeed find their way into the so called standard language of the country, as in the case of "ca-canny," which has no equivalent in English and has been adopted. What again can excel the phrase "ram-stam," which crept into a Sunday paper the other week—and what is better than "easy-ozy"? So those who speak a vernacular do ill to jettison its expressiveness, though, of course, no sane man believes that it can express everything, especially in an age which wants to say things never thought of by our forefathers.

Scots and English Abusive Rhymes

There is an old Gaelic proverb which speaks of "England's art and Scotland's force." The insinuation is that England won by guile what she could not get by might. We have a record of the old international strife in the saying, "Every English archer beareth under his girdle 24 Scots." In another mood are the lines,—

"He that will England win
Must with Scotland first begin;"

and there was a parallel saying, quoted by Shakespeare as "very old and true," that—

"If you will France win,
Then with Scotland first begin."

It is often asked "Which is the fairest view in all Scotland?" and the answer is "The road that leads out of it." "The road that leads out of England," and "England is fat feeding ground for north-country cattle." In this connexion it is impossible to omit the deadly compliment of Cleveland,—

"Had Cain been Scot, God would have changed the doom;
Not forced him wander, but condemned him home."

An old Scots sneer runs —

"Lang beards heartless,
Gay coats graceless,
Painted hoods witless
Mak' England thriftless."

And the English made the retort—

"Out of the north
All ills come forth!"

and "Cold weather and knaves come out of the north." The English habit of "wetting" a transaction, still greatly honoured in the observance, is the inspiration of this saying, "Ne'er an Englishman loved a dry-lipped bargain." According to proverbial wisdom, when an Englishman wants a thing he cries for it, but the Scotsman perseveres till he wins it.

"The Englishman greets,
The Irishman sleeps,
But the Scotsman gangs till he gets it."

The three peoples are again brought together in the following,—"The Englishman is never content but when he is grumbling, the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting, the Scotsman is never at home but when he is abroad."

A Versatile Surgeon

Sir James Cantlie, the famous Scottish surgeon who spent a number of years in the Far East, and who retired from practice in Harley Street, some time ago, is recovering from the serious illness which seized him in Scotland recently. Although he is now 75, it is difficult to associate this astonishing man with the idea of illness. His energies and enthusiasms are unbounded, and he occupies a unique place both socially and in the world of medicine. In the former capacity he is always a delight to meet, and he sings "The Tinkers' Weddin" better than anyone I ever heard. Sir James has quite an extensive repertoire of Aberdeenshire songs, which he thoroughly enjoys singing—all of them in the broadest Doric. It is easy to tell not only his nationality but his county before he has said half a dozen words.

News from a Far Country

From Christmas Island, south of Java, this week's mail has brought documentry evidence that a "Burns Night" was celebrated in great style in January. I see from the invitation that it was held in "The Hoose on the Hill." Presumably, a hospitable centre, for the hour of departure is indicated by the intimation, "Dugcairts when ye're fou." The menu would rejoice the hearts of our vernacular enthusiasts, but I need not quote in detail. I note on it, however, mention of "Ballochmyle Saumon." How did it manage to get to Christmas Island? Did it swim?.

The Lighter Vein

Brigadier John Charteris made a rather happy speech at the dinner of the Glasgow "Nomads." One of his lighter notes was the recalling of a phrase of Lord Morley's, in which, when forced to change his mind by the permanent officials, he replied by writing, "Continuity of policy is not sacrosanct against diversity of circumstances." This the General described as the most graceful way he knew of saying, "I was entirely wrong."

Councillor Allan, of Edinburgh, while encouraging an audience to "sing up" at a lecture-concert, told a story of an aged body who, on her death-bed, said she could not sing and was afraid to die in consequence. "Never you mind," said a condoling relative, "they'll mebbe gie you a trumpet."

A Liverpool clergyman, the Rev. W. Paxton, has been discussing the Scottish character. "The Scot," he says, "is not prodigal even in his use of adjectives, and you cannot trap a Scotsman into extravagance of speech." Where the Englishman would roundly abuse a grocer who gave short weight as a blank profiteer, the Scot would very likely say, "He's no' just the man for an elder."

Curtain Rung Down on Ruby

Rugby in Scotland has closed down, and there only remains the seven-a-side competitions which have become so popular of late years. The feature of the season is the successful achievement of Glasgow Academicals in winning every one of their engagements. The champions have shown irresistible form throughout, and proved themselves one of the finest combinations in the Kingdom. Their closing feat was to defeat West of Scotland by 33 to 0. By a victory over Jed Forest Kelso secured the distinction of second place in the championship table. It is a remarkable achievement, and is very popular all over the Border district. The event of the closing day was the big victory of Heriot's over Stewart's. They seemed determined to close the season on a brighter note than they have been sounding of late, and succeeded in getting back to something like their best form.

Closing Stages of League

The soccer League has only four weeks to run, and although Celtic suffered a shock at Motherwell this week it only delays the big Glasgow Club's claim on the Championship Airdrieonians, who polished off Hibs with ease, look like occupying the position of honour next to Celtic. As things stand at present, Hearts will be third on the table.

At the bottom, Clydebank seem doomed to relegation. Who will crash along with them? That is practically the only question remaining for decision. Four, if not five clubs are in the danger zone.

Dunfermline Athletic are at the top of the Second Division, and will almost certainly receive promotion.

ST. PAUL'S ORGAN ALIVE AGAIN

Passion Music After Removal: Electric Control That Will Aid the Player

Organ pipes that pealed when Roundheads and Cavaliers still boasted of their battles will resound again in St. Paul's but controlled this time by electricity.

The removal of the largest church organ in Great Britain from one end of the cathedral to the other is practically completed, after six months of hard work. The move was necessary in order that the years of labour necessary for the security of the dome may be carried out.

Although the component parts of the newly erected organ have been built up on a different plan from the old one, in order to get the structure into the available space, and although not a note has been played on it yet, the organist, Dr. MacPherson, is quite confidence of the powers of the reconstructed organ.

Crane to Move Pipes

"Cranes had to be employed to get the larger pieces of the organ to their place, and to haul down great pipes from the dome," Mr. Henry Willis, of Brixton, who carried out the organ moving, told the "Evening Standard" while the cathedral re-echoed to the sound of mallets.

"The biggest pipes of all are made of wood, the walls of the tube being three inches thick and the outer diameter two feet. The length of those pipes was 32ft., and their removal was one of the biggest jobs we tackled.

"An entirely new feature is the electrification of the controls of the old tubular-pneumatic control from the keys to the pipes.

"There was always a certain amount of lag with the pneumatic control, particularly with the large pipes, but with the electrical control there is an instant response. More co-ordinated effects when playing great chords will now be possible.

Movable Key-board

"A further advantage is that the console, a structure looking like a harmonium, at which the organist sits and plays, can now be moved anywhere in the Cathedral, for the electric wires coupling it to the pipes can extend in any direction and to any length.

"It is believed that when the organ is played for the first time there will be two curious effects. First of all the cutting off of the dome will mean loss of resonance, in all probability, while the fact that the usable part of the Cathedral is now so small will probably mean that the organ will sound too big for the space.

"The organ was put in about 250 years ago, and some of the original pipes are still there, although most of them were renewed in 1870.

"It has taken 20 men six months to take down the organ and piece it together again, for some of the biggest pipes had to be brought down carefully from the quarter gallery in the dome.

"When, in the course of years, the repairs to the dome have been completed, the whole organ will be shifted back to its old place again."

OUR PARIS LETTER

M. Malvy's Alleged Crimes: Amazing Scene in Chamber: Minister's Fainting Tactics

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Mar. 19.

M. Briand is not in luck just now. He had only just returned from the Geneva squabble, which resulted in the postponement of Germany's admission to the League of Nations, when he was faced with a violent attack on his new Cabinet—his ninth. The onslaught was not directed so much against the Government in general as against one of its members, M. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior.

One of the Opposition speakers, M. Ybarnegaray, asked how the country could possibly be expected to welcome the reappointment of a man who was found guilty, by the highest tribunal in the land (the Senate, sitting as High Court of Justice) of a political offence and was sentenced to five years' banishment, part of which was remitted under a general amnesty voted in favour of political offenders. M. Ybarnegaray was quite moderate in comparison with M. Barillet, who charged M. Malvy with being morally responsible for the death of 25 French soldiers who were shot for mutiny in 1917.

This brought the excitement to a climax. M. Malvy rushed to the tribune and exclaimed that he had been continually slandered and made responsible for the mistakes of the French high command, without being able to reveal the real facts of the case. He offered to resign at once, whereupon M. Briand sprang to his feet, exclaiming "I am not a coward!" meaning, of course, that he would have considered it cowardice not to defend a member of his Cabinet.

Two Fainting Fits

A few minutes after M. Malvy had returned to his seat on the front bench, he fainted and had to be carried out amid a pandemonium of yells, from members on the Left, who called the Opposition "assassins" and accused them of killing M. Malvy. The excitement was so great that M. Herriot, who presided, put on his hat and adjourned the sitting.

Meanwhile M. Malvy was carried into a lobby and laid on a bench. He was recovering his senses when M. Herriot came and embraced him. This brought on another fainting fit, and eventually the victim of excitement had to be taken home in an ambulance.

When the sitting was resumed, Colonel Fabry hobbled, with the help of a stick, to the tribune and explained what he had intended telling M. Malvy when the latter fainted. Colonel Fabry refused to believe the story that M. Malvy sold the plan of attack on the Chemin des Dames to the Germans (a story current at the time, for which no justification was ever produced) but he could not think that, considering the persons with whom M. Malvy associated during the war and the very inadequate manner in which he contributed to keeping up the moral of the public at that time, he was a suitable person to be entrusted with a responsible post in the government of the country.

M. Briand replied that he had never seen such a torrent of lies and calumny and hatred poured on the head of one man. Colonel Fabry, who had not gone back to his seat but was standing a few paces from the Premier, supported himself on his stick with one hand and waved the other in M. Briand's face, at the same time demanding: "If he was innocent, why did you not defend him when he was attacked? Why did you remain silent and allow him to be condemned?"

Second Outburst

These questions and answers of course created fresh uproar, and for nearly half an hour the wrangle went on between M. Briand and Col. Fabry. It was visible, however, that the Opposition attack on M. Malvy had rallied all the Left to the support of the Government. M. Léon Blum, the Socialist leader, made this clear later when he announced that his party, which had previously decided to abstain, would support a vote of confidence in the Government. "Not because we approve of the Government's programme" he said, "but merely because the debate has resolved itself into a question of confidence in M. Malvy."

The vote of confidence was carried by a majority of nearly 200, but Parliamentary certificates of this kind have a very limited life.

To add to their other perplexities, the French people have just had an unpleasant reminder of the continually dwindling importance of their country as compared with Germany in respect of population. According to the German official figures published a few days ago, the population of the Reich in 1922, excluding the Saar territory, was 62,540,000. Before the war, the total was 68,000,000, which was reduced to 59,176,000 in 1919 in consequence of Alsace and Lorraine having been attributed to France under the Treaty of Versailles. It thus appears that in three years Germany has recovered 3,364,000 units of her loss of population, and that her progress is at the rate of about 550,000 every year. During the period in question the surplus of births over deaths came to 3,252,000 and the number of emigrants to 272,000. This would have brought the increase down to 2,980,000 had there not been an influx of Germans from Alsace—Lorraine and Poland and considerable immigration by Jews from Eastern Europe. Taking the figures of the last pre-war census, in 1910, it appears that in German territory as now bounded, the population has increased by 4,500,000 in spite of the losses by war and emigration. During the same period the population of France has increased by less than 2,000,000 in spite of the recovery of Alsace—Lorraine and a great amount of immigration.

Old Paris Cries

How many callings, such as dealing in old clothes, mending chairs and crockery, singing, playing musical instruments, and performing acrobatic feats, are pursued in the streets of Paris? Their number is probably still higher than in most capital cities, though it is not so great as in the year before the war. The noise of the ever increasing motor traffic has driven away many of the street criers, and even the 'chand d'habits and the piping horn of the chairmender are rarely heard. The small flocks of goats, now on their way from the Pyrenees to Paris, have also become fewer probably because the number of streets in which it is possible to let a few goats wander without imminent risk of being killed is becoming smaller and smaller every year. The woolly poodle has been completely dethroned by the Alsatian wolf-dog, and the occupation of the public dog-clipper has almost disappeared.

The boulevards, however, are still a rich field for business enterprises, especially in the form of advertising. The number of handbills offered to the passer-by is astonishing, especially when one remembers that there is a police regulation forbidding the scattering of paper or any other kind of rubbish, in public thoroughfares. Fortunately this regulation, like so many others in France is very rarely put into effect.

RINGWORMS ON CHILD'S HEAD
Had To Cut Hair, Itched Badly, Healed by Cuticura.

"My child was troubled with ringworms on the front of her head. I had to have her hair cut off for the trouble soon spread all over her head and itched badly. I could not take her in company because the breaking out looked so badly, and made her very irritable.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. We were so pleased with the results that we purchased more, which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. C. G. Holt, 8, Maiden Lane, Stamford, Lincs., Eng.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, keeps the skin fresh, smooth and clear. Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for the skin.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE HOUSE OF GOD

Notes of Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett in the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday, April 28

But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee how much less this house that I have builded....for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord.

I Kings 8:11, 27.

The great temple at Jerusalem had been finished. The ark, that through all their journeyings had symbolized the presence of God, had been reverently placed in the holy of holies. The impressive dedication had been completed. Suddenly a cloud enveloped the temple and the house was filled with the glory of God. So awful and marvellous was the presence that the priests could not stand to minister "for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord."

One can almost picture the scene. The great silence that would grip the worshipping multitudes. A silence broken by the voice of the King in a prayer that, in breadth and insight, has no superior in the whole Bible. A prayer that bends low before the majesty of God, so great, so holy that the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Him. Yet a prayer that soars in confident faith and claims this God as their God for ever and ever, and asks that the presence now so gloriously manifested may never be withdrawn, that His mercy may ever be upon them, and that He will ever remain their sure defence and their deliverer.

David's Great Dream

We have lengthy records of this temple. It had been David's earnest wish to be allowed to build it but that honour was reserved for Solomon his son. David had made lavish provision of gold and silver and material of all sorts and Solomon enters on the achievement of his father's great dream. The temple was reverently assembled without sound of hammer or other tool, nothing but costly and beautiful things entered into the fabric, careful and thorough was the workmanship and the result as near as man could make it worthy of becoming the habitation of God. And as such God accepted it. We should miserably fall short of what the narrative is meant to teach us if we saw in Solomon's temple less than that. If we saw in it only a most costly and beautiful building by its dignity and worth calculated to turn men's thoughts toward an absent God. No, this was to be a house for God, a place where He might always be found and again it is written in this book that God desires to dwell with man, to have a house in the midst of them and definite modes of approach.

These churches and cathedrals of ours are not great empty tombs, architectural monuments, they are not only meeting places for instruction and for edification, they are in very truth temples of God. Here, as we gather for private prayer or in corporate worship, there is born in upon us a sense of God's presence and power in a way that we find it nowhere else.

Everywhere and Always

True God is not confined to houses made with hands wherever two or three are gathered together to worship Him he has promised to come. He is the companion on many a weary road and the watcher beside many a lonely bed. But of all places you will most easily find Him in His house and through the services of His church.

I know it is easy to make too much of times and places and forms and ceremonies. But it is also possible to make too little of them. Perhaps the latter is the particular peril of the present age. We say that the spirit is the essential thing, that God is a spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth. That we can worship Him at home and in the open air, that is all true enough. But if we make spirituality of worship an excuse for neglecting the forms and offices of religion and attendance at His house, we seriously hurt and impoverish ourselves.

For while it is true that you may have the form without the spirit, as in the case of the Pharisee of old, it is important to remember the complementary and balancing truth that there can be no religious life without some measure of form.

Let us follow our Lord Jesus in His respect for the means of grace. He kept the Sabbath. He attended the synagogue. He observed the Passover. He showed His respect for outward forms. He recognized that they were means of grace and that they ministered to the life of the soul. Let us not neglect the assemblies of the Church for worship. Above all things when the table of the Lord is spread, let us remember His dying love and fulfil His command to partake in remembrance of Him. If we neglect His house and the means of grace all of which are designed for the nourishment of our spiritual life, then our lives will inevitably suffer by that neglect.

Draw Near

This is the house of God. The services of this house are all avenues of approach to Him. We draw near to Him when we come claiming His promises of forgiveness and blessing. We come with our joys and our sorrows. Our thanksgivings and our intercessions, and here He meets us.

"For the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord." At the back of the little church in Hankow there was a picture I loved to study. It was the picture of the interior of a great Cathedral. It is brightly lighted save near the door. The worshippers are all well up the nave all save one, who stands alone, alas unnoticed. He stands and listens, the Lord whose house it is and whenever His people gather for worship He is there. Alas how often unnoticed. But wherever humble hearts are bowed in prayer or praise He is there and He hears and He answers.

Who will dare to say that this morning He is not here. We have just stood to confess our belief in a living almighty God. We have joined in our wonderful liturgy, prayer, thanksgiving and praise. Does anyone imagine that He has not heard? That He has not marked each one and read our inmost hearts. God is here, in His house and He has seen and heard and marks it all.

To some this morning, whose eyes are opened to spiritual things this house, like the temple of our text, has appeared full of the glory of God. They have not just joined in a beautiful liturgy, chant and Psalm to glorious setting, but they have bowed in adoration, humbly to worship God whose presence they realized. Like Jacob at Bethel they have said, "This is none other than the house of God and this the gate of heaven."

Something Lost

Would God the eyes of all of us might be thus open. We Protestants in our horror of idolatry have banished those things so dear to the Roman church but we must not forget that we have banished those images and visible reminders because our confident faith is that God Himself is here not enshrined in any beggarly elements but in His heavenly majesty. Bow down and worship for holy is He. There is another thought that cheers us when attendances are small. There are hosts of angels with Him, something in the nature suggested by the writer of Hebrews (12:22-4) "An innumerable company of angels, spirits of just men made perfect." May there not be at every service a dim unseen throng, those who have worshipped here in their life time, ministering spirits, a great spiritual host.

"The Church is empty" said his Chaplain to Bishop Westcott, as they stood together in a village church. "No" replied the Bishop, "It is full." When a little church in a small community meets to worship all the hosts of the Lord's people meet with it.

Close your eyes and feel yourself one of the great host who worship a living, present, reigning God. Be sure that your lips have lifted strains this morning that have been caught up by countless voices in worship and adoration of our God and King.

Our Cathedral

For three-quarters of a century a church, a house of God has stood where we are gathered this morning. And day by day, Sunday by Sunday men and women have gathered here to worship. A great army of men and women have come and gone. From a tiny outpost, difficult of access and of little importance, this port has grown to be one of the great commercial centres of the world. What a witness this house has borne amid all the changes of those years. Who has gone out from it? What lives have received blessing, what wandering feet have been stayed and turned when they entered here?

God's house, and yet as in the picture to which I have made reference He is often unnoticed even here, and by the busy community outside even His house is forgotten.

How much it might mean if the house of God were given its true place in the lives of all. If they come to it, expectant, reverent, worshipping.

To such God does reveal himself here. If we seek Him we shall find Him here. If we wait honestly for Him he will reveal himself. And then His glory shall again visibly fill the house and His blessing rest upon us and His peace go with us.

May it be the constant prayer of every one of us that this place, God's house, may be increasingly a centre of community life. That Sunday by Sunday many faithful worshippers may gather here, and that God may reveal Himself as we bow in wonder and adoration before Him.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

We found Dr. Dryasdust gazing soulfully at the label on a cigar box cover. "They seem to be the same as usual," we observed, after helping ourself and exhaling one or two experimental puffs. He vouchsafed no reply but continued his inspection of the gaudy lithograph. There was nothing to do but wait, so we waited.

* * *

"What is the use," he suddenly blurted out, "of my having been the first to discover an inferiority complex in the flea?" "No use whatever," we callously assured him. "Your publishers were bound to be stung by virtue of the theme." He ignored this and, pointing to the cigar box label, launched into one of his homilies.

"Here," he said lugubriously, "is one of the few real tests of greatness. To discover a continent is nothing: to formulate a panacea for all human ills, bodily or social, is less. You may found a hospital or give a million to charity, and become a nine days' wonder. After that, oblivion. But to achieve the dizzy heights of a Stinko del Rey, to be always before the public gaze, decked in a field marshal's uniform and flowing whiskers, that is fame indeed!

* * *

"For example," he continued, "how many people know to-day that Henry Clay was one of America's foremost statesmen? Who, on the other hand, does not know that he is a high quality cigar, purveyed in different sizes and at reasonable pr ices? During his lifetime, there were many who cordially disliked him. To-day, he is in good odour, so to speak, with everyone. He is said to have been a fine-looking man, but I'll wager not nearly so handsome as his counterfeit presentment on a box of smokes.

"Many prate of the evils of tobacco, but what are they compared with the undying fame it may bring one? Granted that when you purchase it and receive a premium coupon at the same time, you are clearly invited to smoke yourself to death in order that your widow may get a piano, you will be held in higher regard by posterity if you die in this way, than if you had banished cancer. Moreover, you stand an excellent chance of being perpetuated on the label of one of the very things that killed you. Future generations will not stare blankly when your name is mentioned, provided you are sold at a price within the means of the multitude.

* * *

"An alternative monument is the label on a bottle. To be depicted, for example, as Robert the Bruce in the act of observing to the spider, 'It's a long time between drinks', is to be assured of the warm regard of many congenial spirits in time to come. To be sure, such apotheosis is not quite the same as being exalted to a tobacco chop. In the first place, one is too often portrayed completely encased in mediæval armour, so that the beholder has not the faintest idea at whose shrine he is worshipping and hence may claim that your flavour is inferior. Again, he is apt to reach the stage where he is far more interested in the contents of the bottle than in who is depicted on the outside. Nevertheless, it's not such a bad way of being handed down to posterity, since the worshipper of your memory in this form, is found to take at least a hasty glance at you to see if you are his accustomed brand. Moreover, some worshippers take delight in the discovery after a while that there are two or three of you where there was but one before. Thus is your fame multiplied, albeit somewhat hazy in the circumstances.

* * *

"What I have said applies rather to international reputation," Dr. Dryasdust went on. "Within specific communities, the standards of what constitutes fame vary greatly. We have one here in Shanghai that I think is unique. There are, as you know, two kinds of departures from Shanghai—those for home, and those for an unknown bourne. Let us consider the first. Have you observed that when the time comes for some notable to go home for good, little or no attention is paid to his departure unless he has been prominently identified with sports? If he has been successful in business, or endowed the city with something, or nipped a civil war in the bud, you may read about it all in two sticks in the 'locals.' But if he has been or done none of these things, yet was the holder of the Ping-Pong Challenge Cup from 1852 to 1855, his biography will be spread over a column on the prinicipal news page.

* * *

"So with the second class of departures. From time to time, death claims citizens of whose history little or nothing is known, and the conscientious editor is hard put to it to write a decent obituary. We read something like this: 'The late Mr. Blank was of a studious turn, and shy and retiring to the point of being a recluse. While very little is known about him in consequence, in 1915 he held a straight flush against four kings shown by Mr. Bunk; or perhaps it is that he emerged from the all-China contest with cards, spades and little casino to his credit, or scored a 19-hand at cribbage. He is thus revealed as having been something of a card.

"The point is," concluded Dr. Dryasdust, "that, had he not been identified in some way with games, the dictum of *de mortuis, nil nisi bonum* could not have been observed in his case." R. R. L. F.

THE House of Bishops of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui (Anglican Church in China) met at St. John's University on May 4th, ten of the thirteen bishops being present. The Right Reverend L. H. Roots, D.D., Bishop of Hankow, was elected Chairman of the House of Bishops. A nomination was made for the position of Bishop of Western China (Szechuan), but the name was not made public. It was decided to recommend that the Diocese of Western China be not divided. Plans were approved for the erection of the new buildings of the Central Theological School at Nanking and arrangements set on foot for the meeting of the General Synod next year in Foochow.

CHERRY BLOSSOMS

And the Famous Kyoto Dance

BY RUTH BENEDICT

Kyoto, April.

Cherry trees have blossomed for years beyond memory, the Cherry Dance has been performed in Kyoto since 1872, yet neither blossoms nor dances have lost their charm. This year's "Miyako Odori" or Cherry Dance, as was especially appropriate for a festival held in Japan's classical capital, its ancient Imperial seat, was entitled "Chitose-on-Miyabi," or "Scenes of the Capital of a Thousand Years" and was designed to show the famous places about picturesque Kyoto in the four seasons.

Pilgrims to this beauty spot (we will not blast them as tourists) may choose the time when they will view the dance, as several performances are given daily to satisfy the demands of the crowds who throng the city during April. The shows begin at five o'clock in the afternoon and each lasts about an hour, with another half-hour for the Tea Ceremony. First and second class and mob admissions are sold. The moneyed *élite*, about half Japanese and half foreigners on the occasion described, are ceremoniously ushered into a comfortable waiting room, where souvenir programmes are distributed, in English and Japanese, with pictures of every one of the geishas. There are as many as 224, since there are four companies who change every four days, each made up of 32 dancers, 12 singers, five who perform upon hand-drums, four who have small drums and bells, two with larger drums, and one flute player. To take part in the Cherry Dance is the equivalent of a successful London season or a year's run on Broadway.

Impressive Tea Ritual

But while one is still scanning the programmes comes the invitation to go into the tea room, where narrow, benchlike tables are placed in rows, across and on the sides of the room, with stools ranged behind them. Late-comers are given cushions, placed on the floor. Enter a row of the most adorable little Japanese maidens imaginable, exquisitely kimona-ed, their hair elaborately coifed. They are but eight or ten years old, in training as geishas, and they twinkle and dimple irrepressibly at the foreigners' efforts to respond to their deep bows. They collect the tickets and place before each guest the "inoko mochi" or rice-cakes, a preventative of illness during the year, three round cakes, decorated in colours and garnished with artificial maple leaves.

An older geisha then enters, and at the little shrine prepares with all due ceremony the tea, which is whipped till it is literally the "green froth of liquid jade." This is ladled into shallow narrow bowls and brought to the guests, who sip it gravely. The bowls are taken away by the same diminutive damsels. The foreigners, copying the Japanese, wrap up their rice cakes in the paper napkin provided, and are ushered out, along corridors and over connecting bridges, to another waiting room, more truely Japanese, warmed by huge hibachi. Some time glides past placidly here. Cigarettes are smoked, some of the older Japanese ladies smoke their tiny pipes, and then we are conducted by more corridors to the dance hall itself where pew-like seats are provided in a sloping gallery. Below us, in a railed off portion of the floor, are the second class seats, which are soon filled. After a period of waiting a distant roar is heard, and the eager mob, like stampeded cattle, rushes into the unreserved floor space, fathers dragging a couple of children with them and mothers galloping along with babies bumping about on their backs. In no time at all the floor is crowded.

Geishas and Hair Background

Announced by the tuning of their instruments, the orchestra enters next, filling in form the rear of the platform, which runs along the sides of the room as well as the stage in front. They wear beautiful kimonas, in cherry blossom motif, though a little

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darker then the geishas'. Such a riot of blue and pink, with brilliant red linings, and, in many of the dances, Cherry blossoms in hair and hand. The drop curtain was decorated with pines in bold designs and the dances stood out against it most decoratively. The setting for the first dance, "River Water is Clear," which had been the subject of the Imperial New Year's Competitive Poetry Party, was a simple frieze of lanterns, with the idiographs beautifully drawn. The settings were all beautiful—"Fresh Verdure at Otokoyama," the Shinto shrine of Iwashimizu in early summer; the "State Parlour Juraku Palace;" "Flower Viewing Dance;" the shinto shrine of Toyokuni-No-Yashiro; "Moonlight in Ichiharano;" "Autumn Tints in Yase;" "Snow in Oharano;" and the grand finale, "Cherry Blossoms in Kiyomizu. The dancing seemed to western eyes like posturing, formal yet graceful and conveying a classic feeling of repose in its balance and deliberation.

The stage setting was a marvel of swift precision. One scene merged into another before one's eye's with magical celerity. Sometimes a curtain rose and disclosed the scene behind all ready, with dancers posed, again it rippled to the floor and was drawn through a hole. Trees, mountains and shrines rose and disappeared through the floor, yet nothing broke the spell. In "Moonlight in Ichiharano" not a single dancer appeared and the incidental music was no help to Western imaginations, but the scenery itself was intensely dramatic. A faint light began to illumine the darkened stage, radiating from the horizon where slowly the moon rises with faint, greenish light, increasing in brightness until it discloses a wild landscape, a lonely plain where anything might happen. The moon sails on, passing behind the branches of trees, through clouds, to its zenith, and disappears. The weird light dims. Darkness falls again. Nothing else.

The audience, which seemed very appreciative, although it broke out in clapping only once, passed out from the various parts of the hall with the same decorum or rush with which it had entered and behold, there near the entrance loitered more than enough to fill the hall again immediately.

TSINGTAO, May 6.—Dr. Wang Ching-chun arrived here to-day to investigate local Chinese educational facilities for the British Boxer Indemnity Commission.—Reuter.

STATISTICS just compiled by the Japan Tourist Bureau show the number of foreigners who visited Japan during 1925 fiscal year amounted to 23,621 in all. Of this figure Americans and British head the list while the Russians and Germans follow when classified according to respective nationalities. The number of residents of the Russian and German nationalities in Japan shows a considerable decrease as compared with the figure of last year and this is being interpreted as meaning that both countries have returned to normalcy after post-war instability.

THE current issue of the "China Journal of Science and Arts" brings with it several choice articles for those who are interested in the wealth of Chinese lore which is at hand if one looks a little beneath the surface. Counted among these articles is one written by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, "The Li Chi or The Book of Rites," and another on "Notes of the Provincial Minted Coins of China" by A. M. Tracey Woodward. The editor of this excellent periodical, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, has contributed some interesting data on the "Chinese Tiger Snake," one of the common species to be found in China which ranges from Manchuria to Szechuan and from Mongolia to Hongkong. Editorial comments are devoted to recent archæological discoveries, and there is a comprehensive article dealing with the Salt Industry of Tzeliutsing by Dr. Wallace Crawford. The usual travel and exploration notes, book reviews, scientific notes, fishing and hunting notes, are to be found in their customary attractive form, and the May issue is made further interesting through a group of illustrations covering a wide scope of subjects.

A VISIT TO HONGKONG AND CANTON

X.—Hongkong Not So Badly Hit by the Boycott: Reasons for Viewing the Future With Optimism: Trade Diverted Not Lost

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

(Previous Articles in our issues of April 24, May 1 and 8)

Before I left Shanghai for Hongkong, I was told that the British colony had become a cemetery, that all trade had ceased, that all the Chinese had left the colony and that there was no hope for the place. Since my return, even Britishers have questioned the accuracy of my statement that Hongkong was not in as bad a situation as had been described. Three facts must be stated in bold outline before I go into details:

1. 80 per cent. of the strikers have returned and most of the industries are in operation;

2. Most of the great firms of Hongkong have world-wide interests and if they are unable to do business through one office, it is a fact that they do it through another. For instance, the silk crop of Kuangtung, which used to pass through Hongkong, is now going abroad through Shanghai, but the firms handling the export are the same as in former years.

3. The British Government lent Hongkong £3,000,000 to save Hongkong firms from failure. Only approximately 50 per cent. of that amount has been used. The remainder has not yet been called for.

Prosperous on the Surface

I found Hongkong, a lively, active town, full of Chinese, doing their daily work. There are long faces in certain quarters, over enormous losses in the fall of real estate values and shares, but, on the other hand, Chinese told me that money was being made because of these falls. Prices were higher or lower than Shanghai without making possible a generalization. The hotel services were not as good as Shanghai's but there were plenty of servants in all the hotels. Rickshas, taxis, etc., were running as of old. A casual tourist, unfamiliar with the situation in China would not know that Hongkong was the centre of a serious economic war and that the city had been boycotted for almost a year. On the surface, there is no evidence of trouble.

Beneath the surface, however, there is much to be learned. Because Hongkong is a free port and no trade statistics are available, it is difficult to get at the facts with as much definiteness as may be desirable, but I asked specific questions of Government officials and received specific replies, the publication of which, in this article, ought to do something in clearing up misapprehensions with regard to conditions. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, in its annual report, gives certain data with regard to trade, but this information cannot be complete or altogether authentic as already explained.

Trade Connexions Not Wiped Out

It must be taken for granted that both exports and imports were hard hit, although such a commodity as tin showed an increase. Nevertheless, there was a dribbling of trade, which indicated that although business in Hongkong was operating at a huge loss, some was going on and that the Hongkong merchants had not altogether lost their trade connexions. This trading was on the increase when I visited the Colony last month.

Shipping, which is the principal business of Hongkong has been hit hard, but it has not been killed. The following figures will show that the decrease has been large but it has been nothing like the decrease so advertised throughout China, where it was so often said that there was not a ship in Hongkong's harbour. The official figures are:

A comparison between the years 1924 and 1925 is given in the following table:—

Class of Vessels.	1924. No.	1924. Tonnage.	1925. No.	1925. Tonnage.	Decrease. No.	Decrease. Tonnage.
British Ocean-going,	5,297	11,844,752	3,916	9,866,820	1,381	1,977,932
Foreign Ocean-going.	7,674	16,030,078	5,763	13,786,954	1,911	2,243,124
British River Steamers,	7,120	6,524,661	4,058	5,455,115	3,062	1,069,546
Foreign River Steamers	2,318	347	1,266	452,878	1,052	387,469
Steamships under 60 tons (Foreign Trade),	7,831	231,833	5,386	165,497	2,445	66,336
Junks, Foreign Trade,	27,525	3,298,828	20,947	2,451,789	6,578	847,039
Total, Foreign Trade,	57,765	38,770,499	41,336	32,179,053	15,429	6,591,446

The greatest loss in shipping was in river boats, which were reduced from approximately 200 a month to a daily boat between Hongkong and Canton. Nevertheless, goods are taken to Shanghai and thence shipped back to the southern ports on Chinese, Scandanavian, Japanese and Russian steamers. The people of the South pay the extra charge. The same is true of exports: They are diverted to Shanghai. Although Hongkong loses in the general profits which come to a port through the handling of cargoes, the firms represented do not suffer such enormous loses, as their Shanghai branches continue to do the business. In this way, the completeness of the boycott is defeated.

Small Revenue Decrease

In spite of the large decrease in shipping and therefore in business, the total revenue of Hongkong for 1925, shows a decrease of only 13.6 per cent. as the following figures indicate:

14. The total Revenue during the year was $878,118.83 as against $997,530.74 collected in the previous year showing a decrease of $119,411.91 or 13.6 per cent.

	1924.	1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
Light Dues,	$150,689.01	$127,113.64	—	$23,575.37
Light Dues, Special Assessments,	165,639.40	138,330.30	—	27,309.10
Licences and Internal Revenue,	198,686.34	192,504.38	—	6,181.96
Fees of Court and Office,	482,456.21	418,717.23	—	63,738.98
Miscellaneous Receipts,	59.78	1,453.28	$1,393.50	—
	$997,530.74	$878,118.83	$1,393.50	$120,805.41

The reader might suggest that these figures showing decreases are confirmations of the economic disasters in Hongkong. One would be foolish to deny that Hongkong has been hard hit, but I found that the reports of the degree of Hongkong's economic sufferings were exaggerated and I give this data to fix, as far as is possible, the exact economic position of the port.

The economic position of Hongkong *vis-à-vis* of South China is most easily determined by the distribution of Hongkong banknotes, which are in fact, the basic currency of South China. Other currencies may be used in Canton and elsewhere, but their value is determined by their relationship to Hongkong dollars. Even in Canton, exchange between Shanghai and Canton is still based on the Hongkong-Shanghai cross-rate. It would be expected, then, that with the present trade depression, the loss of shipping and the boycott in Kuangtung, the distribution of Hongkong dollars would be less—increasingly less. Furthermore, the banknotes of the Central Bank in Canton are accepted at par and sometimes at a premium, which might be taken to indicate that the basic importance of the Hongkong dollar was lessening. Just the opposite is the fact.

Larger H.K. Circulation

Actually more Hongkong dollars were in circulation during the first quarter of 1926 than during the first quarter of 1925. It is not reasonable to assume that this increase is taken up in Hongkong; the money is bound to be circulated through South China, and the fact that the value of Hongkong currency has not diminished is an important indication of the attitude of the people of South China toward the economic stability of the colony. The following figures, which are certified returns of the average amount of banknotes in circulation, as indicated, are therefore very interesting:

	January 1925	January 1926	February 1925	February 1926	March 1925	March 1926
Chartered Bank of India etc.	13,304,600	15,529,977	12,045,971	16,609,297	11,122,169	16 455,517
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	47,645,483	44,503,258	44,019,035	51,058,714	41,022,548	47,154,064
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.	1,297,165	1,550,229	1,313,667	1,520,917	1,216,810	1,432,504
	62,247,248	61,588,464	57,378,673	69,188,928	53,361,527	64,042,085

Chartered Bank.—Jan. Feb. Mar. 1925 Total $ 36,472,730
Jan. Feb. Mar. 1926 Total $ 47,594,791
$ 11,122,061 increase

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—
Jan. Feb. Mar. 1925 Total $132,687,066
Jan. Feb. Mar. 1926 Total $142,721,036
$ 10,033,970 increase

Mercantile Bank & India Ltd.—
Jan. Feb. Mar. 1925 Total $ 4,131,749
Jan. Feb. Mar. 1926 Total $ 4,503,650
$ 371,901 increase

The total increase is $21,527,932.

It must be made clear that from 1922 to 1925, Hongkong went through an unprecedented and economically unsound boom in real estate values and share quotations. There was no economic justification for the boom. It was entirely speculative and was largely the result of Chinese operations in real estate, which were not unlike the Stock Exchange share operations in Shanghai several years ago. I shall not go into the question of share quotations because that involves a study of the financial conditions of companies, which has no bearing on this general subject. Using, then, the real estate situation as the subject of my study, I find that the financial difficulties of last year have served to make Hongkong economically more sound by taking the "water" out of values. The following data, which I gathered from real estate operators will explain what I mean:

Land Values

A square foot of land in the *Kowloon Residential district* in 1921 was worth from $2 to $3; 1923 $5 to $9; 1926 $2.50 to $4.50

Hongkong (lower level) Business quarter:

1921-$40 to $50
1923-$65-75 (offers made but not accepted)
1926-$50

Queen's Road Central (Chinese Native Banks)

1921-$40-45
1923-$125
1926-$40-50

Bonham Road (Better Class Chinese)

1921-$2.50
1923-$7.00
1926-$3.50-$4

It will be seen that real estate values are back to 1921, which means that the speculative values have been wiped out. Huge fortunes were lost in this fall of prices. Yet, I have learned from Chinese sources, that most of the inflated values were paper values and that much of the property went back to the banks and mortgagers at a period when the market prices were not below the figures in the mortgages. The Government is not prepared to advance more on mortgages than the present market value of the property. The land situation is bad for the speculators; yet the large land companies are purchasing real estate on the assumption that prices will increase sufficiently to cover previous losses for those who did not participate in the Kowloon and New Territory wild cat speculations.

Two Classes of Chinese

The Chinese in Hongkong are divided into two general classes: those born in Hongkong and are British subjects; those who were born outside the colony and are Chinese citizens. The two Chinese councillors, Sir Shewon Chow and Mr. R. A. Kotewall, represent all the Chinese in the Colony *vis-à-vis* the Government. They must, more strictly, be taken to represent the Hongkong-born Chinese, who actively participate in Hongkong affairs and who are loyal to the Government of the Colony.

I found that the Hongkong Chinese, the British subjects, were stronger in their denunciation of Canton than any foreigners in Hongkong. They seemed to be more opposed to a settlement on a cash basis than the foreigners I met. They backed the Hongkong Government to the limit and were proud of the fact that they were British subjects. They spoke of the needs of the Empire and the Colony much as Englishmen do.

The Chinese-born Chinese were quite different. They regarded themselves as strangers. At first, few of them would discuss political questions with me, because they said: "The place is not ours. We want to do business here and we know that if we don't like it, we can get out." After many efforts to learn their attitude, I found that they felt that the Hongkong Government had much to gain if there were a closer relationship between themselves and the officials, directly, and not through the Hongkong-born Chinese.

On the question of racial equality, the Hongkong-born Chinese seem to make no complaint. The other Chinese feel that the stratification of the Peak is umbrageous. They do not believe that they would care to live in the clouds, but they do not like to be told that they must not live there. That problem is the same in Hongkong as in other places in China and will ultimately be solved in the same way. Sir Cecil Clementi is a man of broad sympathies, as the Hongkong Chinese know.

The Eurasian problem in Hongkong, as affecting the political situation is simplifying itself by the Eurasians regarding themselves as British-born Chinese. They participate in Chinese social life and are members of Chinese organizations. The Chinese-born Chinese are not yet altogether accustomed to this situation, but the Hongkong-born Chinese regard it so much as a matter of course, that it is not discussed at all.

I have shown that Hongkong is not wiped out. The question then is: What about the future? It is sound economic doctrine that wealth flows to the banking centre. Hongkong is the banking centre of South China. There is not the slightest indication that it will lose this position. Furthermore, the Tariff Conference is doing much to strengthen Hongkong's position, for whereas other cities on the China coast will be faced with an increased tariff and a luxury surtax, Hongkong is a free port, which charges no duty of exports and imports. This is a matter of considerable importance, for with the system of taxation in vogue in China, a free port has an enormous advantage over other cities. There is no question but that trade will go to Hongkong, once the new tariff comes into existence.

THE Toyo News Agency reports that the wireless station at Hiranogo, Osaka, has completed preparations for broadcasting news to Dairen, Formosa, and the South Sea Islands. This station has hitherto only been receiving foreign news.

A MEAT famine in Peking is reported by the local press there which asserts that not a single pig was killed at the east and west slaughter houses on Monday. Nine out of ten mutton butchers have closed their doors since the best sheep come from Kalgan and the supply is cut off. Beef has almost disappeared from the markets, according to the Chinese reports, which predict that if conditions persist there will not be meat of any kind left for sale. This shortage of meat throws people back to eating eggs with the natural reaction that they now cost seven or eight coppers each.

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AUCTION MADE EASY

XI.—Gentle Art Of Finessing

BY PETER

Let us examine a little more closely the familiar coup known as the finesse. This is beyond question the sheet-anchor of all Auction Bridge experts who are playing the dummy hand to get a call. In a good rubber between keen players the making or the losing of the call depends almost every other hand, perhaps two hands out of three, on successfully bringing off a judicious finesse. So it is well worth while trying to grasp clearly and firmly the uses of this manœuvre. There is an extraordinary amount of misconception on the point amongst indifferent players, and yet the thing is, on a few moments' level-headed consideration, as simple as falling off the proverbial log.

Picture an Auction party, the opening lead made, and dummy's hand neatly arrayed on the table. You are playing the dummy hand, and have to make three tricks over the "book." You survey your forces, and find that you will be one trick down unless you score a trick by making the queen of some suit in dummy of which dummy also holds the ace, and in which you have no top honours at all in your own hand. This is the simplest of all imaginable finesse positions. Obviously, if you lead out that ace, you must lose that queen. Therefore, having carefully disposed of all lurking trumps in your opponents' hands, supposing of course, that dummy's ace-queen suit under discussion is not trumps, you get the lead from your own hand, and proceed to lead a small card up to dummy's ace-queen suit.

A Fifty-fifty Chance

Now I beseech novices, and especially ladies, to follow the kindergarten logic of this position. To get your call you must make dummy's queen. If you play dummy's ace on your small card, you cannot possibly do so, except in the miracle of the king falling on the ace on a first lead. That miracle you dare not trust to, unless dummy and you hold in that suit between you at least ten cards, in which case surely that suit would be trumps, and these haggard considerations about making the queen would never arise. Your only chance is to play the queen from dummy on your own small card, and then, if the king happens to be in the right side, which means in the second and not the fourth player's hand, you are "home." The chances are exactly equal which hand will hold the king, and you have, therefore, a fifty-fifty chance of making your crucial queen. But only if you finesse it; not otherwise. In such a position, never hesitate. If you do not finesse the queen, you lose her; if you do finesse her, it is even odds you make her. What logical insanity, then, to hesitate!

From a radical misconception of that axiomatic finesse arises one of the most ludicrous blunders of the cardtable. You will sometimes see the player of the dummy hand, with an ace in dummy and a queen as his only top card in that same suit in his own hand, lead the queen up to dummy's ace, and call it naively "finessing" the queen! The only difference between the case we have just considered, and this case, is that, whereas in the former the chances about making the queen were even, in this case, of the queen lead up to dummy's ace, it would be utterly impossible to make her. A million to one does not adequately represent the odds against it—if the defending players are neither habitual inebriates, congenital idiots, nor philanthropists on an imperial scale.

Cover the Card

If the king is held by the fourth player, of course the queen is taken, as, indeed, she would be in the former instance of the true finesse. But, if the king is in the second player's hand, what happens? And please note this carefully, and enter it in your diary, in case that second player ever happens to be you! Does he allow that innocent queen to glide under his nose unravished? Why should he? If the player holds the knave as well as the queen, passing the queen will only mean so far as player number two is concerned, that he will next lead have the knave finessed through him too. On the other hand, if the player does not hold the knave, number two's partner must, and the only way to enable that knave to become a winner is by number two, as in duty bound, plumping his king gallantly on the queen, which compels dummy's ace to fall on the same lead, and thus restricts the player's ace-queen suit to scoring only one trick. I hope I have made that quite plain, because it is really an important point of normal Auction Bridge play that must be thoroughly assimilated.

Two deductions follow from this discussion. A top honour lead up to an ace is not a finesse, but certain disaster, unless the leader holds also the next tophonour. If the player above quoted had held the jack as well as the queen, his "finesse" would indeed have been a finesse! The odds would have been, as in the first example we considered, fifty-fifty that the king was in number two's hand, in which case the player makes his jack good without losing his queen, because she would draw the king under the ace's fell stroke. The second deduction is that, with so few and abnormal exceptions that they are scarcely worth considering, you must always "cover" a card lead through you. That means you must, if you hold the next highest above that card, say king over queen, queen over knave, or knave over ten, boldly and firmly "shove it on."

Occasionally, more particularly at no-trumps, and when the superior card finessed through is well held, which means it has three or four small cards behind it, it may be wise to keep off, but innumerable occasions occur when, simply because a player greedily and selfishly refuses to cover a card, perfectly good tricks are thrown away. I wonder how many pretty little tens have gone down "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," that might have scored decisive tricks, in this way? I press this rule, of always covering the card, almost as strongly as any point dealt with in these articles. It is the sure and certain hallmark of the sound player. When I am playing in strange company, and my partner covers a card, I "place" him at once, and bet myself five-to-four on winning the rubber with reasonable luck.

Obviously, if you are playing dummy, and hold an ace in one hand and a queen only in the other, you must finesse in quite another way. Your one and only chance then of making a trick with that queen is if the king is on her "right" side, which means, of course, that the player holding the king has to play his card before the hand holding that queen. If she is in dummy, you must lead a small card up to her. If she is in your own hand, you must lead a small card from dummy up to her. You just take the fifty-fifty chance of the king being, as I have said, on the "right" side from your point of view, which happens, owing to the way the order of play follows the sun, to be also the "righthand" side.

A Common Error

A perfectly evident error of tactics, which I have often seen weak players make time and again, occurs when they are playing the dummy hand, and in one suit hold a king in dummy and a queen in their own hand, or *vice versa*, as the case may be. The plain thing to do in that case is, if possible to wait for a lead in that suit by the enemy: Then the top card can be played from the player's last hand, whether his own or dummy's if the ace has not fallen. But the ace is almost sure to fall, in which case both king and queen become, bar a ruff, safe tricks. And the same almost certainly follows if, by some chance, the ace is not played on the first round, as may happen perhaps at no-trumps. Then there will remain at least a fair chance of making the king or queen, whichever has not been played on the first lead, later with some indication where the ace may lie. But to do as some players persist in doing, and lead either the king or the queen, is to make certain of making only one of them. It is one of those obvious things that novices, because they do not calmly reason things out that are as plain as a pikestaff, often make a hash of.

Another point worth emphasizing about the finesse is one often neglected, or funked, by quite good players. Many a hard-fought rubber can be won by a really wellplayed finesse, based on accurate observation and deduction, of a minor card like a nine or a ten. But always with discretion, and due regard for "Safety first." This extreme daring in finessing is most often used, and useful, when playing a desperate venture against a double, with the finesse, of course through the doubler's hand. When it comes off it makes the doubler awfully sorry for himself, and produces, on the noble countenance of your esteemed partner, a glow of righteous pride in his partner that is grateful and comforting.

NEW CARS IN SHANGHAI

III.—The 11 h.p. Standard Touring Car

BY A "N.-C. D. N." SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

The new eleven h.p. Standard four-seater car has a larger radiator and correspondingly higher bonnet, both of which add to the appearance of the car. The petrol tank is again fitted inside the top portion of the scuttle dash, but the filler cap is now under the bonnet.

The engine has four cylinders, each having a bore of 68 m/m by 99 m/m stroke, giving a rating of 11.4 h.p. The cylinders and the top half of the crankcase are one casting, the crankshaft runs in solid bearings at either end and tubular connecting rods operate the aluminium pistons. The overhead valves, worked by push rods are enclosed in a neat metal case which is easily detachable. The valve rocker shaft is only hand lubricated. The engine lubrication is on the splash system, the oil being circulated by the gear ring on the flywheel. An oil level indicator is fitted on the off side of the engine. Some kind of oil level gauge on the instrument board would be an advantage because as the engine lubrication is by splash feed there is naturally no oil pressure indicator. The engine oil filler is of good size and conveniently placed. Ignition is by magneto which is fitted in a very accessible position. The dynamo is belt driven from the forward end of the crankshaft, and, in turn drives the air circulating fan behind the radiator by means of a smaller belt. Both these belts are "V" link belts which should prove satisfactory after the initial stretch has been taken up.

Pro and Con

The starter motor is carried on a crossmember of the frame which is directly under the front seats, and the drive to the enclosed flywheel is by shaft having universal joints. I found this starter rather noisy in action. The clutch, of the double disc type running in oil, is very sweet in action and all that can be desired. The gearbox, having three speeds forward and one reverse, is carried on the same crossmember of the frame as the starter motor and is attached by means of a ball joint. The change speed lever works in a gate on the offside of the car close up against the driving seat, in fact too close, as when the forward limit of adjustment of the seat is reached it is impossible properly to engage the first or third speed gears.

Both foot and hand brakes work on the rear wheels. Four-wheel brakes are not fitted to this chassis. The brake drums are of good size and either the hand brake or the foot brake is capable of stopping the car in a reasonable distance. The rear axle is built as one unit complete with the gearbox torque tube, and the final drive is of the underslung worm type, thus ensuring positive lubrication of the worm wheel. All four springs are quarter-elliptic and have gaiters fitted.

The body framing is of timber and the panels of steel, it is well finished and pleasing in appearance. The seats are comfortable but the leg room at the back is rather cramped. The two front seats are adjustable. The floor boards are screwed down but a sliding metal cover of fair size gives access to the top of the gear box. The battery, and petrol can and holder are carried on the running boards. The side screens are rigid frames which fit into appropriate bushes on top of the doors, they can be used as independent screens when the hood is down and an arrangement is provided which enables them to be partly opened for ventilation, which is a good point. The screens open and close with the doors. The upholstery is well finished off, but the pockets in the doors are too narrow.

A Good Performer

On the road the car behaved very well indeed and I was particularly pleased with the even running and pulling of the engine at slow speed in top gear, but I found the steering a little stiff when travelling slowly. The valve operating gear is comparatively quiet, but the engine is inclined to "fuss" a little at speeds over 25 miles an hour. The acceleration is good and the turn of speed all that can be expected, but as is the case with nearly all cars having a high efficiency engine of small horse power it is necessary to manipulate the spark control lever in conjunction with the throttle in order that the best results may be obtained. For a light car the springing is good, and the driving position is comfortable, but the foot pedals are neither as well designed nor finished as they should be to be in keeping with the rest of the car. One other small thing that might be improved is the arrangement for holding down the bonnet, I found that the forward spring fastenings were rather hard to get at.

I understand that in Shanghai cars of this model are proving very economical in petrol and oil consumption, and as they are so easy and comfortable to drive, I imagine they will be popular with the owner-driver.

Messrs. China Motors are the distributors of "Standard" cars in Shanghai.

COST OF A GENERAL STRIKE

Some Idea of the Tremendous Figures Involved: Far-reaching Effects of Industrial Disputes

It is almost impossible at this distance from London to give any very definite idea of the total amount which such as strike as that which is proceeding in England means in actual loss. Even more difficult is it to arrive at any fair estimate of the damage done to international trade, not only with regard to imports into the United Kingdom, but also with regard to exports. Adequately to realize the picture it is necessary to bear in mind the dependence of Great Britain on foreign countries for the greater portion of her foodstuffs, for it has been said by economists, time and time again, that Great Britain is only self-supporting for something like six weeks in the year, so that, if we attempt to arrive at a fractional expression of the country's position, it would be that twenty-three—twenty-sixths of Great Britain's daily needs have to come from abroad. Figures in the aggregate are generally so imposing as to give an entirely false impression, as, for example, the news of 700 tons of flour being convoyed through the streets of London, at first sight seems a great deal of flour. Actually it would mean about four ounces per head for the whole population of London for one day, assuming the inhabitants of the metropolitan area to number a little over 9,000,000. To bring sufficient flour into London to give each person 1 lb. each would require nearly six of such convoys, or about 600 lorries instead of the 104 reported. And of those 600 lorries 530 would be filled with foreign flour, taking the ratio we have set out above.

Widespread Effects

Consequently, while the blow would fall hard upon the inhabitants of London, were it possible to hold up these supplies, it is apparent the effects of the stoppage must be felt to the uttermost parts of the earth. Farmers in places having no direct concern with the strike would lose a day's sales of wheat, and because people would not in times of industrial peace eat to make up for what they did not have during the days of the struggle, that loss is total. Indeed the news shows that cherry growers in Provence, the dairy producers of the northern portion of the continent, and Ireland have had produce thrown back on their hands, not because they did not want to sell it, but because the strikers would endeavour to prevent its being handled on arrival in England. Fortunately, this appears to have been short enough lived, for the latest reports show that foodstuffs are again moving forward under a government guarantee that ships arriving with food will be unloaded.

Looking at another aspect of the losses incurred by the strike it is possible to show that the direct loss to the strikers is somewhat in proportion. In 1921 the number of miners who were involved in the strike of that year has been given as 1,150,000. Taking their wages at the low average of 50/- per week, the loss to them in wages would be somewhere about £2,800,000, but if we assume 3,000,000 men to be out of work as a result of the general strike, then the enormous figure of £7,500,000 would represent somewhere about the loss sustained by labour under the heading of wages alone, and, of course, referring only to strikers, and not to those who have been put out of work by the stoppage. The fact that strike pay is given does not materially affect the calculation, for it only means a transfer of a portion of the loss from the pockets of the strikers to the funds of the unions.

The 1921 Strike

Figures more easily ascertainable show that the cost of the miners' strike of 1921, which fell as direct charges on the Exchequer, were the following:—

	£
Defence Forces, etc.	7,000,000
Navy	1,225,000
Civil Emergency Organization	300,000
Air Force	330,000
	£8,855,000

To this eventually had to be added £10,000,000 coal industry subsidy, and a further sum of at least £10,000,000 indemnification for loss of railway profits, so that if we estimate the immediately ascertainable loss caused by the coal strike of 1921 at nearly £30,000,000 we are not over estimating. That strike lasted 88 days, but was purely a miner's strike. The present dispute involves miners, railways, transport of all sorts and docking facilities. The miners lost in wages during 1921 something like £33,000,000 making a rough total loss under all heads of £63,000,000. On the above figures it would seem that this past first week has cost the government and the strikers at least £12,500,000 or enough to pay off 125 days' instalments of our debt to the United States.

No less interesting is a computation of the material support offered by the Soviet to the workers. The cheque for Rbls. 2,250,000, which was refused as a contribution to the strike funds, if given to the miners, would amount to about Rbls. 2 for one week, if divided amongst all the strikers each would receive about 60 kopeks, which is only worth about 1s. 3d. when the rouble stands at par. It is apparent, therefore, that very much more substantial assistance would have to be coming from abroad before any real financial help to the strikers would be possible. It is consequently no wonder that already there is some talk of peace overtures.

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THE BOOK PAGE

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN CHINA

Dr. Morse's Monumental Work

Dr. H. B. Morse, the veteran writer, whose name is so well-known in connexion with several valuable books relating to China, has recently made accessible to the public much interesting matter concerning the history of two centuries of trade and diplomacy carried on by the famous East India Company with China. The four volumes just published by the Oxford University Press with the title "The Chronicles of the East India Company trading to China, 1635-1834" are well worth reading by all who are interested in the history of China's relations with the West. Dr. Morse has thoroughly sifted the Canton records kept by the agents of the Company, and has extracted every fact which can be of economic value to students of the commercial history of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

To-day Illumined by Yesterday

It is probable that the leisure time of years has been used in preparing this book, but it could hardly have been placed before the public at a more opportune time; Canton is once more in the limelight, and the background supplied by this book is very helpful to a real understanding of present conditions. The characteristics of the people of South China have changed but little during the past hundred years, and the unreasonable attitude of certain extremists towards the strangers within their gates has so persisted through successive generations that the things we read about as taking place to-day seem almost a natural continuation of the story as left off in 1834. In view of certain questions which are being seriously discussed in these days it is well to be reminded of some of the facts and incidents of the forgotten past, and a brief review of the two centuries of the East India Company's operations in China as set forth in the book above mentioned cannot fail to be of interest.

Adventurers of Stuart Days

Following the first visits of adventurers by sea from Europe in the 16th century, Portuguese were allowed to settle at Macao in 1557, and there they lived under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities. The first English vessel to reach a Chinese port was the Company's ship London, which had been chartered to the Portuguese and was sent from Goa in 1635. The venture was a failure from the merchants' point of view. The East India Company was originally started in 1601, and it secured a monopoly of British trading privileges in India and the East. The monopoly was, however, sometimes infringed by private Companies and individuals, one notable case being that of the "Courtier Association" under the patronage and partnership of King Charles I. In this venture several ships were despatched in 1636 under the command of Capt. John Weddell, who arrived with three ships and a pinnace at a point some three leagues from Macao in June, 1637. Weddell wished to do legitimate trade, and waited patiently more than a month in the hope that he might gain an opening through the Portuguese. Meeting with obstruction from the authorities at Macao, he applied to the Chinese to be allowed to go to Canton, and when asked to wait he waited. Meanwhile he sent a barge to take soundings of the river, and this was fired on from a Chinese fort, which so roused the English that they returned the fire and captured the fort. Weddell sent a letter in Chinese "showing therein a reason of our thus proceeding with them, and that contrariwise our Desire was to have their Friendship and Free Commerce in their Country." Subsequently Weddell apologized, saying that "in ignorance of the laws of China we did the things we have done" and he promised to act in future "in conformity with the laws of China;" then he was allowed to complete his trade for the present voyage. This private enterprise was a failure, leading to no satisfactory results, and it was not repeated.

Injuriously Exacted Upon

In 1644 the Hinde was sent to Macao on a trading venture for the benefit of the Company—the first undertaken by it. Received at first in a friendly spirit, the ship was subsequently "injuriously exacted upon," especially in the matter of fees paid for measuring. There was also disappointment in not being able to obtain cargo, the place being destitute of all sorts of commodities, there being obtainable only chinaware and gold.

The second venture of the Company was with the Surat in 1664, which met with obstructions and extortions. After long delays permission was given for the goods to be landed in a house at Macao. It was three and a half months after the ship's arrival before measurement claims were presented, and these were so high as to cause protest, upon which a guard of soldiers was set over the warehouse until the required amount was paid. Even after that no traffic was permitted between ship and shore, and at last the factors were fain to obtain permission to embark the Company's goods again and leave the place. The voyage was a failure, and it was noted by the factors that in future there must first be special leave from the King of Portugal, as these at Macao had asked that no strangers be permitted to come thither.

The First Footing

Having met disappointments in attempts at direct trade with China, the Company next tried indirect methods, trying Taiwan (Formosa) Tonking, and Japan. The famous outlaw Koxinga was occupying Formosa at the time the Company commenced operations there, and he welcomed the factors in 1675 for the help to be obtained from them in his affairs. Amoy on the mainland was also held by Koxinga, and in 1676 a ship was sent thither by the Company, and a factory established. This was the first footing the Company had on Chinese soil.

In 1681 four ships, varying from 130 to 310 tons, were despatched from London to Amoy. The courage and daring of the seamen of those days are indicated by the size of the ships used; the Loyal Adventure was "80 foot long, 22 foot broad, 16 feet in depth, and had 36 guns, 100 small arms, and 60 men in all." The Worcester was only 40 foot long and 14 foot broad. Eight months were sometimes occupied by the journey.

Tea became such an important item in the China trade that it is of interest to know that it first attracted notice in England in 1664 when 2 lb. 2 oz. were bought by the Directors of the Company at a cost of £4-5-0 to be presented to His Majesty. The first importation made by the Company was in 1669, when 143 lb. were received. Twenty years later it was stated that tea was a great drug in the market; the Customs duty in England was 5/- per pound, and some of the tea would not sell at above 2/6.

Extraterritoriality

In 1687 we have the first recorded instance of extraterritorial jurisdiction over British subjects in China, when a sailor, being drunk, broke into the Custom house, and the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Trade (Kungpu) said all he desired was a due punishment to be given by the English in authority. The culprit was publicly punished on shore, with a cat o' nine tails.

The first serious affray in the history of English trade with China was in 1690 at Macao, when, due to some misunderstanding, a fight took place, followed by the throwing of stones by Chinese, and the firing of guns by the sailors, resulting in one Chinese being killed and another wounded. The Chinese then fired at the boats, and finding several people on shore they attacked them, and killed the ship's doctor. The Directors were filled with dismay when they heard of this affair, as, though they were keenly desirous of settling a factory at Canton, they did not approve of forceful methods being used.

Some Old Terms

For present-day readers some of the terms used in the early days may need a little explanation. "Supercargoes" were men who accompanied the ships and cargoes, and acted as representatives of the Company in times when there were no banks of exchange and the owners had no correspondents in foreign parts. It was necessary that supercargoes should be men of ability and good education, and of incorruptible honesty. They were paid small salaries, but were allowed some private trading, and sometimes shared in the stock carried by the ship. A change was eventually made by which the supercargoes remained at the port of trade and formed a Council, all members of which had to sign orders, accounts and decisions. This system began at Canton in 1922.

The "Factories" referred to must not be understood to mean places where things were made. They were the residences and business places of the "factors" or agents of the Companies. The "Hoppo" (Kwan pu) was an Imperial Official, head of all the Custom-houses in Kuangtung. The term was used more loosely to indicate the Customs officer with whom the factors had dealings. The "Co-hong" was the foreign name for the guild of merchants at Canton, formed in 1720; it regulated the prices at which goods were to be sold to foreign merchants.

The First Consul-General

In 1699 the Company appointed a President and Council for its affairs in China. The first President was Mr. A. Catchpoole, who also received a Commission from the King constituting him to be His Majesty's Consul-General. Ting-hai on the island of Chusan was perforce made the resting-place of the Council for 16 months, during which difficulties were constantly met in trying to do business with Ningpo and elsewhere. At the close of their stay, the President and Council in their report to the Directors refer to "having been scarce a day free from Insults, Impositions or Hardships from the Mandarins or Merchants, in respect to Trade or Government. The Monopoly and Tyranny of the Mandarins of this place is so great that we cannot believe it your Honours' Interest to continue at it."

About this time attempts were made by interested persons to have a monopoly of trade in the hands of the "Emperor's Merchant," who is referred to as "a new monster sprung up at Canton, who, having given Tls. 42,000 at Court for his employment is invested with authority to ingross the whole trade with the Europeans, and that no China Merchant shall presume to interfere with him, unless for a valuable consideration he shall admit him to partnership." This new official was resisted by the Hoppo and other merchants, and superseded by the Co-hong.

The exclusion of the English from Canton for so long was partly owing to the Portuguese defending their monopoly, but was also largely because the Manchu military authorities did not venture to give free scope at this important mart to the Cantonese, always inclined to rebellion, and then, and now, the most self-assertive of all the Chinese. A way was broken in 1699 by the Company's shop Macclesfield and each year after that some ships traded at Canton.

The Day of First Things

In 1729, when four ships arrived together, among the privileges sought from Canton we find a groping after extraterritorial jurisdiction:—"We desire there may be no Punch houses erected at Whampo, so that all quarrels between the sailors and Chinese may be prevented; and that if any of our people should be found to be the aggressors in any Broils between them and the Chinese, that we ourselves only shall inflict such punishments upon them as they shall deserve, and according to the Laws of our Country".

The first reference to Opium is found in 1723, strict prohibition being enjoined by the Company to its Captains, "since upon no consideration whatsoever, you are neither to carry, nor suffer any of it to be carried in your ship to China, as you will answer the contrary to the Honourable Company at your peril." This continued to be the attitude of the Company for many years, and when a change took place we still find the instruction "If it shall be made a positive requisition, or an Article of any supposed commercial Treaty, that we should not send any opium to China, you must accede to it, rather than risk any essential benefit by contending for a liberty in this respect." As late as 1832 the Committee replying to the Hoppo said "We beg to state that as the East India Company have no connexion with that traffic, we cannot be answerable for the irregular proceedings that may come from it."

The first British King's ship to visit a Chinese port was the Centurion, under Commodore Anson which arrived at Macao in 1742. The Commodore was urged not to demand an audience of the Viceroy, but while the matter was pending a fire broke out at Canton, doing great damage, and was only checked by the efforts of the Commodore and his seamen. In consequence of these services, the Viceroy appointed a day for an interview, at which thanks were expressed and the Viceroy wished the Commodore a prosperous voyage to Europe.

Flint the Interpreter

How little attention was paid to the Chinese language by foreigners interested in trade in early days is indicated by the Court, in 1762, after over a century of trading, sending out some queries "for the purpose of ascertaining the affinity between the Egyptian and Chinese writing, it being conceived that they were in fact the same language. Some years before this a young lad, James Flint, had been taken to China by one of the Captains, and left there to learn the language. He became interpreter for the Company, the fore-runner of Staunton and Morrison. Flint was sent to Ningpo and Chusan in 1757 with a view to opening up trade, but was not successful; he then proceeded to Tientsin, where he was the first Englishman to set foot. In 1759 he was ordered into the Viceroy's presence at Canton, and shown what was said to be an Imperial Edict condemning him to three years' imprisonment for going to Ningpo after Imperial orders had been given that no ship should go there. Flint was kept in prison for nearly three years.

The Lady Hughes affair in 1785 is too well known to require more than brief mention. "In firing a salute from the ship, three Chinese were injured, one of whom died. The gunner was demanded, and on hesitation being shown, an embargo was placed on trade, and deadlock ensued. Under promise of fair trial, the gunner was at length surrendered, and he was strangled by the Chinese. The Council in reporting the affair said, "They agreed with us that he was innocent of any ill intention, the whole to be an accident. Yet this Man, tho' innocent, they have executed. We think it fair, therefore, to consider these facts as proofs that the Government exercise over us the same absolute and Tyrannical power as towards its own subjects." Never again did the English surrender a person to the unsupervised jurisdiction of Chinese.

The Macartney Embassy

Lord Macartney's Embassy to Peking took place in 1793. The entire cost for salaries, maintenance, presents and all charges were defrayed by the East India Company. The Ambassador was left great liberty, but it was suggested that he might expatiate on three important matters:—

1. That a large trade would be beneficial to both countries, and that both would derive much benefit from the export of their respective commodities.

2. That the great extent of the English trade requires a place of security as a depôt, and for this purpose we wish to obtain a small tract of ground or detached island.

3. That assurance should be given that our views are purely commercial, having not even a wish for territory.

The exchange of Ministers on equal terms was also suggested.

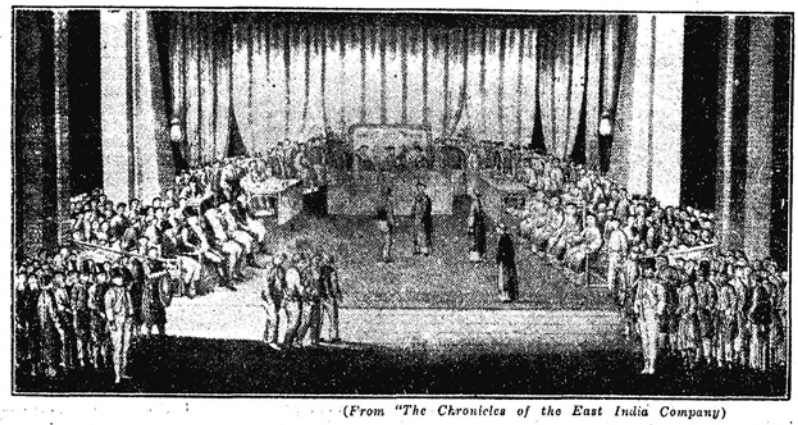
Space does not permit of reference to other objects of the Mission nor to the results obtained, all of which can be read of elsewhere. Audience with the Emperor was gained, but the Embassy failed in the chief business for which it had come, and foreign trade remained subject to impediments. Accompanying the Embassy with his father, was the youth who afterwards became Sir George Thomas Staunton, who learned the Chinese language and subsequently became official interpreter for the Company. Although inducements had been made to several juniors at different times to study, it was said that in 1802 Sir G. T. Staunton was the only servant of the Company having knowledge of the Chinese language, laws or customs, and when he was absent from Canton there was difficulty in obtaining faithful interpretation of a letter or in translating.

Gardeners and Pirates

It may be mentioned that about this time a King's gardener from England arrived at Canton to collect specimens for the royal gardens, and he remained several years. It is also recorded that two attempts were made to introduce vaccination to China.

Pirates are referred to again and again, and at one time they were said to be over 70,000 strong; the Chinese authorities took no action to suppress them, and foreigners had to provide protection for their own ships.

In 1805 two French missionaries who endeavoured to reach Peking were turned back by an Imperial order, directing that they might "be re-conducted to Canton without loss of time, so as to be enabled to return to their native country." An Italian missionary who had attempted to enter Shensi was brought back to Canton, "where he is at present in close confinement and in considerable



(From "The Chronicles of the East India Company)

TRIAL OF THE NEPTUNE SAILORS, CANTON, 1807

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danger of being ultimately condemned to death for the attempt to introduce himself clandestinely to the interior of the Empire." He was condemned to close imprisonment for three years, an unduly severe sentence for so slight an offence.

The Committee, which had many opportunities for witnessing the operation of Chinese laws and administration in pre-treaty tmes, accorded their opinion that it would be a most dangerous precedent to admit the right of the Chinese "to impose their laws upon strangers, which are not only very arbitrary and corruptly administered, but founded on a system in many respects incompatible with European ideas of equity or justice." There are many who hold this opinion to-day, notwithstanding what has been said about improved conditions.

The Neptune Test Case

What is known historically as the "Neptune affair" occurred in 1807. Some English sailors were robbed, and an affray took place in which a Chinese was said to have been killed. The authorities held three trials and Europeans were permitted to be present officially for the first time. Guilt could not be fixed on any individual of the 52 sailors tried, but one named Sheen was adjudged most likely to be the culprit, and the Chinese officials entreated the Committee to force a confession. Trade and safety were threatened, and boycott methods used; but the Chinese found that the Committee were ready to imperil the safety of five million taels worth of property and their own liberty rather than deliver a common sailor over to the Chinese demand for a victim when no one had been proved guilty of anything more serious than rioting. The charge was reduced to accidental killing, and Sheen was to purge himself of guilt by payment of a small fine.

Robert Morrison

Robert Morrison, the pioneer Protestant missionary, reached Macao in 1807. His position was very difficult and precarious until in 1809 he was engaged as Interpreter to the Company's establishment at Canton. Sir G. T. Staunton was then away in England. The Court of Directors did not at first correctly appreciate the value of Mr. Morrison's services, and disallowed his salary of $2,000 a year; but the local Committee saw more clearly how necessary he was, and continued to employ and pay him, and he was soon a regular member of the staff. Morrison urged junior members to study Chinese, and he acted in the capacity of teacher. The Chinese discouraged the learning of their language, and it was once noted, "The Viceroy has most openly declared that he will receive no communication from us if written in Chinese Character, but that if we wish to address him it must be in English." The Chinese interpreters could not always be relied upon, moreover they were subject to official pressure, and it was essential that some foreigners should understand what was written and said.

Lord Amherst's Embassy took place in 1816; no special account of it need be given here; it was not so fortunate as Lord Macartney's, yet it had some useful results. It is summed up as "a campaign in the longdrawn-out war between the East India Company and the provincial authorities at Canton. In the rejection of the Embassy by the Emperor, the provincial authorities had won their victory, and the Company had been taught that appeals to Peking against the rapacity and oppression were of no avail."

Sunshine and Storm

The first mention in the records of the island of Hongkong was in 1816, when it was stated that probably Sir G. T. Staunton could be found at "Malloy Bay abreast of the Waterfall at Hongkong;" ships were directed to water "either at Taypa or at a more convenient place, Hongkong Bay" It was in this bay that the Alceste anchored and filled her casks.

Periods of comparative tranquillity at Canton and Macao were interspersed with disturbances, one of which occurred in 1820 when a most unprovoked attack was made on several members of the factory at Macao. The Chinese authorities took prompt action in this case, punished the offenders and put out a proclamation enjoining the Chinese rowdies to cease their molestation of the English. Shortly afterwards an incident occurred in connexion with an American ship, the Emily, which brought Americans into serious danger. A sailor named Terranovia was held to have caused the death of a Chinese woman by throwing a jar at her from the ship. After what is described as "a trial which was a complete mockery of justice" the mandarins found the man guilty and demanded his surrender for execution. Trade was held up, and the Security Merchant, and the linguist attached to the ship, were put in chains and carried to prison. On the assurance of a fair trial and evenhanded justice, the man was surrendered, and soon after the foreigners heard that he had been executed by strangulation on the common execution ground. The President of the Committee when reporting this matter to the Court of Directors said among other things, "The event, however, has completely confirmed the opinion so long entertained by those acquainted with the character of the Chinese that no reliance whatever can ever be placed in their Professions, or on their justice, when once a Foreigner is unhappily under such circumstances, directly or indirectly, thrown in their power."

It is interesting to read that in 1828, Mr. T. R. Colledge, assistant surgeon to the Factory, had opened a free clinic at Macao, devoting himself more particularly to eye diseases. He met with much success, and asked of the Council to be allowed to indent on the Court for the medicines he required—a request which the Committee transmitted with a strong recommendation in support.

Women Anathema

While foreign men were not allowed to reside all the year round at Canton, it was still worse as regards women, who were prohibited from going there at all. In 1830 the Viceroy heard with dismay that a Mr. Baynes of the Factory was accompanied by his wife, and he promptly ordered an expulsion. The Hong Merchants who transmitted the mandate also prayed that the "foreign woman" be sent back to Macao, or they must incur the Viceroy's anger and reproof. The Viceroy threatened to send soldiers to the Factory to seize and drive the lady out. The Committee took alarm at the threat that Chinese soldiers might, for any cause, be sent into the factories to effect an arrest, and they made a spirited protest, and asked the senior commander to send 100 armed seamen to protect the Factory. In the end the Viceroy declared that the presence of ladies was not of sufficient importance to employ force to drive them away.

Another amusing passage took place over the foreigners' use of sedan chairs, on which the Viceroy thought fit to send an order. A foreigner had actually been seen entering his factory seated in a chair, which was "acting contrary to the dignity of the regulations"! "Hereafter all foreigners must, as of old, walk on foot, they must not overstep their station, or rank, or go about in chairs."

Proclamations were frequently posted referring to the depraved morals of the foreigners, and enjoining the duty of bringing them up to the level of Chinese civilization. A protest against these repeated insults was made and signed by 26 English merchants.

Firmness *v.* Submission

In 1831 a dispute with the Chinese authorities arose from trivial causes, but grew to serious dimensions when methods of communications with the authorities were blocked; the Committee drew up a public notification in Chinese, in which occur the words:—"The English come to China for the purposes of Commerce. They wish to be the friends of the Chinese people. But their Canton Factory has been attacked and their property destroyed; Chinese have been chained and punished in their Factories for their connexion with them, and New Regulations have been attempted to be imposed upon their Commercial transactions to which they never can submit. Public Notice has therefore been given that British intercourse with China will, unless the evils they complain of be remedied, be suspended at an early date. The English have no other than a feeling of perfect good-will to the Chinese people, but they can never submit to oppression." The private English merchants passed resolutions supporting the Committee, and added, "Firmness has always obtained more from the Chinese than tame submission."

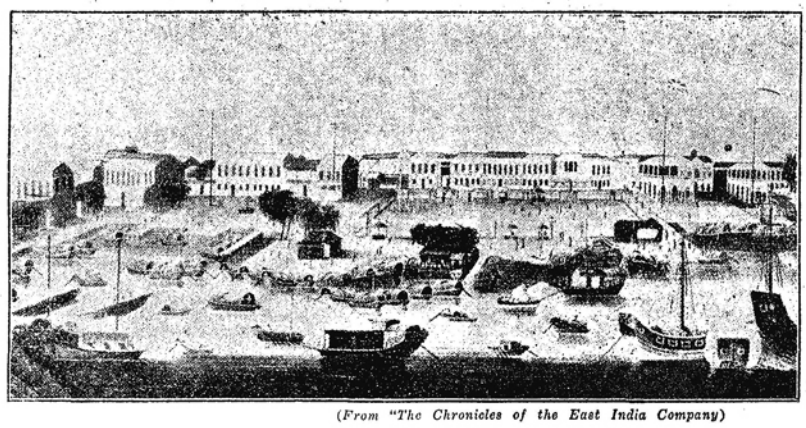
Soon after this the Committee observed with satisfaction the altered tone of documents, and the disposition to conciliate. A change of Viceroys later enabled the Committee to report of the new official "Since the short period of his assuming charge of his Government we have had occasion to address him no less than six different times, and in every instance we have received the most satisfactory proofs of his desire to afford us redress." The report for 1832 says "the transactions of the present season, we are happy to say, have been conducted with uninterrupted tranquillity, and a better and more friendly understanding with the Government than has been the case for some years past."

The Spirit of Unfairness

Unfortunately things were to become worse, and culminate in war a few years later. The spirit of truculence and unfairness so much in evidence in pre-treaty days has often re-appeared, and it is manifest in the high-handed and totally unjustifiable actions of extremists at the present time. It is evidently not so much a question of treaties, as of fairplay and observance of common courtesies, which has to be faced.

The East India Company accomplished a great work, and we find much to admire in the men who bore the hardships of the pioneer years; it is to be earnestly hoped that their labours, and all that has been added thereto in later years, may yet result in full and free intercourse of the happiest and most beneficial kind between the peoples of the two great nations, China and Great Britain.

ISAAC MASON.



(From "The Chronicles of the East India Company)

THE CANTON FACTORIES, ABOUT 1820

It is understood that the second volume of the Life of King Edward was left practically finished by the late Sir Sidney Lee.

HIGH WAGES AND LOW SELLING PRICES

The Way Out of Our Troubles

BY DR. JOHN DARROCH

THE SECRET OF HIGH WAGES:—By Bertrand Austin, M.B.E., M.A. and W. Francis Lloyd, M.A., A.M.I.E.E. with Foreword by Walter Layton, M.A. T. Fisher Unwin Ltd. London W. C. 2. 3/6.

This book is called by the "Spectator" "the new industrial gospel." For what the two authors set out to prove is that it is possible to work the apparent miracle of raising the wages of the workman and reducing the cost of the commodity to the consumer at the same time. The open secret, which is their gospel, is contained in two words—"increased output." Every manufacturer knows that if he can increase his output he can increase his profits. To secure this larger output the authors of this book postulate that payment of wages should bear a relation to the amount of work done. That also is a very reasonable requirement. Unfortunately, when submitted to the British workman, it is immediately rejected and he demands a minimum wage irrespective of the amount of labour he puts into his eight-hour day. A man who works harder than his mates is at once called down and ordered to "ca' canny" and not take the bread out of another man's mouth. For the worker argues that there is only a certain amount of employment available and the less each man does the more men must be employed to accomplish the necessary work. The consequence is that labour costs are high and the finished product cannot be marketed. This results in loss of orders, slack trade and less employment for everybody. Thus it comes to pass that the old country is in a bad way and we have incessant labour disputes and strikes that are only one degree less disastrous than civil war.

Workers Not all to Blame

Are the workers wholly to blame for this state of things? Our authors do not think so. They say in the foreword to their book: "Any impartial observer must admit that the traditional policy of employers in many British industries is largely to blame for the opposition to payment by results." Bitter experience has taught the worker that when he puts his back into his job and accomplishes a large output and high wages the foolish employer promptly cuts his rate of pay and so discourages a like effort on the part of other employees.

To illustrate the fact that a large output and the reduction of costs tends to an increase of business, the authors take the output of the Ford Motor Company from 1908 to 1924. In 1908 the production of motor cars was 10,660 at a price of $950. In 1924 the production of the same models was 1,993,419 at a price of $290. That is to say, while the price in 1924 was one third of the 1908 price, the output was increased 200 times.

A Plutocrat Among Nations

The authors anticipate the objection that these things are possible in America with its vast resources, but would not be possible in Britain with our much more limited wealth. They compare the wealth of the U. S. with Great Britain. "America contains only 7 per cent. of the world's population but she produces 22 per cent. of its wheat, 43 per cent. of its coal, 53 per cent. of its copper, 58 per cent. of its cotton, 60 per cent. of its steel and 72 per cent. of its oil. Surely America is a plutocrat amongst nations.

"But Britain also has economic assets. She is a country which has great possessions and has the world for her market. The British Empire produces 60 per cent. of the world's wool and rubber, 70 per cent. of its tea and gold, 89 per cent. of its nickel and 99 per cent. of its jute. With but three per cent. of the world's population she owns 30 per cent. of the world's ships and 40 per cent. of its cotton spindles. The implicit assumption of this book is that if we fail it will not be for lack of resources, but because we are too slow in learning new ways of exploiting our inheritance. "We must wake up."

Antiquated Ideas

Does the profitless coal owner for instance, feel that his methods of coal-getting are perfect? If he does, he should pay a visit to a certain Scottish colliery where he will find men working at the face of a seam only 18 inches thick and turning out over 8 tons of coal per day compared with the average of 17½ cwts per man per day for the whole of Great Britain.

Does the building contractor, who to-day is erecting a large house in Regent Street, and who is employing ten men in a row to pass bricks from a lorry into the building, think this is the most efficient means of moving a load of bricks some fifteen yards? If he does he should witness the erection of a new building in the City of London where bricks are moved from the lorry by means of a conveyor, only two men being required, one at each end."

This book should give John Bull a jolt. It is quite evident that if we could cease our senseless industrial strife and every men do his best we should yet be the premier manufacturers and distributors of the world.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Countess Russell, perhaps better known as the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," has just finished a new novel, which she has entitled "An Introduction to Sally." It is likely that it will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan.

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A complete history of Christie's famous auction rooms in King Street, St. James's, from their foundation as far back as 1766 to the present day, has been written by Mr. H. C. Marillier. There are to be some amusing and dramatic anecdotes in it about the sale of famous works of art. Mr. Marillier is the author of books on Rossetti and Aubrey Beardsley, and his new book will be published by Messrs. Constable.

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Dean Inge, the Dean of St. Paul's, has a new book coming out with Messrs. Longmans shortly. It will consist of his collected Hulsean Lectures delivered at Cambridge during the last 12 months. The title will be "The Platonic Tradition in English Religious Thought."

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Mr. George Palmer Putnam, the publisher, has organized and is directing an expedition to Greenland, which is to set out next summer to collect material for the American Museum of Natural History.

* * *

It will be amusing to see what the ex-Crown Prince of Germany will have to say in his reminiscences which Messrs. Faber and Gwyer are going to publish in a couple of months' time. The title at least —"I Seek the Truth"—shows a laudable ambition. The Crown Prince has also completed, during his exile at Wieringen, a bulky book on the responsibility for the War which covers the period from 1870 to 1914. He had to return to Germany recently to consult various documents necessary for the proving of his case—that Germany was not responsible for the War.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE SCRIVENER'S GENTLE ART

"To Thine Own Handwriting Be True"

It cannot be denied that the comforts of legibility in handwriting are multiple to the beholder; yet it is equally true that a subtle flattery is implied in the very tone of the voice which says that such a one has a horrible scrawl and that so and so takes pen in hand for the sole purpose of adding calligraphic insult to injury. And if we analyze this subtle flattery still more far, it will be made clear that the all too perfect handwriting based upon copy book standards is just a shade tiresome.

The facts are that handwriting is as changeable with most of us as are our individual ways of reasoning and methods of deduction in the various stages of our thought processes. This, of course, applies to the person of average education as even non-professional judges of character through handwriting are able to decipher the lack of culture in the coils of calligraphy. If we were to trace back the history of penmanship, even as far back as within our own recollections, it would be at once manifest that each decade has seen certain fashions in handwriting, which are quite as marked as are the fashions in other directions.

A fine and fluent script a few decades past showed the same kind of furbelows and frills on its terminating letters as did the flounced skirt of Milady fashionable in the dead eighties. Then just as fashions in clothes gave way to the hard practicability of life, so did the involved shadings and scrolls, the final flourishes and flimsies give way before the plain legibility that for a time at least in the classrooms, where we received our first impetus toward legibility, threatened to wipe originality in handwriting off the calligraphic map.

We would not even if we could return to those halycon days when the essence of fine writing lay in the skill with which a bird's head was wont to nestle within the involved confines of a final syllable. But likewise we would not, if we could avoid it, place legibility above originality in script.

The fact that legibility does take a predominant place in the handwriting codes of the world is due, like so many other stereotypings which we suffer, to the mechanical age in which we live. Who can deny that the age which produces a fountain pen does not influence our handwriting? Some ascribe to it a baneful influence and declare that its gold point from which the ever-flow of ink trickles with the deadly vemon of efficiency and clockwork—when it can be made to flow in practice as in theory—acts as a thought retard. That however, is beside the point of calligraph.

What seems certain, though, is that the fountain pen specimen of a given handwriting in no wise resembles that done with the old fashioned quill. It is even thought by an impartial observer to suffer in comparison. Who can deny that the ancient quill imparted tranquility to the written word, and that the unparalleled examples of style, the essays radiating with poise and quiet humour, the written portrayal of cross-currents spreading their benign fingers over the rapacity of an age speeding toward the mechanical perfection of life, can ever be achieved by the use of the fountain pen? Likewise, the typewriter affects our thoughts and our handwriting.

Digits trained with the muscular exertion of the typewriter's keyboard itch for the sense of power which is acquired in the mad race that proficiency on the typewriter inspires. Calligraphy, obviously, is the loser in this speed contest.

Then, handwriting seen after it has been hurriedly set down in the haste of winging a note when the minutes are flying, differs so markedly from the leisurely specimen, that it becomes once evident that the art of writing with a pen and ink is one of the gentler arts. It suffers in proportion as haste and over-wroughtness bestir it. If it comes to that, most things do suffer through pressure, but especially does handwriting, judged by the aesthetics of calligraphy.

So that in the end we come back to a belief in the efficacy of the quill pen for purposes of style, and of the typewriter for legibility. Why not be one's self, be it ever so atrocious, in one's script? The typewriter can be used when the object to be attained is one's lucid self.

Thus we of the mechanical age have the decided advantage over our predecessors in that we can express several selves in a single life time. And at last remains the subtle flattery which comes in the accusation of the horrible illegibility of the product of our pen. Whatever its lack, an atrocious script is so essentially one's own, and not the product of a copy-book code. "A poor thing," one is wont to quote, "but, ah well-a-day, mine own."

THE MANY SIDED WANDER URGE

"Yet Ah That Spring Should Vanish with The Rose"

On the first morning of the year when you awaken with a knowledge that the birds are hilarious in the garden, and when on the way down to breakfast, you start the day by humming "The Spring Song" it is time to take heed for another reason than that spring, or as the case is generally in Shanghai, that summer has come. The spring can be apprehended by its fever.

The season is so generally the time when the mind goes a-journeying. A mental process seems to begin its flow with the sap that courses through the veins of spring. If for reasons practical or imaginative we tell ourselves that we are dying for a change of scenery, it is the first sign of the old perenniel attack.

What is there about our present place of residence to bring out all our native and slumbering talents, we demand inwardly, ruefully? Why should not the large, round, beautiful world be known to us in its far corners, we elaborate. Then we turn our attention to travel posters with a fixed and brimming mien. Of course we know that this fixed and brimming mien has before now been the very reason for the lush bloom of travel posters in the spring.

Then all our friends seem to be going away. It is as though we were soon to be left on the outermost rim of solitude in Shanghai through the general exodus of friend and speaking acquaintance. The going-away gift takes its place on our list of spring purchases. We have moments of furrowed thought on this subject. We frequent book stores and browse, heedless of time's trickling, among the spring fiction, among the books on China and such wise, for a memento to grace the cabin of our dear departing friend. We try to think of something distinctive and truly worthy, perhaps really Oriental to make the friend reflect on this far away spot when she has gone and we are left behind. And we feel so generally forlorn at having to "stay put" as it were, that our fond dreams about Shanghai when first the wandering spirit attracted us thenceward, evaporate in the thin mist of derogation.

Perhaps our point of view is slightly amendable to and dependent upon whether we are foot loose or merely fancy free, the latter being a far more economical method of travel. The very flower vendor on the street with his non-decipherable cry of "May flowers" tells us a story of the spring. His basket of red and white roses, now that spring has come, can send our thoughts a-drifting to parts unknown.

There are other spots of the world, we fondly reflect upon, where roses are redder and more white, where the street cries have been collected in charming prints, whose mellowness have immortallized

Sweet lavender and eglantine
Fresh strawberries and good rich cream.

There are picturesque flower girls draping the fountains of Naples, so the posters tell us. There is Algiers and there is Tunis with marts where imagination may be bought for a song, and so on when the spring fever is at its apex.

The feeling comes over us, perhaps, of infinite pity for all the poor earth bound individuals who must spend their lives in one spot, who have no longings for the depressions and the protuberances of the earth's surface, and who find within the confines of their own gardens the borders of their placid souls.

We see a junk sail, webbed and tawny, slide noiselessly against the sky and the romance of the Far East comes back for a brief moment with the same intensity we had before we came to the Far East and stayed for good and all in the spring-time.

We go along the Bund with a *bon voyage* gift under the arm and a mental kingdom in the state of revolution. Then the sun swings into prominence in the sky, and we make a mental note that the amah must be told about fairing all the winter woollens and furs in the sun without more ado.

And things being what they are in Shanghai, spring turns into an unceremonious summer. Spring fever gives way to sobriety, and we quote with our little Latin and less Greek, "Cessante causa, cessat et effectus."—Jill O'Lantern.

Designed and drawn for the "North-China Daily News"

A HAT OF FINE STRAW TRIMMED WITH A CLUSTER OF SILK ROSES AND STEMS

THE SALUTARY SALAD

Some Practical Notes On Its Preparation

As no other part of the dietary scheme requires more careful attention than salads in China, where crispness must always give way before cleanliness in scalding water, it is particularly appropriate at this season to refer to the interesting talk which was presented before the Home Economics Department of the A. W. C. recently by Mrs. J. C. Clark. Her subject was "Salads and Icings," and its instructive qualities were intensified through the fact that Mrs. Clark has taught the science of cookery with great success.

A large number of ladies attended the meeting which had for its purpose both discussion and practical demonstration of the possibilities of the salad. Not only did Mrs. Clark explain in her well-outlined paper just how to go about preparing salads so that they will retain the happy qualities which we expect of them, but she also had prepared specimens which the guests were invited to sample.

In the preliminary talk before the demonstration began, Mrs. Clark said, "There is less danger in mixtures of cooked foods if they are kept from contamination while cooking, and during the waiting period. Most persons have felt that only such products as are grown under their personal supervision are suitable for use in the raw state, but it has been demonstrated by the Peking Union Medical College, that they can be effectively disinfected. The method advocated is that in which a bath is prepared by using one teaspoonful of iodine to two quarts of water. The vegetable or fruit is immersed in this solution for one hour. It is then removed and washed two or three times in boiled or filtered water and may be safely called germless. By using this method, Tientsin cabbage and strawberries as well as many other vegetables and fruits can be procured at the market and used with safety."

Mrs. Clark then took up some of the methods of preparing garnishes for salads, which is an always engrossing subject to the housewife who supervises her kitchen carefully. The following of especial interest were given:—

To fringe celery: Cut pieces of celery into two inch lengths. For this purpose the stalks should be fairly thick, but tender. Fringe each end to within a quarter of an inch of the centre. Drop into ice water containing a slice or two of lemon and let stand until they are curled.

To cut gherkins for a garnish: Select small cucumber pickles of uniform size. With a sharp knife cut them lengthwise, into slices thin as paper, without detaching the slices at the stem end, then spread out the slices in fan shapes.

To cut radishes: Cut stem half an inch long; begin at the root end and make six incisions at equal distances apart, through the skin; extend nearly to the stem end. Pass a thin bladed knife under the sections of the skin and cut down as far as the incisions extend. Place in cold water and let stand an hour or two, after which time the sections of cut skin will fold back resembling a tulip.

A second method: Scrape radishes a little to remove some of the red colour. Cut from top nearly to stem end in thin parallel slices, then cut thin slices at right angles to slices already cut. Place in water and let stand until open to suggest chrysanthemums.

Tomatoes can be rendered firm and the colour deepened by the following method: (1) scald them (2) cut off the stem end and sprinkle with salt over the freshly cut portion. (3) turn on a glass surface until ready for use.

Salads for Tiffins

The following list of salads was compiled by Mrs. Clark and because of its variety and excellence is given in full:—

1. Prunes stuffed with whipped cream; add nuts and chopped celery. Pineapple mayonnaise dressing. Arrange on lettuce.
2. Chicken and tomato jelly decorated with stuffed olives and celery or parsley Mayonnaise dressing. Arrange on lettuce.
3. Harvest Salad. Shredded cabbage, red apples, ginger, celery, nuts, maraschino cherry. Mayonnaise dressing.
4. Chicken and cucumber or sweet gherkins and peas and walnuts. Mayonnaise dressing. Arrange on lettuce.
5. Stuffed cherries, marshmollows and chopped walnuts. Pineapple mayonnaise dressing.
6. Half peach filled with stuffed grapes, nuts and marshmallows. Pineapple mayonnaise dressing. Arrange on lettuce.
7. Tomato and pineapple sandwich salad. Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
8. Pineapple, orange and grapefruit jelly, whole grapes, marshmallows. Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
9. Oranges, grape-fruit jelly, whole grapes, marsh-mallows-Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
10. Sliced pineapple with cheese ball on top. Mayonnaise. Lettuce.
11. Bananas, dates stuffed with whipped cream. Nuts on top. Lettuce.
12. Pears and kraft cheese salad. Mayonnaise dressing.

Dinner Salads

1. Grapefruit and green pepper. Mayonnaise. Lettuce.
2. Bananas split and piled high with lemon jelly. Lettuce.
3. Pears diced and moulded in lemon jelly. Lettuce
4. Spinich and eggs, Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
5. 2 hole string beans immersed in sweet vinegar for several hours. Mayonnaise dressing.
6. Lettuce and tomato salad. Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
7. Shredded pineapple and cabbage. Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
8. Tomatoes stuffed with celery. Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
9. Cumbers, radishes and onions sliced. Mayonnaise or French dressing. Lettuce.
10. Tomatoes, radishes and green onions sliced. Mayonnaise dressing. Lettuce.
11. Celery. French dressing combined with two tablespoons creamed cheese. Lettuce.
12. Tomato aspic jelly.
13. Chicken, peas, celery. Lettuce.
15. Asparagus (cooked whole) green pepper rings. Lettuce.
16. Left over peas, carrots and corn. Lettuce.
17. Left over veal, peas and celery. Lettuce.
18. Fish, pickles, celery, bamboo shoots. Lettuce.
19. Hard boiled eggs sliced. Lettuce.
20. Apples, celery, nuts, raisins, Lettuce.
21. Prunes stuffed with cream cheese. Lettuce.
22. Sting beans, pimentos, radishes. Lettuce.
23. Salmon, celery, pickles. Lettuce.
24. Macaroni, pickles, pimentoes pickles and celery.

FOR LYDIA

Fleet child, love no one
Who cannot stand the test of sun,
Who shall not feel his soul grow lean
Climbing a steep hill and keen.
Men curiously encompass doom
Within a room,
And see the criss-cross of the bars,
Who might be mated under stars.
But you who love the large and bare
Challenge of the moving air,
Girl, lest your soul meet with surprise,
Measure your lover against the skies!

—Anon in "The Step Ladder."

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MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 6. **From Nagasaki.** Mrs. A. du Pac de Marsoulies, Miss Marsoulies, Messrs. A. A. Fowkes, J. L. Crompton and G. Mihanloff. **From Kobe.** Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Avilie, Mrs. L. Georges, Misses E. K. Smith and E. Smith, Messrs. C. Falkiner, J. Wilson, H. Hupbait and E. Poyrys.

Per str. Hsinchi, May 6. From Foochow. Baroness Sadoine, Miss R. V. Simpson, Drs. Coole and C. L. Gulette, Messrs. Harris, G. G. Brown and R. Rich.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 7. From Ningpo. Mr. H. Mackenzie.

Per str. Suiyang, Many 7. From Tsingao. Mr. K. Berman.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 7. From Ningpo. Messrs. Gain and J. Cope.

Per str. Woosung, May 7. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. A. J. Cooper, Miss Chaney, Dr. Brown, Messrs. Malone and M. Toorizen.

Per A.O.M.L.S. President Jefferson, May 7. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Bolsius, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wesselink, Mrs. J. F. Howard, Mrs. D. E. Walters, Mrs. L. Yates, Misses T. Aiwei, K. B. Lynch and D. E. Tovey, Captain W. E. Bergin, Captain O. Paus, Major H. M. Quesenberry, Lt. E. E. Barnes, Messrs. J. McDermott, E. E. Parsons, P. L. Rivara, A H. Rowe, and Master E. H. Walters.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 8. From Ningpo. Mr. G. E. Malony.

Per R.D.S. President Wilson, May 8. From San Francisco, etc. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dorrance, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Singer, Mrs. W. G. Crokam, Mrs F. White, Misses L. E. Beattie, I. Castle and I. Mann, Masters A and N. Dorrance, Messrs. P. W. Cotton, K. F. Fox, F. Hadley, T. R. Pan, J. Root, F. Stockdale, A. Santos and C. F. Thomas.

Per str. Suiwo, May 8. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. F. Heelmoke, Miss Robertson, Messrs. G. Jones, A. T. J. Pike, Lacey, Clark, C. H. Stapleford and G. Dernams.

Per str. Kiangyu, May 9. From River Ports. Mr. Maitland.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 9. From Ningpo. Mr. J. Nolan.

Per str. Shuntien, May 9. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Montcalm, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Trimble, Messrs. Siumang, T. R. Porter, K. Harrison, R. Hall, Vicochn, R. Schlee, Mactavish and Rivas. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. Cook, Messrs. W. H. Winning and Maggermann. **From Weihaiwei,** Captain Noll.

Per str. Fausang, May 9. From Tientsin. Mrs. M. S. Banenberg, Bishop Constantine, Messrs. N. L. Lurton, J. Struthers, Cowles, Chase and A. Jex. **From Chefoo.** Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Misses Andrews (3) and Master Andrews.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 9. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tibby, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Nahmmacher, Lt. and Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. G. Mottram, Mrs. Nelson and three children, Mrs. F. M. Pemberton, Misses V. Buckland, Larsen, Nurduland, Folk, P. Pemberton, MacDonald, F. A. Worte and E. Goulter, Masters Larsen (2), Drs. Nurduland and K. U. Nelson, Captain Cook, Rev. W. J. Mortimer, Messrs. A. H. Hatherley, G. M. Suge, W. E. Hawford, G. A. Falconer, Amman, C. H. Taylor and C. Maze.

Per str. Wuchang, May 10. From River Ports. Mr. J. W. Mennell.

Per str. Haean, May 10. From Wenchow. Mr. and Mrs. Soothill and Mr. J. J. Robinson.

Per str. Ningshao, May 10. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Bargmann, Mrs. G. Rapanakis, Sisters Benethi and Frigo, Messrs. G. Sheffler and Balcoin.

Per str. Pingwo, May 10. From River Ports. Mr. A. E. Shephard.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, May 10. From Kobe. Mrs. J. O. Hughes, Mrs. C. Brown, Messrs. R. L. S. Webb, A. Masseurs, A. P. Brown, O. Thoresen, H. Woserma and S. Sanzanoff. **From Nagasaki.** Mrs. M. D. Myers, Mrs. A. E. Furry, Mrs. J. L. Gerdine, Messrs. R. B. Wood, H. Wright, W. H. Smith, J. L. Gerdine, F. Stoltenhoff, R. Goonting and E. Stori.

Per R.D.S. President Taft, May 11. From Seattle, etc. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boynton, Dr. and Mrs. H. Evangelista, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ozorio, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Streeper, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. N. R. Clark, Mrs. G. Cook, Mrs. L. C. Davis, Mrs. R. K. Dusinberre, Mrs. L. Ellis, Mrs. E. D. Gibb, Mrs. P. H. Roberts, Mrs. M. B. Young, Misses M. C. Boynton, N. Cook, L. Evangelista, F. Gassman and S. Roberts, Masters R. Cook, H. Davis and C. H. Ozorio, Dr. L. W. Hart, Messrs. A. Cady, O. Enders. G. I. Frank, G. S. Fisher, M. Gassman, M. Mockiouchi, T. Kobayashi, J. Nakamura, W. R. Rickets, R. M. Sheriff, Y. Suzuki, H. V. Stockley, R. W. Squires, K. Takagi and T. Yonitsu.

Per str. Szechuen, May 11. From Hongkong and Amoy. Mrs. Patterson.

Per str. Kiangwah, May 11. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhut and Mrs. H. Iroyd.

Per str. Changchow, May 12. From Ningpo. Mr P. Pleshkoff.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 12. From Ningpo. Mrs. N. Watelle.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 12. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Stringers, Dame A. Anderson, Captain Fisher and Dr. Grant.

Per str. Sunning, May 12. From Hongkong. Mrs. Rodgers, Miss P Rodgers, Master B. Rodgers, Messrs. R. Just and N. A. Caird.

Per str. Kutwo, May 12. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Grindvik, Mrs. H. K. Peters, Misses Grindvik (2), Bishop Simon and Mr. J. V. Luen.

Per str. Fengtien, May 12. From Tientsin. Lord and Lady Gosford and party, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Browel and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lithumien, Masters Harris and Brewel, Messrs. W. J. Kelly, N. Gist Gee, H. K. Murphy, Bos, A. Koop, H. W. Harobaker and A. Robinson. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. L. R. Webber, Miss J. S. Walker and Mr. Edgar.

Per str. Kanchow, May 13. From Tsingtao. Mrs. Willis and One American Lady.

Per str. Tatung, May 13. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Holwell, Messrs. C. E. Couleham and Nikiforoff.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 13. From Ningpo. Misses Long, Newring and Jago, Messrs. O. C. Crawford, V. Hanson and H. J. S. Jones.

Per str. Loongwo, May 13. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Olive, Mr. and Mrs. Cockin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rounds and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Austen, Mrs. Austen, Mrs. Redice and Mr. H. J. Collar.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 14. From Ningpo. Mr. Scott.

Per str. Whangpu, May 14. From River Ports. Mr. O. Keattu.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 14. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. G. Cressly, Miss G. E. Payne and Professor Soothill.

Per M.M.S. d'Artagnan, May 14. From Marsilles. Mrs. Bouvier and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Jamias, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaillery, Mr. and Mrs. Villett and child, Messrs. C. Jean, Giraud, C. Charles, Sisters Woz, Cotte, Ardoin, Gauchet, de Roux, Lebouteiller, de Boishamon, de Parseval, Pajet Lecroast, Regay, Mr. Lecroast, Rev. Pères Duhart and Duschick, Mr. and Mrs. Chazelie and two children, Messrs. Poupie, J. Magallon, E. Korman, Peirie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mr. Siguret, Mr. M. Presbiajensky. **From Colombo.** Mr. Harland. **From Port Said.** Mr. Mourodoglon. **From Singapore.** Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss A. H. Wright, Mr. Ezekiez. **From Saigon.** Mr. A. R. Burt, Miss Baramasu, Mr. Y. Makachima, Mr. Laurencey. **From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. C. Poisat, Major-General G. G. Luart, Major J. Macready, Lt. R. Q. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. N. da Silva and two children, Mr. S. A. Thoumi, Mr. and Mrs. Remington and two children, Mrs. Lafond, Mrs. S. Masson, Mrs. A. Murphy, Messrs. M. Cupelli, Tuttle, Ruxton, J. Canavarro, F. d'Angelo, A. d'Angelo, F. Maisto, H. de Rosa, Pinkoff, V. Capella, G. Maisto, G. Maimo, J. F. Groses, F. B. Groses, R. Choa, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Baker and Miss M. Brown.

OUTWARD

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 7.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, Dame Adelaide Anderson.

Per str. Chusan, May 7.—For Tientsin.—Mr. C. A. S. Williams, Mr. O. Meister.

Per str. Ngankin, May 8.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs Galvin, Mrs. and Miss Cheetham.

Per str. Kanchow, May 8.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. L. H. Maples, Mrs. Granding and child, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mr. de Figureida, Mr Granding, Mrs. E. M. Woodson and two children.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 8.—For Nagasaki.—Dr. J. L. Miller and Mr. Barclay.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. R. MacLeod, Mrs. H. R. Stuart Edwards, Messrs. F. S. Martwan, W. Vogel and P. Hateman.

Per str. Tungchow, May 8.—For Weihaiwei.—Rev. P. W. O'Connor.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. R. A. Lanning.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. and Mrs. A. Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coombes, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Paulden, Mrs. Glen, Miss Vines, Mrs. W. Koo, Misses McDougall and M. L. Teague, Captain H. W. Bergin, Messrs. A. H. Hutchison, C. Lunt, W. A. Scott, E. G. Price, Maikin and Dr. T. H. Coole.

Per A.O.M.L.S. President Jefferson, May 8.—For Seattle, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Baclay, Rev. and Mrs. H. Beetman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Henniesen, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Lequear, Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. H. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ryton, Mrs. E. A. Brunn, Misses G. Anderson, D. C. Ryton, R. A. and R. M. Laquear, E. A. Marshall, A. Montgomery, E. Silver and I. W. Davis, Masters L. J. Beltman, R. C. Ryton, C. K. Lequear and H. G. Laquear, Lt. H. C. Garrison, Messrs. H. P. Bankert, H. A. Chandler, J. Ebert, G. Forster, S. Sudka, P. Haitt, D. J. Mackenzie, G. M. Bakewell, E. G. Whettaker, H. J. Madison and J. C. Charr.

Per M.M.S. Angers, May 8.—For Hongkong.—Rev. Pères I. Canazee and Garrell, Messrs. E. A. L. Best, B. C. Hale, N. B. Karanjia and A. L. Corbin.—**For Saigon.**—Mrs. Russon and Mr. V. A. de Cruz.—**For Singapore.**—Sir K. Lund, Messrs. A. Leblany and S. M. Mordie.—**For Port Said.**—Mrs. Aikin, Messrs. E. Meruy and child, A. Djerabian and D. Grouses.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs A. Crommar and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Arcus, Mr. and Mrs. Rouir and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sanit-Lebe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Highfield and child, Mr. and Mrs Reze and two children, Mrs. P. Perino and child, Comtesse O'Kelly, Mrs. Marthoud and two children, Mrs. L. C. Grekoff, Mrs. Perino, Mrs. M. D'Obrey, Mrs. Kozloff, Misses P. Grekoff and Petot, Rev. Pères Marynen and Marco, Messrs. S. M. Gubbay, Le G. de Creisquer, C. Blaise, P. Leboucq, P. J. Laucournet, S. S. Grekoff, R. Tunney, M. Quezennec, F. Blum, Laruelle, Vittori, F. Mariani, Mintekong, L. Fiala, J. A. Lallemand, N. Hebert, Pierre, R. Beuze, A. Mermet, T. Saint-Martin, L. Keraen, P. Joseph J. Vennec and Peyland.

Per N.Y.K.S. Siberia Maru, May 8.—For Yokohama.—Mr. S. Kriger.—**For Kobe.**—Rev. A. Sussex and Mrs. A. Judd.—**For San Francisco.**—Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Ayers, Mr and Mrs. E. H. Sherman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Middleton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dragstedt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stoney, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bray, Mrs. J. J. Bleeker and two children, Mrs. E. Kriger, Mrs. S. Kriger and child, Mrs. Haspels and child, Misses B. Kriger and K. Blair, Rev. R. C. Boville, Dr. D. W. Lyon, Messrs. J. Dee, S. S. McKee, H. Foresteer, R. P. Adams and three children, E. P. Powers and L. Magrini.

Per str. Suiyang, May 9.—For Amoy.—Mr. A. E. Gamble.

Per str. Nanning, May 9.—For Dairen.—Mr. Comerford.—**For Newchwang.**—Mr. and Mrs. Ford and Mr. C. Ford.

Per str. Woosung, May 9.—For River Ports.—Miss Tebbutt, Com. G. de Rossi, Messrs. Pelling, H. I. Clark, Tebbutt and Leech.

Per str. Hsin Peking, 10.—For Ningpo.—Bishop and Mrs. Molony, Mr. O. C. Crawford, Dr. H. Thomas, Mr. V. Hanson.

Per R.D.S. President Wilson, May 10.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Green, Mrs. J. M. Sheel, Misses L. H. Carlington, E. Ferdinards, K. West, E. Erskine, M. French, S. Lennox, D. James and D. H. Dee, Sir V. Sassoon, Dr. J. Kirk, Captain R. E. Sassoon, Lt. B. M. Douglas, Messrs. B. H. Webb, R. L. Heed, D. Brockman, M. F. Baptista, A. W. Rowe, A. G. Walters, L. Dunber, N. McK. Health, T. P. Pottinger, G. Mark, R. B. Salisbury, G. Curzon, C. Woods, H. Sleigh, F. Penrose and G. Renrie.

Per P. & O. S. Kashgar, May 11.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tennent and two children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Soutard, Sisters Benetti and Murch, Master Tennent and Mr. C. R. Malone.—**For Singapore.**—Messrs. C. D. Belton, A. V. Jorgensen, A. S. Murch and T. R. Lucas.—**For Colombo.**—Messrs. R. S. Fernichough and W. Schweiter.—**For London.**—Mrs. McLeod and child, Mrs. Loughnan, Mrs. H. G. Puddle and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stokes, Messrs W. Archer, J. N. Beach, T. Card, G. P. Douglas, Dalgleish, T. Davidson, G. A. Falconer, P. D. Hastings, W. I. Hamilton, A. Jex, A. Knox, A. Lanning, J. Nicol, F. Nagle, C. Noel, H. J. Rowe and W. Craig.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 12.—For Ningpo.—Mr. A. A. Dorrance, Dr. J. S. Grant, Mr. W. M. Awad, Professor Soothill.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, May 12.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. C R. Hutchinson, Mrs. R. C. Chamber, Mrs. M. R. Sands, Misses N. R. Sands, E. Goulter and F. A. Waite, Major M. Quesenberry, Messrs. T. R. Hyde, P. B. Lord, Dorfman and N. Wallace.—**For Kobe.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morrell, Mrs. Boyes and two children, Sir A. Yapp, Dr. J. J. Kaveney, Messrs. D. H. Read, E. H. Newton, S. Howard, T. R. Ponsford, F. A. Hollabaugh, H. Rawjee and M. H. Rawjee.

Per str. Wuchang, May 13.—For River Ports.—Mr. N. A. Caird.

Per str. Szechuen, May 13.—For Hongkong.—Mr. B. D S Brown, Mr. A. Bagn, Mr. Scheffler.

Per A.O.M.L.S. President Taft, May 13.—For Japan Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Heyes, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wissenlink, Comdr. and Mrs. A. J. Randall, Misses H. M. Patterson, H. Hareda and C. Hansen, Messrs. C. F. Thomas, C. J. Kephart, J. A. Cameron, W. D. Ross, E. A. Patterson, S. Nishimura and W. V. Curtis.—**For San Francisco.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Rev. and Mrs. L. J. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Luccock, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. A. Merian, Dr. and Mrs. K. M. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Holroyd, Mrs. G. Lennon, Mrs. N. A. McLeish, Mrs. G. C. Ross, Mrs. B. Salling, Mrs S. Zimmerman, Misses B. Barchet, E. Folk, A. M. Holroyd, M. K. Holroyd, B. Holroyd, J. Holroyd, P. Jensen, R. Lee, E. Larsen, C. Luccock, J. Luccock, H. M. Moller, L. Salling, E. Nardlund, R. Simpson, I West and O. M. Wiliams, Masters L. N. Larsen, L. R. Larsen, D. Mactavish, D. Nelson, K. Nelson and B. Nelson, Messrs. F. R. Benedict, W. M. Crawford, M. I. Dow, L. Jacobsen, W. A. Main, J. A. Moller, L. Nardlund, P. M. Rodgers, G. C. Ross, D. Renshaw and F. M. Sanderson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 14.—For Ningpo.—Miss H. M. Keen, Mr. D. B. Sparks, Mrs. Sparks.

Per str. Fengtien, May 14.—For Tientsin.—Miss M. Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. R. Streeper, Mr. R. Streeper, Mrs. Graisar, Miss J. E. Payne, Miss Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Souza, Mr. E. G. Norman, Miss E. Smith, Miss R. K. Smith, Mrs. White.—**For Chefoo.**—Mrs. R. K. Y. Dusinberre, Mrs. Konvicka, Mrs. G. H. Wilkins.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. W. Baller.

Per str. Luchow, May 15.—For Antung.—Mr. H. Coleman.

Per str. Sunning, May 15.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. F. W. Muller, Mrs. R. C. Percival, Mr. T. R. Chassels, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Pedlow, Mrs. Colwin.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 15.—For Nagasaki.—Lt. E. E. Barnes.—**For Kobe.**—Mrs. A. H. Kahler and child, Mrs. L. F. Georges, Mrs. J. H. Krygsman and child, Messrs. F. Bleistien and E. A. Salagi.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
May 7	30.23	66.7	W S W	1	68.4	58.5	81.9	50.0	B.
„ 8	30.21	67.9	E S E	0	69.4	61.5	84.0	58.6	C.
„ 9	30.03	67.7	S S E	3	67.5	63.0	74.8	59.2	O.
„ 10	29.94	68.7	S S E	1	69.4	67.7	80.6	62.6	O.
„ 11	29.90	69.8	N W	1	74.8	68.4	87.1	62 4	C. M.
„ 12	29.82	69.6	E S E	2	63.8	62.2	65 3	62.6	O. R.
„ 13	29.94	68.6	W	2	68.7	62.8	78.8	59.7	B.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1926	Minimum 1925	Maximum 1926	Maximum 1925	Rainfall Inches 1926	1925
May	7	55.4	61.0	80.4	74.0	Nil	Trace
„	8	61.4	53.8	81.2	69.2	Nil	0.55
„	9	62.0	56.8	73.0	68.6	0.10	Trace
„	10	65.6	55.0	73.0	70.8	0.03	Nil
„	11	64.0	56.4	83.0	67.2	Nil	Nil
„	12	61.0	60.6	69.0	65.2	0.39	2.92
„	13	61.0	61.8	76.4	84.8	Nil	0.97

BIRTHS

BULLDEATH.—On April 28, 1926, at Swatow, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Bulldeath, C. M. Customs, a daughter, Doreen.

CAMERON.—On April 23, 1926, at Dumbarton, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cameron, a son.

MUIR.—On Sunday, May 9, 1926, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Muir, a daughter.

SALTER.—On May 10, 1926, at the International Hospital, Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Salter, a son (stillborn).

MARRIAGE

JONES—NORMAN.—On Saturday, May 8, 1926, by special licence, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., Penrhyn Grant Jones, of H.B.M. Consular Service and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Silvia Norman, daughter of the late E. H. F. Norman and Mrs. Norman, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, England.

DEATHS

DE BRITTO.—On May 14, 1926, at Shanghai, Marcos Guilherme, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. V. F. M. de Britto, aged four years. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

LESTER.—On May 14, 1926, at Shanghai, Henry Lester, aged 87 years.

WOODY.—On May 10, 1926, at Shanghai, Arthur, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woody, 209 Dixwell Road, aged 12½ years.

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